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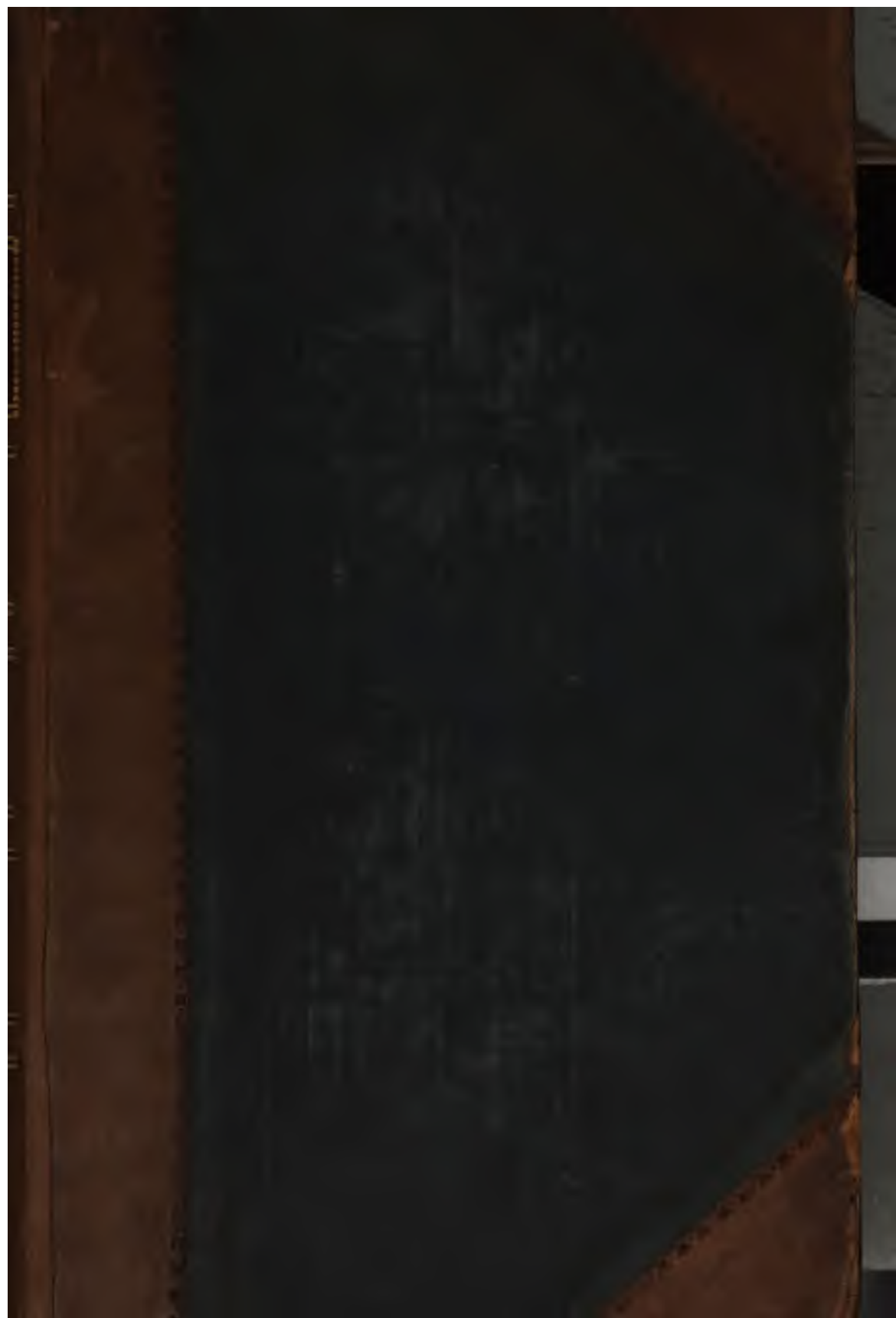
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**TITUS LIVIUS.**

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**THE THIRD DECADE,**

**PART I.      ✱**

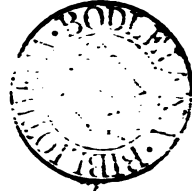
BAXTER, PRINTER, OXFORD.

THE  
HISTORY OF ROME

BY  
TITUS LIVIUS.

WITH ENGLISH NOTES, MARGINAL REFERENCES, AND  
VARIOUS READINGS.

VOL. II. PART I.  
THE THIRD DECADE.



BY  
CHARLES WILLIAM STOCKER, D.D.  
LATE FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND PRINCIPAL OF  
ELIZABETH COLLEGE, GUERNSEY.

OXFORD,  
JOHN HENRY PARKER;  
WHITTAKER AND CO. AVE MARIA LANE, LONDON;  
J. AND J. J. DEIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE.  
MDCCCXXXVIII.

*294. e. 29.*



TO  
HIS GRACE  
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

K.G. D.C.L. ETC. ETC. ETC.  
CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

MY LORD DUKE,

IF apology be necessary for prefixing Your Grace's illustrious name to the present volume, it will be found in the matter of which this volume treats. It was impossible for an Englishman to follow the interesting details of that struggle for ascendancy which commenced between two antagonist powers of the ancient world in the plains of THE PENINSULA, and not to revert with national pride to the yet more important struggle which this age has witnessed, on the very same arena, brought to a successful issue, through the blessing of PROVIDENCE, by Your Grace's counsels and arms. It was impossible to resist the conviction, that to no one, with so much propriety as to Your Grace, could be dedicated this eventful portion of THE HISTORY OF ROME: a period including the brilliant career of one of the greatest generals of antiquity; *who, after liberating the Peninsula from invading armies, transferred the war to the land of the invaders; and thence returned in triumph to a grateful and admiring country, having dictated peace to the enemy at the very gates of their capital, after vanquishing the chief, through whose consummate military skill and political address, the destinies of Europe and the pretensions to Universal Empire were long kept in suspense.*

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

MY LORD DUKE,

With every sentiment of profound respect,

Your Grace's most obedient and very faithful Servant,

CHARLES WILLIAM STOCKER.

OXFORD, JUNE 18, 1838.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

A NEW Edition of LIVY being called for, it has been judged that the public convenience will be best consulted, by issuing the THIRD DECADE at once, and following it up by the FIRST, the FOURTH, and the fragment of the FIFTH, as soon as they shall be prepared on the same plan. But to bring within a smaller compass what yet remains for publication, the greater portion of the NOTES has been embodied in the present volume.

Explanations of abridgements used in the Marginal References, in the Various Readings, and in the Notes, will be given when the work is complete: now, it may only be necessary to premise, that the text is generally that of BEKKER.



THE  
**ROMAN HISTORY**

BY  
**TITUS LIVIUS.**

DECADE III.

BOOK XXI.

EPILOGUE.

IN <sup>1</sup> Italiam belli Punici secundi ortus narratur, et Hannibalis Pœnorum ducis contra fœdus per Iberum amnem transitus, a quo Saguntum, sociorum populi Romani civitas, obsessa octavo mense capta est. de quibus injuriis missi legati ad Carthaginienses qui quererentur. cum satisfacere nollent, bellum iis indictum est. Hannibal superato Pyrenæo saltu per Gallias, fuis Volcis qui obsistere conati erant, ad Alpes venit, et laborioso per eas transitu, cum montanos quoque Gallos obvios aliquot præliis reppulisset, descendit in Italiam; et ad Ticinum amnem Romanos equestri prælio fudit, in quo vulneratum P. Cornelium Scipionem protexit filius, qui Africani postea nomen accepit. iterumque exercitu Romano ad flumen Trebiam fuso Hannibal Apenninum quoque, per magnam militum vexationem propter vim tempestatum, transiit <sup>2</sup>. Cn. Cornelius Scipio in Hispania contra Pœnos prospere pugnavit, duce hostium Magone <sup>3</sup> capto.

IN parte operis mei licet mihi præfari quod in principio summæ totius professi plerique sunt rerum scriptores <sup>1</sup>, bellum maxime omnium memorabile, quæ unquam gesta sint, me scripturum, quod Hannibale duce Carthaginienses cum populo Romano gessere <sup>2</sup>. nam neque vali-

Prefatory  
 Remarks.

Magnitude  
 of the second Punic  
 war.

<sup>1</sup> 'Against' the Romans and their allies in Italy. *D.* This, however, is a harsh construction. *R.*

<sup>2</sup> Rather *transire frustra conatus est*. *SA.* cf. 59; and xxii, l. C.

<sup>3</sup> Rather *Hannone*: cf. 60. *DL.*—but cf. *Oros.* iv, 13. *OU.* on *Fr. Str.* ii, 3, 1. *R.*

<sup>1</sup> Thucydides, for instance. *M.*  
<sup>2</sup> For *gesserint*. *B.*

Prefatory  
Remarks.

diore opibus ullæ inter se civitates gentesque contulerunt arma, neque his ipsis tantum unquam virium aut roboris<sup>3</sup> fuit. et haud ignotas belli artes inter se, sed expertas primo Punico conserebant<sup>4</sup> bello. et adeo varia belli fortuna ancepsque Mars fuit, ut propius periculum<sup>5</sup> fuerint qui vicerunt<sup>4</sup>. odiis etiam prope maioribus certârunt quam viribus, Romanis indignantibus quod victoribus victi ultro<sup>6</sup> inferrent arma, Pœnis quod superbe avareque<sup>6</sup> crederent imperitatum<sup>7</sup> victis esse. fama etiam est Hannibalem annorum ferme novem, pueriliter blandientem patri Hamilcari ut duceretur in Hispaniam, cum P. i, 65-88. perfecto Africo<sup>7</sup> bello exercitum eo trajecturus sacrificaret, xxxv, 19; altaribus admotum, tactis sacris jurejurando adactum 'se, P. iii, 11; cum primum posset, hostem fore populo Romano.' ange- ii, 1; AH. 9; bant<sup>8</sup> ingentis spiritus virum Sicilia<sup>9</sup> Sardiniaque amissæ: N. xxii, 2; V. ix, 3; S. i, 77-139; nam et Siciliam nimis celeri desperatione rerum con- ii, 349 sqq; cessam, et Sardiniam inter motum Africæ fraude<sup>10</sup> Romanorum, stipendio etiam insuper imposito<sup>11</sup>, interceptam.

<sup>3</sup> 'Brought into collision or into play.'—*conferebant* H. as *contulerunt* above: R. but cf. *conserere pugnam et ex propinquo vires conferre*, 50. ED. <sup>4</sup> F. M.—*periculo* cet. Mss; *propinquo fuere periculo quæis superare datum*, Sil. i, 13. But Livy seems to prefer the accusative; iv, 17; xxii, 40; xxv, 11; xxxv, 10; xlv, 9: so Cic. fr. Or. Pis. id. Mil. 22; Sall. often. M. G. <sup>5</sup> *imperatum* al. Mss; but the other is a favourite word with our author; i, 2; 17; 24; iii, 39; iv, 5; xxii, 41 twice; &c. cf. Sil. ii, 52. D. <sup>6</sup> F.—*superimposito*, pl. Mss; G. C. as in xxxviii, 56; xxxix, 50; Cels. M. v, 27, 6; Col. R. R. viii, 3; Pliny H. N. xxix, 6; Quint. I. O. i, 1; but *imponere* with *insuper* occurs, 45; G. Virg. Æ. i, 61; iii, 579. cf. also xxii, 2; xlv, 5; Apul. M. i, fin.; Sil. i, 349; Plaut. Quer. pr. D.

<sup>3</sup> *Robur* applies to the mind, *vires* does not. B.

<sup>4</sup> Rome was in more imminent peril after the disastrous battle of Cannæ, xxii, 54; than Carthage was even after Hannibal's defeat at Zama: but the Romans had elasticity of mind to bear up against adverse fortune. C.

<sup>5</sup> *Utro* denotes a person's doing what is not to be expected, or what does not become him. i, 5. C.

<sup>6</sup> Their overbearing temper and cupidity were evinced by their fraudulently grasping at the lands of the vanquished. DE. Sardinia is particularly alluded to. C.

<sup>7</sup> This war was conducted by Hamilcar, on the part of Carthage, against the revolted mercenaries in Africa and Sardinia. It commenced immediately at the close of the first Punic war, and lasted 3 years and 4 months; Y. R. 513—516. cf. 2, I. S. C. R.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. Pol. iii, 13. S. Hamilcar was of

opinion that his countrymen had too soon yielded to despondency: that, even after the blow they received at the Ægates [Pol. i, 60 sq.], they might have protracted the war, or, at any rate, have concluded a peace on better terms. C.

<sup>9</sup> Sicily had been the bone of contention in the first Punic war: vii, 27; Pol. i, 62 sq. iii, 27. S. R.

<sup>10</sup> The Romans fabricated some hollow pretext for declaring war against the Carthaginians, before the latter had recovered their breath from quelling the African mutiny. Carthage, rather than involve herself in a fresh war at such an unfavourable juncture, not only surrendered Sardinia, but, in compliance with the demand of the Romans, gave them 1200 talents of silver, (by way of indemnification for the expenses incurred in their military preparations, R.) 'over and above' (*insuper* DJ.) the sum stipulated by the treaty made at the Ægates. C. S.

2his anxius curis ita se Africo bello, quod fuit sub re- Prefatory  
centem Romanam pacem, per quinque annos<sup>1</sup>, ita deinde Remarks.  
novem annis in Hispania augendo Punico imperio gessit, Hamilcar  
ut appareret<sup>a</sup> majus eum quam quod gereret agitare in meditates  
animo bellum, et si diutius vixisset, Hamilcare duce war with  
Poenos arma Italiæ illaturos fuisse, quæ Hannibalis Rome.  
ductu intulerunt. mors Hamilcaris<sup>2</sup> peropportuna et xxiv, 41;  
pueritia<sup>3</sup> Hannibalis distulerunt bellum. medius Hasdru- P. ii, 1; 36;  
bal<sup>4</sup> inter patrem et filium octo ferme annos impe- S. i, 140  
rium obtinuit, flore ætatis, uti ferunt, primo Hamilcar sqq. On his  
conciliatus<sup>5</sup>, gener inde ob altam indolem provento<sup>b</sup> annis death, his  
adscitus, et quia gener erat, factionis Barcinæ<sup>6</sup> opibus, son-in-law  
quæ apud milites plebemque plus quam modicæ erant, Hasdrubal  
haud sane voluntate principum, imperio potitus<sup>c</sup>. is succeeds to  
plura consilio<sup>7</sup> quam vi gerens, hospitiiis<sup>d</sup> regulorum the com-  
magis conciliandisque<sup>8</sup> per amicitiam principum novis mand,  
gentibus quam bello aut armis rem Carthaginensem N. xxi, 3.  
auxit. ceterum nihilo ei pax tutior fuit: barbarus eum and is assass-  
quidam palam, ob iram interfecti ab eo domini, obtrun- sinated.  
cavit; comprehensusque ab circumstantibus haud<sup>9</sup> alio AH. 8; J.  
quam si evasisset vultu, tormentis quoque cum lacera- xlv, 2; 5;  
retur, eo fuit habitu oris ut superante lætitia dolores AHn. 2.  
identis etiam speciem præbuerit. cum hoc Hasdrubale,  
quia miræ artis in sollicitandis gentibus imperioque suo

<sup>a</sup> Omnibus ad. S. N. R. marg. but the verb occurs by itself in iv, 6; xxxiii, 1; D. iii, 17; xxi, 9; xxvii, 4; xxxv, 32. G. <sup>b</sup> em. L.—*profecto* or *profectus* Mas; and *animi* pl. Mas—*profectus* (meaning that 'when Hasdrubal lost the beauty which recommended him as a boy, he was advanced to be Hamilcar's son-in-law.') KL. pr. or *profection* conj. DU. <sup>c</sup> in *imperio positus* F. <sup>d</sup> F. G. N. D. conj. T. pr. GT.—*auspiciis* pl. Mas—*aucupii* al. pr. M.

1 'Five years' denotes the whole interval between the close of the first Punic war and Hamilcar's crossing into Spain. DE. 1, 7. R.

2 Hamilcar fell in battle against the Vettones, one of the fiercest tribes of Spain. According to others, he was drowned in an attempt to cross a river which obstructed his flight. C.

3 Hannibal was then 18. M. In c. 3, Livy uses the words *viridum puberem* of him, when 5 years older. For Hannibal was 9 years of age, when Hamilcar crossed into Spain: Hamilcar held the command there for 9 years; Hasdrubal for 8 more. From these 26 years, are to be subtracted the 3 during which Hannibal served under Has-

drubal. GL. S.

4 Hasdrubal served under Hamilcar, as admiral of the fleet. R.

5 See Hanno's speech in c. 3. S.

6 From Barca the founder of the family, Hamilcar was surnamed *Barcas*; and he and his brother and sons were called *Barcini*. This was one of the leading political parties into which the senate of Carthage was divided: Hanno was the head of the other: 3; 9 sq; &c. R.

7 Yet the Romans tax him with cruelty and other vices: Sil. i, 145 sqq. R.

8. Understand *sibi*, as *ad amicitiam* with *sollicitandis* below. R.

9. 'No less cheerful.' R.

**Prefatory Remarks.** jungendis fuerat, foedus renovaverat <sup>10</sup> populus Romanus, ut finis <sup>11</sup> utriusque imperii esset amnis Iberus, Saguntinisque mediis inter imperia duorum populorum libertas <sup>xxi, 18 sq;</sup> servaretur. in Hasdrubalis locum haud dubia res fuit <sup>P. ii, 13;</sup> <sup>iii, 21; 27;</sup> quin praerogativam <sup>1</sup> militarem, qua extemplo juvenis <sup>29 sq; AH.</sup> Hannibal in praetorium delatus imperatorque ingenti om- <sup>7; AHn. 2;</sup> nium clamore atque assensu appellatus erat, favor etiam <sup>AP. 6; 67;</sup> plebis sequeretur. hunc vixdum puberem <sup>2</sup> Hasdrubal literis ad se arcessierat; actaque res etiam in senatu fuerat, <sup>F. ii, 6.</sup> Barcinis nitentibus ut assuesceret militiae Hannibal atque <sup>Hannibal succedens him.</sup> in paternas succederet <sup>3</sup> opes. Hanno, alterius factionis princeps, “et æquum postulare videtur” inquit “Hasdrubal; et ego tamen non censeo, quod petit,tribuendum.” cum admiratione tam ancipitis sententiae in se omnes convertisset, “florem ætatis” inquit “Hasdrubal, quem <sup>xxx, 37;</sup> ipse patri Hannibalis fruendum præbuit, justo jure eum <sup>35; P. iii, 13.</sup> “a filio repeti <sup>4</sup> censet. nos tamen minime decet juven- <sup>P. iii, 8.</sup> tutem nostram pro militari rudimento assuefacere libi- <sup>13.</sup> dini prætorum <sup>5</sup>. an hoc timemus, ne Hamilcaris filius <sup>13.</sup> “nimis sero imperia immodica et regni paterni speciem <sup>13.</sup> videat, et cujus regis <sup>6</sup> genero hereditarii sint relictii <sup>13.</sup> exercitus nostri, ejus filio parum mature serviamus? <sup>13.</sup> “ego <sup>7</sup> istum juvenem domi tenendum, sub legibus, sub<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> succederet F marg. pr. B. C. cf. x, 13; G. Cic. Or. iii, 61. D.

<sup>b</sup> sed ed. D.

<sup>10</sup> This was the sixth treaty: cf. Cato Orig. iv; Liv. ix, 43; xiii, ep.; Pol. iii, 27. S.

<sup>11</sup> The two nations pledged themselves not to cross the Iberus for purposes of war or conquest. Not that all Spain on the hither side belonged to the Romans, and all on the further side to the Carthaginians: for to the south of the river there were many tribes not subject to Carthage; while on the north the Romans had very little territory, no general, and no army: see Cato's speech, xxxiv, 13. C.

<sup>1</sup> 'The previous suffrages of the military.' Prærogativa was (1) that tribe, or century, whose opinion was first asked. It sometimes stands for (2) the opinion of that tribe or century. Its authority was very great; *semper omen valuerit prærogativum*, Cic. for Mur. 38; i. e. the majority of votes always ratified the decision of the prærogativa: cf. xxviii, 9; iii, 51; C. xxi, 14.

<sup>2</sup> See 2, note 3.

<sup>3</sup> The pronoun is redundant; as in i, 19; R. 58; Her. vii, 221, n. 25.

<sup>4</sup> Understand oportere: cf. iii, 28; xxi, 36; xxiv, 22. R.

<sup>5</sup> Epaminondas Thebanorum imperator ei, qui sibi ex lege prætor successerat, exercitum nontradidit; Cic. Inv. i, 33; notare debemus, omnes magistratus et prætores et imperatores appellatos: ut hic ei, qui sibi ex lege prætor successerat: cum imperatori succedere debeat imperator; Marius Victor. p. 171. veteres omnes magistratus, cui pareret exercitus prætorem appellaverunt: unde et prætorium tabernaculum ejus dicitur, et in castris porta prætoria, et hodie quoque præfectus prætorio; Ascon. Ped. on b. ii. ag. Verres, 14. G. Juv. x, 36, n. R.

<sup>6</sup> Regni and regis are used invidiously for imperii and ducis. DCE.

<sup>7</sup> Semper gravis inceptio orationis, quæ exordium sumit a pronomine ego; Donat. on

"magistratibus docendum vivere æquo jure cum ceteris  
 "censeo, ne quandoque parvus hic ignis incendium ingens  
 4 "exsuscitet." pauci, ac ferme optimus quisque, Hannoni  
 assentiebantur: sed, ut plerumque fit, major pars melio-  
 rem vicit. missus Hannibal in Hispaniam primo statim  
 adventu omnem exercitum in se convertit. Hamilcarem  
 juvenem \* redditum sibi veteres milites credere; eundem  
 vigorem in vultu vinque in oculis, habitum oris linea-  
 mentaque intueri. dein<sup>b</sup> brevi effecit ut pater in se mini-  
 mum momentum<sup>1</sup> ad favorem conciliandum esset. nun-  
 quam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas, parendum<sup>P. ix, 22—</sup>  
 atque imperandum, habilis fuit. itaque haud facile de-  
 cerneret<sup>c</sup> utrum imperatori an exercitui carior esset:  
 neque Hasdrubal alium quemquam præficere malle, ubi  
 quid fortiter ac strenue agendum esset; neque milites alio  
 duce plus confidere aut audere. plurimum audaciæ ad  
 pericula capessenda, plurimum consilii inter ipsa pericula  
 erat. nullo labore aut corpus fatigari aut animus vinci  
 poterat. caloris ac frigoris patientia par; cibi potionisque  
 desiderio naturali<sup>2</sup>, non voluptate modus finitus<sup>3</sup>; vigi-  
 liarum somnique nec die nec nocte discriminata<sup>4</sup> tem-  
 pora: id quod gerendis rebus superesset, quieti datum;  
 ea neque molli strato neque silentio arcessita<sup>5</sup>: multi S. i, 242 sqq.  
 sæpe militari sagulo opertum, humi jacentem inter custo-  
 dias stationesque militum conspexerunt. vestitus nihil  
 inter æquales<sup>6</sup> excellens: arma atque equi conspicieban-  
 tur<sup>7</sup>. equitum peditumque idem longe primus erat. prin-

\* *viventem* pl. Mas; ed. G. C. though this does not accord so well with *veteres milites*. G. but cf. *ἀνὰ τὸν αἶμα τὸν πᾶντα ὁρᾷς* | *ἐνθάδε αἶμα ἡρώδης*, *ἐνθάδε βλῆται* | *ἐν οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅρα ζῶν* 'Αχιλλίᾳ σάλον, Soph. Ph. 356 sqq. B. <sup>b</sup> *deinde* ed. C. <sup>c</sup> 'decide, judge;' as in vii. 9; *αἶνον*, cf. v. 65; x. 19; xviii. 14; 33; G. i. 23; viii. 23 twice; xxi. 56; xxii. 61. D.—*discerneret* Mas; ed. C. 'discern, separate.'

Ter. And. iii. 4, 3; L. x. 8; xxi. 10; xxii. 60; xxxiv. 4. D.

1 L. xxix. 23; Just. xvii. 2; GR. id. xi. 4; xiii. 6. G. *Momentum* (*movimentum*) is properly the weight which sinks the scale of a balance. i. 47; ii. 7; iii. 27; v. 49; xxiii. 24; xliii. 12. R.

2 Nature is satisfied with what is enough to appease hunger and quench thirst; Luxury is not content unless the viands be of a certain quality. R.

3 For *definitus*; cf. iii. 13; ix. 34;

x. 13; xxxix. 17; xlii. 12; 47; R. xxxi. 48; &c. GF.

4 'Not depending on the distinction of day and night: for as long as he had any business to do, he never thought of sleep.' ST.

5 'Invited, courted.' C. Compare the opening speech in Act iii. of K. Henry IV. Part II.

6 He and the soldiers were all dressed alike. R.

7 'Were conspicuous.' S. iv. 13; D. i. 47; xxv. 52; C. ii. 5. R.

**Prefatory Remarks.** ceps<sup>8</sup> in praelium ibat, ultimus conserto<sup>4</sup> praelio excedebat. has tantas viri virtutes ingentia vitia æquabant, inhumana crudelitas, perfidia plus quam Punica, nihil veri, nihil sancti, nullus deum metus, nullum jusjurandum<sup>9</sup>, nulla religio. cum hac indole virtutum atque vitiorum triennio sub Hasdrubale imperatore meruit<sup>6</sup>, nulla re, quæ agenda<sup>10</sup> videndaque<sup>1</sup> magno futuro duci esset, prætermittenda.

**He determines to attack Saguntum,** Ceterum ex quo die dux est declaratus, velut Italia ei<sup>5</sup> provincia<sup>1</sup> decreta bellumque Romanum mandatum esset, nihil prolatandum ratus, ne se quoque, ut patrem Hamilcarem, deinde Hasdrubalem, cunctantem casus aliquis opprimeret, Saguntinis inferre bellum statuit. quibus

**P. iii, 13 sq. but first wages war on the Olcades,** oppugnandis quia haud dubie Romana arma movebantur, in Olcadum fines prius (ultra Iberum ea gens in parte magis quam in dicione Carthaginensium erat<sup>2</sup>) induxit exercitum, ut non petisse Saguntinos, sed rerum serie, finitimis domitis gentibus, jungendoque<sup>3</sup> tractus ad id bellum videri posset. <sup>4</sup>Carteiam<sup>4</sup> urbem opulentam, caput gentis ejus, expugnat diripitque. quo metu percussæ minores civitates, stipendio imposito, imperium acceperunt. victor exercitus opulentusque præda Carthaginem novam in hiberna est deductus. ibi large partiendo prædam stipendioque præterito<sup>b</sup> cum fide exsolvendo cunctis civium

<sup>4</sup> confecto S. B. HF. N. but when 'the battle is over,' any may quit the field at once, without the least imputation on their courage. B. <sup>5</sup> militavit B. from gl. GB.D. <sup>6</sup> audendaque B. HV. as in xxxv, 35. G. <sup>7</sup> A city of the Bastuli near mount Calpe, xxviii, 30; xliii, 3; (Bæsiippo, between Gades and Calpe: see Pliny iii, 1, 3; Mela ii, 6. These, however, as well as other ancients, confound Carteia, Tartessus, and Gades: cf. Sil. iii, 396, n. R. Carteia 'Rocadillo,' formerly Carpeus, was at the bottom of the bay of Gibraltar. AW.) Ptol. ii, 4; Pliny iii, 1. S.—Altheiam (or Altheam D.) conj. ('Αλθαια πόλις Ὀλκαδῶν' cf. δὲ Ὀλκαδῶν ἴθις ἱβηρίας ἀλυσσάμενον Καρχηδόνος: τὸ Ὑπὸν Ἀλθαιῶν Steph.) S. 'Ocana.' R. <sup>8</sup> stipendia præterita al. Mss, objecting to the variation of construction, of which Livy is so fond: as fatalis dux ad excidium illius urbis servandaque patria; v, 19; socios, ad retinendos in fide animos eorum ferendoque cuique auxilium, adiit; xxix, 19; subeundo muros et comminanda oppugnatione; xxxi, 26. D.

<sup>8</sup> This description resembles, in some points, Sallust's character of Catiline; M. c. 5. S.

<sup>9</sup> 'No respect for an oath.' B.

<sup>10</sup> Cf. vii, 14; D. i. e. providenda: as in Cic. Or. iii, 1; Att. xiv, 21; (Verr. v, 40. R.) What such things are may be seen in the character of Philopemen, xxxv, 28. G. Or 'to be seen and known.' B.

<sup>1</sup> 'The seat of war;' RS. 60.

<sup>2</sup> 'Rather within the limits assigned to

the Carthaginians by the treaty, than actually under their dominion.' C.

<sup>3</sup> 'With the view of uniting to the territories acquired by war the Saguntine lands, without which the Punic dominions would be incomplete.' C.

<sup>4</sup> Or Spartaria, now 'Carthagera,' founded by Hasdrubal shortly before the 2d Punic war, (cf. xxvi, 42; Sil. iii, 368; Pol. ii, 13; Strabo iii, p. 158;) not by Hannibal, as stated App. Hisp. 12. (SW.) R.

suorum sociorumque animis in se firmatis, vere primo in <sup>Prefatory</sup> <sup>Remarks.</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>then on the</sup> <sup>Vaccæi.</sup> Vaccæos promotum bellum. Hermandica et Arbocala <sup>c</sup> urbes vi captæ. Arbocala et virtute et multitudine oppidanorum diu defensa. ab Hermandica profugi exsulibus Olcadum, priore æstate domitæ gentis, cum se junxissent, concitant Carpetanos; adortique Hannibalem regressum ex Vaccæis <sup>5</sup> haud procul Tago flumine agmen grave præda turbavere. Hannibal prælio abstinuit; castrisque super ripam positis, cum prima quies silentiumque ab hostibus fuit, amnem <sup>d</sup> vado trajecit, valloque ita producto <sup>e</sup> ut locum ad transgrediendum hostes haberent, invadere eos transeuntes statuit. equitibus præcepit ut, 'cum ingressos aquam viderent, adorirentur.' peditum agmen in ripa et <sup>f</sup> elephantos' (quadraginta autem <sup>g</sup> erant <sup>h</sup>) disposuit <sup>i</sup>. Carpetanorum cum appendicibus <sup>7</sup> Olcadum Vaccæorumque centum millia fuere, invicta acies, si æquo dimicaretur campo. itaque et ingenio feroces et multitudine freti, et quod metu cessisse credebant hostem, id morari <sup>8</sup> victoriam rati quod interesset amnis, clamore sublato passim sine ullius imperio, qua cuique proximum est, in amnem ruunt. et ex parte altera ripæ vis ingens equitum in flumen immissa <sup>9</sup>, medioque alveo haudquam pari certamine concursus, quippe ubi pedes instabilis <sup>10</sup> ac vix vado fidens vel ab inermi equite, equo temere acto, perverti posset, eques corpore armisque liber, equo vel per medios gurgites stabili, cominus eminusque rem gereret. pars magna flumine absumpta; quidam verticoso amni delati in hostes ab elephantis ob-

<sup>a</sup> *Cartorum* or *Carthorum* ad. pl. Mss: but *Elmantica* ('Salamanca' T.) and *Arbucala* are cities of the *Vaccæi*; Pol. iii. 14. *GL. S.* <sup>d</sup> *agmen* F. D. cf. viii. 24. *DU. Gynden late fusu amnem vado* ('where there was a ford' DCE.) *transire tentavit*; Sen. Ira iii, 21. *G.* cf. xxxviii, 12; 18. *R.* <sup>e</sup> *et ad. G.—elephantosque* conj. *D.* <sup>f</sup> *aut* ad. B.—*ante* some Edd. and om. *autem erant*—ad conj. ad. S. <sup>g</sup> *C. E. F. G. H. pr. PH. G.*—om. pl. Mss, *S. GB.* or tr. before *xl.* <sup>h</sup> *F. G. H. pr. G.*—om. pl. Mss. *S. GB.* <sup>i</sup> *B. C. E. G. GA.* H. 2, 3 L. 2 P.—*disponit* pl. Mss. *G. D.*

5 The Vaccæi were a people of Hispania *Tarraconensis*, *R.* in parts of Leon and Old Castile. *AW.*

6 'Having pitched his camp at such a distance from the bank, as to leave room for the enemy to cross the river.' *C.*

7 The Olcades and Vaccæi were but as 'an appendage' to the Carpetani, who con-

stituted the main strength of the army. *C.* cf. ix, 41; xxxix, 27. *R.*

8 'Deeming that the only obstacle to their gaining a victory was the interposition of the river between themselves and the enemy.' *C.*

9 By Hannibal. *C.*

10 'Not having a sure footing:' contrary to *stabiles* just below, *R.* and 28.

P.C. Scipio triti sunt. postremi, quibus regressus in suam ripam  
 T.S. Longus tutior fuit, ex varia trepidatione cum in unum colligeren-  
 tur, priusquam ex tanto pavore recipere animos, Han-  
 nibal agmine quadrato <sup>11</sup> amnem ingressus fugam ex  
 ripa fecit <sup>12</sup>, vastatisque agris intra paucos dies Carpetanos  
 quoque in deditionem accepit. et jam omnia trans Iberum  
 præter Saguntinos Carthaginiensium erant. cum Sagun-  
 tinis bellum nondum erat, ceterum jam belli causa cer-  
 tamina cum finitimis serebantur, maxime Turdetanis.  
 quibus cum adesset idem qui litis erat sator <sup>1</sup>, nec cer-  
 tamen juris sed vim quæri appareret, legati <sup>2</sup> a Saguntinis  
 Romam missi auxilium ad bellum jam haud dubie im-  
 minens orantes. consules tunc Romæ erant P. Cornelius  
 Scipio et Ti. Sempronius Longus, qui cum legatis in  
 senatum introductis de re publica rettulissent <sup>3</sup>, placuis-  
 setque mitti legatos in Hispaniam ad res sociorum in-  
 spiciendas, quibus si <sup>4</sup> videretur digna causa, et Hannibali  
 denunciarent ut ab Saguntinis sociis populi Romani  
 abstineret, et Carthaginem in Africam trajicerent ac  
 sociorum populi Romani querimonias deferrent, hac <sup>5</sup>  
 legatione decreta necdum missa, omnium spe <sup>6</sup> celerius  
 Saguntum oppugnari allatum est. tunc relata de <sup>b</sup> integro  
 res ad senatum. et <sup>a</sup> alii provincias consulibus Hispaniam  
 atque Africam decernentes 'terra marique rem gerendam'  
 censebant; alii totum in Hispaniam Hannibalemque in-

These and  
the other  
people to  
the south  
of the Ebro  
are sub-  
dued.

An embassy  
from Sagun-  
tum to  
Rome.

xxiv, 42;  
xxxiv, 17.

P. iii, 13—  
17; 20; 33  
sq; N. xxii,  
3.

P. iii, 40;  
E. iii, 8; N.  
xxii, 4;  
Att. 262.

Attack of  
Saguntum.

<sup>a</sup> Here begins the apodosis: yet all editors, before *DCE*, placed a full stop before *hac*. *R.*  
<sup>b</sup> *F. G. G.*—*delata* ex pl. *Mas*; cf. *Tac. A. xiv, 17. (E.) de integro* is the usual form, c. 8;  
 18; 21; 59; *G. xxii, 6; xxiii, 16; 20; 26; &c. D. Her. i, 60, n. 23.* <sup>c</sup> *om. G. C. D.*

<sup>11</sup> Cf. ii, 6; xxxi, 37; xxxix, 30; xlv, 9; *R. xxi, 32; 57.*

<sup>12</sup> *Fugam facere* in viii, 9, signifies *fugere*; here it is synonymous with *fugare*, as in 52; xxii, 13; 24; xxvi, 4. *D.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Hannibal, who had sown the seeds of discord (iii, 19; *R.*) between the Turdetani and the Saguntines, had now joined the former.' *S. Adesse* 'to favour or support,' iii, 25; vi, 38; *Ov. Her. vi, 151 sq; Ep. xvi, 18. D.*

<sup>2</sup> Livy has here deviated from Polybius and followed those annalists who referred this event to a later period; though he sees the difficulties which this supposition involves, c. 16. *S.* Polybius notices the errors of other writers; and states that his authority

was a brass tablet engraved by Hannibal himself, iii, 33. *R.*

<sup>3</sup> The consuls proposed that the senate should deliberate what would be most for the public weal. *C. Referre* is 'to propose any thing for deliberation, examination, judgement, or enactment.' *Cic. Ph. ii, 6; Quint. 16. O.* Without this reference from the consul or magistrate in authority, no decree of the senate could be made; xxvi, 2; 27; xxxviii, 42. The words *ad senatum* are sometimes suppressed, where they can be understood from the context; xxx, 21. *R.*

<sup>4</sup> For *qui si iis. R.*

<sup>5</sup> 'Expectation;' i, 5; ii, 3; cf. iii, 26; *R. Her. i, 77, n. 55; iii, 62, n. 2; vi, 109, n. 100.*

tendebant<sup>6</sup> bellum. erant qui 'non temere movendam rem  
'tantam exspectandosque ex Hispania legatos' censerent.  
hæc sententia, quæ tutissima videbatur, vicit; legatique  
eo maturius missi, P. Valerius Flaccus et Q. Bæbius  
Tamphilus, Saguntum ad Hannibalem atque inde Car-  
thaginem, si non absisteretur<sup>7</sup> bello, ad ducem ipsum in  
pœnam fœderis rupti deposcendum.

P. C. Scipio  
T. S. Longus  
Embassy  
from Rome  
to Hannibal  
at Sagun-  
tum.  
CP. v, 10;  
S. ii, 3 sqq;  
F. ii, 6, 7.

7 Dum ea Romani parant consultantque, jam Saguntum<sup>1</sup>  
summa vi oppugnabatur. civitas ea longe opulentissima  
ultra Iberum fuit, sita passus mille ferme a mari. oriundi<sup>2</sup>  
a Zacyntho insula dicuntur, mixtique etiam ab Ardea  
Rutulorum quidam generis: ceterum in tantas brevi cre-  
verant opes seu maritimis seu terrestribus fructibus<sup>3</sup>, seu  
multitudinis incremento, seu disciplinæ sanctitate, qua  
fidem socialem usque ad perniciem suam coluerunt.  
Hannibal infesto exercitu ingressus fines, pervastatis pas-  
sim agris, urbem tripartito aggreditur. angulus muri erat  
in planiorem patentioremque quam cetera circa<sup>4</sup> vallem  
vergens. adversus eum vineas<sup>5</sup> agere instituit, per quas  
aries mœnibus admoveri posset. sed ut locus procul  
muro satis æquus agendis vineis fuit, ita haudquaquam  
prosperere, postquam ad effectum operis ventum est<sup>6</sup>,  
cœptis succedebat<sup>7</sup>. et turris ingens imminebat; et  
murus, ut in suspecto loco, supra ceteræ modum altitu-

N. xxii, 3.  
P. iii, 17;  
Pl. iii, 3, 4.  
S. i, 288 sqq;  
275 sqq;  
291 sqq.  
S. i, 329 sqq;  
480 sqq;  
Ju. xv, 114.  
Ve. iv, 15.  
Gallant re-  
sistance of  
the Sagun-  
tines.

6 'Were for turning,' iv, 19; xxviii, 41. The imperfect often denotes a wish or attempt, as *reficiebant*, iii, 21; *tenebat*, ix, 46; *revocabat*, xxvi, 8; *abrogabatur*, xxxiv, 1; *restituēbat*, xxxvii, 53; in the subjunctive also, as [*inhiberet*, iii, 50; *ED.*] *importaret*, xxiii, 19; *avertērent*, 32; *retinerent*, xxv, 33; *decernerent*, xxvii, 20; *acciperet*, xxviii, 45; *bellarent*, xxxv, 45; *effugerent*, xxxvii, 17; *agerent*, xlv, 33; so likewise the infinitive, *abrogari*, xxxiv, 6; the participle, *decernentibus*, iv, 50; *notantibus*, xxvii, 25; the present, *abrogamus*, xxxiv, 6; the perfect, *obtinue*, iv, 57; and the pluperfect, *diviserant*, v, 24; *recepissent*, xxxviii, 11. The verb *dare* is frequently thus used, ix, 41; xxi, 34; xxviii, 5; xxxi, 19; xxxvii, 53; (so *Idem* Diod. xviii, 60.) Cf. Sil. i, 14; 514; iv, 151; xi, 551; xiii, 523; 728; xvi, 183. *R. D.* Her. i, 123, n. 10; 165, n. 91; v, 18, n. 15; 94, n. 31; ix, 2, n. 6; &c.

7 *Absistere re* 'to desist from a thing,'

*absistere loco* 'to remove from a place.' *BU*, on Phæd. iii, 2, 18. Sil. ii, 325; xv, 190; (*D.*) L. ix, 15; xxiv, 20; xxix, 33; xxxi, 17; 26; xxxiii, 5; xxxvii, 36; 60; xxxviii, 16; xlv, 19. *D.*

1 Cf. Juv. v, 29; xv, 114; notes. *ED.* The name of the town is sometimes feminine, c. 19; Sil. i, 332; iii, 178; sometimes neuter, c. 15; 18; 21; Sil. xvii, 329. *D.*

2 Understand *cives*, implied in *civitas*. *R.*

3 'From commerce or from agriculture.' *DCE.*

4 Adverbially, *D.* as below.

5 For a description of these 'mantelets' see *L.*, Poliorc. i. d. 7; *C.* or *AD*, *R. A.*

6 'When they proceeded to the performance of their work, by bringing the engines into play.' *B.*

7 'Did success attend their undertakings.' This same construction occurs, ix, 18; xxiv, 19, d; 38; xxv, 37; xxxiii, 5; xxxviii, 25; xl, 11; but *postquam inceptum non succedebat*, xlii, 58; cf. xxxii, 18. *G. D. R.*

P. C. Scipio<sup>8</sup> dinis emunitus<sup>8</sup> erat; et juvenus delecta, ubi plurimum  
 T. S. Longus<sup>9</sup> periculi<sup>9</sup> ac laboris<sup>8</sup> ostendebatur, ibi vi majore obsiste-  
 bant<sup>10</sup>. ac primo missilibus submovere hostem nec quic-  
 quam satis tutum munientibus pati<sup>11</sup>, deinde jam non pro  
 moenibus modo atque turri tela micare, sed ad erumpen-  
 dum etiam in stationes operaque hostium animus erat:  
 quibus tumultuariis certaminibus haud ferme plures Sa-  
 guntini cadebant quam Pœni. ut vero Hannibal ipse,  
 dum murum incautius subit, adversum femur tragula<sup>12</sup>  
 Hannibal wounded.  
 S. i. 638 sqq. graviter ictus cecidit, tanta circa fuga ac trepidatio fuit,  
 ut non multum abesset quin opera ac vineæ desererentur.  
 obsidio deinde per paucos dies magis quam oppugnatio<sup>13</sup>  
 fuit, dum vulnus ducis curaretur. per quod tempus ut  
 quies certaminum erat, ita ab apparatu operum ac muni-  
 tionum nihil cessatum. itaque acrius de integro coortum<sup>8</sup>  
 est bellum<sup>8</sup>, pluribusque partibus, vix accipientibus<sup>9</sup>  
 quibusdam opera locis, vineæ cœptæ agi admoventique  
 aries. abundabat multitudine hominum Pœnus: ad cen-  
 tum enim quinquaginta millia habuisse in armis satis<sup>8</sup>  
 creditur. oppidani ad omnia tuenda atque obeunda mul-  
 tifarum<sup>8</sup> distineri<sup>4</sup> cœpti sunt<sup>4</sup> et non sufficebant. ita-  
 que jam feriebantur arietibus muri, quassatæque<sup>8</sup> multæ  
 partes erant. una continentibus<sup>5</sup> ruinis nudaverat urbem:  
 tres deinceps turres, quantumque inter eas muri erat,

<sup>8</sup> *timoris* F. G. pl. Mss; pr. G. Yet Livy constantly couples *labor* with *periculum*, as in iv, 35; xxv, 6; xxvi, 13; xxix, 1; xxxiii, 39; xlv, 36. D. <sup>a</sup> F. G. C. cf. i, 6; v, 12; D. iii, 11; vi, 33; Virg. *Æ.* i, 147.—*obortum* pl. Mss; ed. G. C. D. the latter denotes an unexpected occurrence. B. i, 58; ii, 37; xlii, 58; xl, 8; V. *Æ.* iv, 30. E. But cf. *subitum bellum* in *Gallia coortum* est; Cæs. B. G. iii, 7. D. <sup>b</sup> F. opt. Ms of C. ed. C. D. cf. xxix, 37; Ter. An. iv, 1, 50; Eu. v, 9, 21; DU. xxi, 26; xxxix, 35. D.—om. pl. Mss; ed. G. <sup>c</sup> F. G. C. one of C. xxxiii, 18. D.—*multimodus arte* ed. G. C. <sup>d</sup> F. C. cf. xxxvi, 45; Suet. ii, 43; Virg. *Æ.* ix, 515; DU. x, 9; 25; xxix, 16; 17; xxxvi, 45. R.—*sunt. et non sufficebant* (jam enim feriebantur arietibus) muri, conj. G. pr. C. D. <sup>e</sup> *quassatæ quoque* ed. G. C.

8. xxiv, 21; xxvi, 46. D. *e* in composition signifies 'up'; as in *emergere*, *eminere*, *erigere*, *evadere*, *evolare*, *emunire*, *escendere*. ST.

9 'Where there was most danger to be apprehended, and, consequently, most call for exertion.' R.

10 *Juventus* is usually followed by a plural verb; iii, 27; iv, 56; vii, 2; V. Max. iii, 2, 7. D.

11 'Nor did they leave any place, where those who were working at the wall could be safe from annoyance.' DCE.

12 This was a very formidable missile:

Suid. v. *Κίρρας*. It was so called from *trajiciendo*: Varro L. L. iv, 24. C.

1 The hostile army merely invested the city without assaulting it. C. In *Capenate agro, oppida oppugnata nec obsessa sunt: at in Volscis Anxur, nequicquam oppugnatum, obsideri captum*; v, 12.

2 'Hostile operations,' xli, 3. D.

3 For *capientibus*, ST. 'admitting of the erection of the works.' RS.

4 'To have their attention distracted in various directions.' C.

5 'Continuous, following close one upon another without intermission.' RS.

cum fragore ingenti prociderant, captumque oppidum ea P. C. Scipio  
 ruina crediderant Pœni; qua, velut si pariter utrosque T. S. Longus  
 murus texisset<sup>6</sup>, ita utrinque in pugnam procursum est.  
 nihil tumultuariæ pugnae simile erat, quales in oppug-  
 nationibus urbium per occasionem partis alterius<sup>7</sup> con-  
 seri<sup>8</sup> solent: sed justæ<sup>9</sup> acies, velut patenti campo, inter  
 ruinas muri tectaque urbis modico distantia intervallo  
 constiterant. hinc spes, hinc<sup>9</sup> desperatio animos irritat,  
 Pœno cepisse jam se urbem, si paullulum<sup>8</sup> annitatur,  
 credente, Saguntinis pro nudata mœnibus patria corpora  
 opponentibus, nec ullo pedem referente, ne in<sup>h</sup> relictum  
 a se locum<sup>1</sup> hostem immitteret. itaque quo acrius et con-  
 ferti<sup>1</sup> magis utrinque pugnabant<sup>4</sup>, eo plures vulnera-  
 bantur, nullo inter arma corporaque vano intercidente  
 telo. *falarica*<sup>10</sup> erat Saguntinis, missile telum hastili S. i. 350<sup>11</sup> qq;  
 abiegno<sup>1</sup> et cetera tereti præterquam ad extremum, unde ix, 339.  
 ferrum exstabat. id, sicut in pilo, quadratum stuppa cir-  
 cumligabant lineabantque pice. ferrum autem tres<sup>m</sup> lon-  
 gum habebat pedes, ut cum armis transfigere<sup>a</sup> corpus  
 posset. sed id maxime, etiamsi hæsisset in scuto nec  
 penetrasset in corpus, pavorem faciebat, quod, cum me-  
 dium accensum mitteretur conceptumque ipso motu  
 multo majorem ignem ferret, arma omitti<sup>11</sup> coge-  
 bat, nudumque militem ad insequentes ictus præbebat. cum<sup>a</sup>  
 diu anceps fuisset certamen, et Saguntinis, quia præter  
 spem resisterent, crevissent animi, Pœnus, quia non vi-  
 cisset, pro victo<sup>1</sup> esset, clamorem repente oppidani tol-  
 lunt hostemque in ruinas muri expellunt, inde impe-

<sup>6</sup> *consciri* F. <sup>8</sup> *paullum* F. <sup>h</sup> in om. G. C. <sup>1</sup> *relicto a se loco* ed. G. C. <sup>j</sup> *conserti*  
 3 L.—*confercti* 4 L.—*conserti* conj. G.—*consertim* cet. Mss; ed. G. C. <sup>k</sup> F. G. and eight  
 others—*pugnabatur* cet. Mss. <sup>l</sup> C. E. 2 L. two of C.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>m</sup> F. C. one  
 of C.—in ad. cet. Mss; but *falarica* is the nominative to the verb, and *ferrum* the accusative  
 after it. cf. 28; 61; viii, 10; xxvi, 4; xxxvii, 37; 40; xl, 29. GR. D. R. <sup>n</sup> cf. ii, 20;  
 xxiii, 9; xxxvii, 41.—*transigere* 2, 3 L. HV. B. cf. Sil. xiv, 481; and D, on xiii, 166.  
<sup>a</sup> *ergo* ad. G. C. om. F. C. one of C.

6 'By which, just as if the wall had pro-  
 tected the Carthaginians from the Saguntines  
 no less than the besieged from the besiegers.'  
 ST.

7 'As either of the parties gained or af-  
 forded an opportunity.' E. cf. i, 11. R.

8 'Which can justly be so called.' C.

9 *Hinc* repeated, for *hinc* and *illinc*; i,

13; iii, 23; xxx, 19; xlv, 11. R.

10 *Genus teli missile, quo utuntur ex falis,  
 id est locis exstructis, Fest. or ex turribus ligneis  
 dimicantes*; Non. S. cf. L, Pol. v, 5. D, on  
 Sil. vi, 214. F, on the words; Juv. vi, 589, n.

11 For *militem omittere arma*. B.

1 'As good as conquered,' ii, 7; viii, 1;  
 xxv, 34. R.

P.C. Scipio ditum trepidantemque exturbant, postremo fusum fugatumque in castra redigunt<sup>2</sup>.  
T.S. Longus

He refuses  
an audience  
to the Ro-  
man en-  
voys,

P. iii, 15.

xxi, 2.

who pro-  
ceed to Car-  
thage.  
Hanno's  
invective  
against  
Hannibal.  
S. ii, 285  
sqq.  
S. ii, 296.

S. ii, 299.

Interim ab Roma legatos venisse nunciatum est; quibus obviam ad mare missi ab Hannibale qui dicerent 'nec tuto eos adituros inter tot<sup>b</sup> tam efferatarum<sup>c</sup> gentium arma, nec Hannibali in<sup>d</sup> tanto discrimine rerum<sup>e</sup> operæ 'esse<sup>f</sup> legationes audire.' apparebat non admissos Carthaginem protinus ituros. litteras igitur nuntiosque ad principes factionis Barcinæ præmittit, ut præpararent suorum<sup>g</sup> animos, ne quid pars altera gratificari + pro<sup>h</sup> Romanis posset. itaque, præterquam quod admissi audi-10 tique<sup>i</sup> sunt, ea quoque vana atque irrita legatio fuit. Hanno unus adverso<sup>j</sup> senatu causam fœderis, magno silentio propter auctoritatem suam, non<sup>k</sup> assensu audientium egit. 'per deos fœderum arbitros ac testes<sup>l</sup> mo-<sup>m</sup> nuisse, prædixisse se ne Hamilcaris progeniem ad exercitum mitterent. non manes, non stirpem<sup>n</sup> ejus conquiescere viri; nec unquam, donec sanguinis nomi-<sup>o</sup> nisque Barcini quisquam supersit, quietura<sup>p</sup> Romana fœdera.' "<sup>q</sup>juvenem flagrantem cupidine regni, viam-<sup>r</sup> que unam ad id cernentem, si ex bellis bella serendo<sup>s</sup>

<sup>b</sup> tot et tam conj. R.—tot tamque 5 L. GA. but cf. v, 54. D. <sup>c</sup> cf. viii, 14; x, 10; xxxvii, 54; G. i, 19; C. ii, 29; xxiii, 5; xxxiii, 29. D.—effrenatarum ed. G. C. <sup>d</sup> in om. G. C. adv. pl. opt. Mss. <sup>e</sup> As this is a solitary instance of such a construction, it may possibly have arisen out of two readings, P. RO. (i. e. Populo Romano) and Romanis. P. D. R. E. <sup>f</sup> em. RB.—cum assensu Mss; exc. perhaps V. H. cf. non silentio modo, sed cum assensu audiri; iii, 72. G. <sup>g</sup> obtestans, ne Romanum cum Saguntino suscitarent bellum ad. F. (and N marg. except that this has obtestantes and om. monuisse, but monere and prædicere come together in ii, 10. R.)—oratio Hannonis suadentis senatum obtestantis, ne &c. V. 1 L. of which the first four words have evidently crept into the text from the margin. G.

2 'Drive back,' R. xxvi, 12; xxxvii, 43; Just. ix, 4. D.

3 Arma . . . rerum is a complete hexameter, as is hæc . . . cuneoque (followed by the half line facti . . . va-), xxii, 50; porta . . . urbis, vii, 11; sedulo . . . hostis, 14. Fragments of dactylic lines are more common, as facturume . . . primordi, pr. [cf. Quint. Inst. ix, 4; (BU.) SB. Cic. Or. 56.] ut . . . juberet, vii, 13; moliri . . . refringere, xxiii, 18. Many instances occur in other authors, urbem . . . habuere, Tac. A. i, 1; (RY.) donec . . . ne, xv, 73; (AL.) in Cicero, Cato, and Sallust; M, on Cic. Cat. i, 1; cf. BA, Adv. iv, 13; xli, 22; FO, Jur. Int. i, 7. D. DU.

4 Understand pretium, C. or res, P. as in

i, 24; iv, 8; v, 15; ix, 23; xxix, 17; xxxiii, 20; xli, 25; xlv, 36; Plaut. M. G. ii, 2, 95; Gell. N. A. vii, 17. 'He had no leisure.' D. GB. R.

5 'Of his own party in the senate.' cf. iii, 5; iv, 9; 24; 35; v, 29. D.

1 Namely, by the Carthaginian senate. RS.

2 For adversante, i, 46; vi, 42; xxxix, 41; xlii, 28. R.

3 His three sons, Hannibal, Hasdrubal, and Mago. R.

4 'Remain undisturbed.' R.

5 This change from indirect to direct speech, (and the reverse,) is common: i, 13; 47; 57; ii, 2; 7; iii, 9; 19; 48; vi, 24; xxxv, 49. R.

6 Cf. ii, 18; xxxi, 6. R.

"succinctus armis legionibusque vivat, velut materiam P. C. Scipio  
 "igni præbentes, ad exercitus misistis. aluistis ergo hoc T. S. Longus  
 "incendium, quo nunc ardetis. Saguntum vestri cir-  
 "cumsident exercitus, unde arcentur fœdere: mox Car-  
 "thaginem circumsidebunt Romanæ legiones, ducibus  
 "iisdem diis per quos priore bello rupta fœdera sunt ulti.  
 "utrum hostem an vos an fortunam utriusque populi  
 "ignoratis? legatos ab sociis et pro sociis<sup>7</sup> venientes  
 "bonus<sup>8</sup> imperator vester<sup>9</sup> in castra non admisit, jus  
 "gentium sustulit. hi tamen, unde ne hostium quidem  
 "legati arcentur, pulsus ad vos veniunt, res ex fœdere  
 "repetunt<sup>10</sup>. publica fraus absit<sup>c</sup>; auctorem culpæ et  
 "reum criminis deposcunt<sup>11</sup>. quo lenius<sup>12</sup> agunt, segnius  
 "incipiunt, eo, cum cœperint, vereor ne perseverantius  
 "sæviant. Ægates<sup>13</sup> insulas Erycemque<sup>14</sup> ante oculos P. i, 44; 60  
 "proponite; quæ terra marique per quattuor et viginti<sup>sq</sup>; Pt. iii,  
 "annos passi sitis. nec puer hic dux erat, sed pater ipse<sup>4</sup>; F. ii, 2,  
 "Hamilcar, Mars alter<sup>15</sup>, ut isti volunt. sed Tarento, id<sup>36</sup>; L. xxii,  
 "est<sup>4</sup> Italia<sup>16</sup>, non abstinueramus ex fœdere, sicut nunc<sup>56</sup>; S. i, 34;  
 "Sagunto non abstinemus. vicerunt ergo dii<sup>17</sup> homines-<sup>684</sup> sqq; ii,  
 "que; et id<sup>18</sup> de quo verbis ambigebatur, *uter populus* P. i, 55; 58;  
 "*fœdus rupisset*, eventus belli velut æquus iudex, unde<sup>ii, 7; S. vi,</sup>  
 "jus stabat, ei victoriam dedit. Carthagini nunc Han-<sup>697; xiv,</sup>  
<sup>203.</sup>  
<sup>xiv, ep.</sup>

O. iv, 3. Ph. in P. iii, 26. P. i. 7—11. S. i. 299 sqq.

<sup>c</sup> *de re queruntur* ad. al. Mss.—*jura queruntur* (i. e. *jura gentium agunt*, i, 14; iii, 26; Florus ii, 5.) conj. GR. cf. xxii, 3, b. <sup>d</sup> F. V. PE. 2 P. C. H.—*tum in* (for *id est*) G. C. —*tunc T. utque* I. G 2d.—var. cet. Mss.

<sup>7</sup> 'From your allies the Romans, and on behalf of their allies the Saguntines.' R.

<sup>8</sup> Ironically, as in v, 5. cf. Sil. ii, 240. R.

<sup>9</sup> Intimating that he was the general of the Barcine faction, but not of the senate. D.

<sup>10</sup> 'The Romans are willing to acquit us of blame in a corporate capacity.' B. 'taking it for granted that the fault of breaking the truce does not attach to the Carthaginians as a body, but to Hannibal individually, and that he alone ought to suffer for it.' C.

<sup>11</sup> *Ad supplicium* is understood, as in ii, 13; xii, 18; xxxviii, 33; and is supplied in c. 44. D.

<sup>12</sup> *Leniter agere*, iii, 50; vii, 31. D.

<sup>13</sup> Off these islands C. Lutatius Catulus gained a splendid victory over Hanno, which terminated the first Punic war, Y. R. 512. R. xii, 14.

<sup>14</sup> Whence Hamilcar withdrew the garrison (which had been blockaded by the Romans) on paying a certain ransom. C. R.

<sup>15</sup> *Agū loquens* as *tertius Cato*; Juv. ii, 40; *sapientum octavus*; Hor. S. ii, 3, 296. R.

<sup>16</sup> Italy was expressly named in the treaty, and that of course included Tarentum. G. The Carthaginians sent succours to the Tarentines, against the Romans, who were besieging in the citadel Milo the lieutenant of Pyrrhus. R.

<sup>17</sup> 'The gods, who were invoked to witness and to sanction the oaths, which ratified the treaty now broken.' R. RS.

<sup>18</sup> 'As regards the point, which was debated between us, namely &c.' R. xxxv, 33.

- P.C. Scipio " nibal vineas turresque admovet; Carthaginis mœnia  
T.S. Longus " quatit ariete. Sagunti ruinæ (falsus utinam vates sim)  
" nostris capitibus incident, susceptumque cum Sagun-  
" tinis bellum habendum cum Romanis est. *dedemus*  
xxiii, 13. " *ergo Hannibalem?* dicet aliquis. scio meam levem esse  
" in eo auctoritatem propter paternas inimicitias. sed et  
N. xxi, 4. " Hamilcarem eo<sup>19</sup> perisse lætatus sum, quod, si ille vi-  
" veret, bellum jam cum Romanis haberemus; et hunc  
V.Æ. vii, " juvenem tanquam furiam facemque hujus belli odi ac  
319 sqq. " detestor. nec dedendum solum id<sup>20</sup> piaculum rupti  
" fœderis, sed si nemo deposcat, devehendum in ultimas  
" maris terrarumque oras, ablegandumque<sup>21</sup> eo unde nec  
" ad nos nomen famaue<sup>21</sup> ejus accidere<sup>1</sup> neque ille  
" sollicitare quietæ civitatis statum possit. ego ita censeo,  
" legatos extemplo Romam mittendos, qui senatui satis-  
" faciant; alios, qui Hannibali nuncient ut exercitum ab  
" Sagunto abducatur, ipsumque Hannibalem ex fœdere  
" Romanis dedant: tertiam legationem ad res Saguntinis  
The Car- " reddendas decerno." cum Hanno perorâsset, nemini 11  
thaginian " omnium certare oratione cum eo necesse fuit: adeo<sup>1</sup>  
Senate de- " prope omnis senatus Hannibalis erat<sup>2</sup>; infestiusque  
cides in fa- " locutum arguebant Hannonem quam Flaccum Valerium  
vour of " 6. legatum Romanum. responsum inde legatis Romanis est  
Hannibal. " bellum ortum ab Saguntinis, non ab Hannibale esse:  
P.iii.22 sqq. " populum Romanum injuste facere, si Saguntinos vetus-  
" tissimæ Carthaginiensium societati præponat.' X  
Dum Romani tempus terunt legationibus mittendis,  
Hannibal, quia fessum militem præliis operibusque habe-  
bat, paucorum iis dierum quietem dedit, stationibus ad  
custodiam vinearum aliorumque operum dispositis. in-  
terim animos eorum nunc ira in hostes stimulando<sup>2</sup> nunc

\* ad al. Mss and Edd. but cf. vi, 21; ix, 10; xxii, 22; G. viii. 9. D. A demonstrative or relative placed between two nouns always agrees with the latter: B. cf. i, 39; vi, 21; viii, 9; xxi, 6; xxiv, 42. R. <sup>f</sup> cf. xxi, 61; xxvii, 29; 50; xxviii, 7; xxxii, 30; xlv, 28; xl, 32. G. D. *ἀπορρίπτει*, Plut. Fab. p. 181 A. R.—*accedere* Mss. <sup>a</sup> *stimulanda* conj. G.

19 'For this reason,' i, 11; ii, 48; iii, 66; iv, 7; &c. D.

20 Understand *censeo*. B.

21 This seems an allusion to the words of an old poet quoted by Cicero; *pervenire ali-*

*quo cupio, ubi non Pelopidarum nomen famam-que audiam*. ST.

1 'So decidedly' or 'for as much as'; cf. pr. ii, 24; 27 sqq; &c. R.

2 Cf. xxii, 50, j. R.

spe præmiorum accendit. ut vero pro concione ' prædam P. C. Scipio  
'captæ urbis' edixit ' militum fore,' adeo accensi omnes T.S. Longus  
sunt, ut si extemplo signum datum esset, nulla vi resisti  
videretur posse. Saguntini ut a præliis quietem habuerant,  
nec lacessentes nec lacessiti per aliquot dies, ita non nocte  
non die unquam cessaverant ab opere, ut novum <sup>b</sup> murum  
ab ea parte, qua patefactum oppidum ruinis erat, refi-  
cerent. inde oppugnatio eos aliquanto atrocior quam ante  
adorta est; nec qua primum aut potissimum parte ferrent  
opem, cum omnia variis clamoribus streperent <sup>5</sup>, satis  
scire poterant. ipse Hannibal, qua turris mobilis <sup>4</sup> omnia Ve. iv, 17.  
munimenta urbis superans altitudine agebatur, hortator  
aderat. quæ cum admota, catapultis ballistisque <sup>5</sup> per  
omnia tabulata dispositis, muros defensoribus nudasset <sup>6</sup>,  
tum Hannibal occasionem ratus quingentos ferme Afros  
cum dolabris ad subruendum ab imo murum mittit. nec  
erat difficile opus, quod cæmenta <sup>7</sup> non calce durata erant  
sed interlita luto, structuræ antiquæ genere. itaque latius  
quam cæderetur ruebat <sup>8</sup>, perque patentia ruinis <sup>9</sup> agmina  
armatorum in urbem vadebant. locum quoque editum  
capiunt, collatisque eo catapultis ballistisque, ut castel-  
lum in ipsa urbe velut arcem imminemtem haberent, muro  
circumdant. et Saguntini murum interiorem ab nondum Resolute  
capta urbis parte ducunt. utrinque summa vi et muniunt firmness of  
et pugnant: sed interiora tuendo minorem in dies <sup>c</sup> urbem the Sagun-  
lines.  
Saguntini faciunt. simul crescit inopia omnium longa  
obsidione, et minuitur exspectatio externæ opis, cum  
tam procul Romani, unica spes, circa omnia hostium <sup>10</sup>  
essent. paullisper tamen affectos animos recreavit re-  
pentina profectio Hannibalis in Oretanos Carpetanos-

<sup>b</sup> om. conj. R.      <sup>c</sup> HV. 1 L 1.—*in diem* cet. Mss. The latter expression is seldom joined to any other verb than *vivere*; the former implies *quotidia*, but adds to the meaning the notion of progressive increase or diminution, and therefore is generally found accompanied by a comparative. V. xxv, 41.

3 Cf. xxii, 14; xxv, 25. D.

4 L, Poliorc. ii, 4. D.

5 L, Poliorc. iii, 2 sq. D. The *catapultæ* were for hurling darts, the *ballistæ* for throwing stones; the latter were the more massive engines. C.

6 Cf. ix, 39; xxi, 8; 14; xxxii, 39; xxxviii, 6; xxxviii, 27; xl, 6. D.

7 ' Rough stones' opposed to *saxum quadratum*, i, 26.

8 *Sternitur altior turris, latere coctili firmissime structa: cujus ruina muri contiguum latus secum immani fragore protraxit*; Ammian xxiv, 4. G.

9 Understand *loca muri*. R.

10 ' In the hands of the enemy.' DCE.

P.C. Scipio que<sup>11</sup>, qui duo populi delectus acerbitate consternati,  
 T.S. Longus retentis conquisitoribus<sup>12</sup> metum defectionis cum præ-  
 buissent, oppressi celeritate Hannibalis omiserunt mota  
 arma<sup>13</sup>. nec Sagunti oppugnatio segnior erat, Maharbale<sup>12</sup>  
 Himilconis filio (eum<sup>a</sup> præfecerat Hannibal) ita impigre  
 rem agente, ut ducem abesse nec cives<sup>1</sup> nec hostes senti-  
 rent. is et prælia aliquot secunda fecit, et tribus arietibus  
 aliquantum<sup>b</sup> muri discussit<sup>c</sup>, strataque omnia recentibus  
 ruinis advenienti Hannibali ostendit. itaque ad ipsam  
 arcem extemplo ductus exercitus, atroxque prælium cum  
 multorum utrinque cæde initum, et pars arcis capta est.

Ineffectual  
 attempts at  
 peace.

Tentata<sup>2</sup> deinde per duos est exigua pacis spes, Alco-  
 nem Saguntinum et Alorcum Hispanum. Alco insciis  
 Saguntinis, precibus aliquid moturum ratus, cum ad  
 Hannibalem noctu transisset, postquam nihil lacrimæ  
 movebant condicionesque tristes ut<sup>3</sup> ab irato victore fere-  
 bantur, transfuga ex oratore factus apud hostem mansit,  
 'moriturum' affirmans 'qui sub condicionibus his de  
 'pace ageret.' postulabatur autem 'redderent res Turde-  
 'tanis, traditoque omni auro atque argento egressi urbe  
 13. 'cum singulis vestimentis ibi habitarent ubi Pœnus jus-  
 'sisset.' has pacis leges abnuente Alcone accepturos  
 Saguntinos, Alorcus, vinci animos ubi alia<sup>4</sup> vincantur  
 affirmans, se pacis ejus interpretem fore pollicetur. erat  
 autem tum miles Hannibalis, ceterum publice<sup>5</sup> Sagun-  
 tinis amicus atque hospes. tradito palam telo custodibus  
 hostium, transgressus munimenta ad prætorem Sagun-

<sup>a</sup> C.—*quem* ed. G. C. <sup>b</sup> B. F.—*aliquantulum* ed. G. D. <sup>c</sup> *decussit* conj. as in xxxii, 17; xxxiii, 17; xxxvii, 6; xlv, 8; &c: D. but cf. xlii, 20. *decutere* is 'to throw down the upper part,' cf. i, 54; xxv, 7; xxvi, 23; xl, 45; *discutere*, 'to throw down so as to disperse the parts.' DU.

11 These two nations occupied 'New Castile,' the former, which was to the south, was so called from Oretum, 'Oreto,' its capital; the chief city of the latter was Toletum, now 'Toledo.' AW. R.

12 These were the officers sent to superintend and enforce the levies of soldiers; xxx, 7; E. xxi, 21. R. cf. xxiii, 32; xxv, 6; xxix, 34 sq; Cic. Prov. Cons. 2. WR.

13 'Abandoned the war they were commencing.' R.

1 'The citizens of Saguntum.' RS.

2 'Trial was made whether it would be

possible to obtain,' x, 16; xxviii, 38; xxxiii, 27. R.

3 'As might be naturally expected,' *ἀνασινος*, E. viii, 30; xxii, 21; xxiii, 14; xxiv, 45; xxvi, 46; xxix, 1; xxx, 3; 11; xli, 2; R. xxvii, 28.

4 For *cetera*, RS. or *reliqua*, i, 12; iii, 17; v, 55; &c. E. 'all other protections against the enemy,' DÆ. viz. walls, fortifications, DJ. CP. arms, and physical powers: C. *arma ac mania*, as mentioned in the next chapter.

5 'Of the Saguntine people,' C. *σάγουντος*.

tinum (et ipse ita jubeat) est deductus. quo cum ex- P. C. Scipio  
 templo concursus omnis generis hominum esset factus, <sup>T. S. Longus</sup>  
 summoti cetera multitudine senatus Alorco datus est<sup>6</sup>,  
 13cujus talis oratio fuit. “ si civis vester Alco, sicut ad <sup>Speech of</sup>  
 “ pacem petendam ad Hannibalem venit, ita pacis condi- <sup>Alorco on</sup>  
 “ ciones ab Hannibale ad vos rettulisset, supervacaneum <sup>the subject.</sup>  
 “ hoc mihi fuisset iter, quo nec orator<sup>1</sup> Hannibalis nec  
 “ transfuga ad vos venissem. cum ille aut vestra aut  
 “ sua culpa manserit apud hostem (si metum simulavit,  
 “ sua ; vestra, si periculum est apud vos vera referenti-  
 “ bus), ego, ne ignoraretis esse aliquas et salutis et pacis  
 “ vobis condiciones, pro vetusto hospitio quod mihi vo-  
 “ biscum est, ad vos veni. vestra autem causa me, nec  
 “ ullius alterius, loqui quæ loquor apud vos, vel ea fides  
 “ sit<sup>2</sup>, quod, neque dum vestris viribus restitistis, neque  
 “ dum auxilia ab Romanis sperastis, pacis unquam apud  
 “ vos mentionem feci. postquam nec ab Romanis vobis  
 “ ulla spes est, nec vestra vos jam aut arma aut mœnia  
 “ satis defendunt, pacem affero ad vos magis necessariam  
 “ quam æquam. cujus ita aliqua spes est, si eam quemad-  
 “ modum ut victor fert Hannibal, sic vos ut victi audietis<sup>3</sup>;  
 “ si non id quod amittitur in damno, cum omnia victoris  
 “ sint, sed quicquid relinquitur pro munere habituri estis.  
 “ urbem vobis, quam ex magna jam parte dirutam, cap-  
 “ tam fere totam habet, adimit; agros relinquit, locum  
 “ assignaturus in quo novum oppidum ædificetis. aurum  
 “ et argentum omne, publicum privatumque, ad se jubet  
 “ deferri : conjugum vestraque corpora<sup>b</sup> ac liberorum  
 “ vestrorum servat inviolata, si inermes cum binis<sup>c</sup> vesti-12.  
 “ mentis velitis ab Sagunto exire. hæc victor hostis im-

<sup>a</sup> G. pr. B.—*audiat* Mss. C. D. <sup>b</sup> *corpora vestra, conjugum* C. F. <sup>c</sup> *privis* conj. L. vii, 37; xxx, 43. But it is possible that Hannibal, finding Alco so averse to the original terms, permitted Alorco to propose less rigid conditions: if, indeed, it be certain that Alorco went with Hannibal's knowledge and authority. D.—*unis* conj. DJ.—Perhaps it may mean ‘one change besides what they had on their backs.’ DCE.

<sup>6</sup> This phrase denotes that ‘a meeting of the senate was called expressly to give him audience,’ viii, 5; xxi, 18; xxvi, 21; xxxvii, 52. R.

<sup>1</sup> ‘An envoy,’ DCE. i, 15; 38. When those who were sent on legations were liable

to be called upon to speak before senates and popular assemblies, certain powers of oratory were an indispensable qualification for such as were employed in diplomatic missions.

<sup>2</sup> ‘Even this may prove:’ C. cf. xxiii, 12; xxxviii, 51; xxvi, 24. R.

P.C. Scipio "perat; hæc, quanquam sint gravia atque acerba, for-  
T.S. Longus "tuna vestra vobis suadet. equidem haud despero, cum  
"omnium potestas ei<sup>4</sup> facta sit<sup>5</sup>, aliquid ex his rebus  
"remissurum. sed vel<sup>6</sup> hæc patienda censeo potius quam  
"trucidari<sup>4</sup> corpora vestra, rapi trahique ante ora vestra  
"conjuges ac liberos belli jure sinatis."

X Fall of Sa- Ad hæc audienda cum circumfusa paullatim multitu- 14  
guntum. dine permixtum senatui esset populi concilium, repente  
primores secessione facta, priusquam responsum daretur,  
argentum aurumque omne ex publico privatoque in forum  
S.ii,592sq. collatum in ignem ad id raptim factum conjicientes, eodem  
plerique semet ipsi præcipitaverunt<sup>1</sup>. cum ex eo pavor ac  
trepidatio totam urbem pervasisset, alius insuper tumultus  
ex arce auditur. turris diu quassata prociderat; perque  
ruinam ejus cohors Pœnorum impetu facto cum  
signum imperatori<sup>2</sup> dedisset<sup>2</sup> 'nudatam stationibus custo-  
'diisque solitis hostium esse urbem,' non cunctandum in  
tali occasione ratus Hannibal, totis viribus aggressus  
urbem momento cepit, signo dato<sup>3</sup> ut 'omnes puberes  
'interficerentur.' quod imperium crudele<sup>4</sup>, ceterum prope  
necessarium cognitum<sup>5</sup> ipso eventu est: cui enim parci  
potuit ex iis qui aut inclusi cum conjugibus ac liberis  
domos super se ipsos<sup>6</sup> concremaverunt<sup>6</sup>, aut armati nul-  
lum ante finem pugnae quam morientes<sup>6</sup> fecerunt? captum 15  
oppidum est cum ingenti præda. quanquam pleraque ab  
dominis de industria corrupta erant, et in cædibus vix  
ullum discrimen ætatis ira fecerat, et captivi militum  
præda fuerant, tamen et ex pretio rerum venditarum ali-  
quantum pecuniæ redactum esse constat, et multam pre-  
tiosam<sup>1</sup> suppellectilem vestemque<sup>2</sup> missam Carthaginem.

<sup>4</sup> a vobis ad. G.    <sup>5</sup> F.—vel om. G. C.    <sup>6</sup> V.—imperator F. five L. V. H. GA. D. N.  
<sup>1</sup> F. G.—in ad. G. C.    <sup>2</sup> ipsi conj. R.

3 'When all is left to his discretion.' DCE.

4 Cf. xxix, 18. R.

1 For similar instances of desperation, see xxviii, 23; xli, 11; V. Max. vii, 6, 2 sq; Juv. xv, 93 sqq. R.

2 'Having signified, notified, or sent word;' v, 36. R.

3 For *urbe capta*, *signum dedit* or *urbem cepit* et *signum dedit*. B. 'He gave verbal orders,' ii, 20; iv, 39; or 'gave out,' v, 36. R.

4 Understand *fuit*. B.

5 'Burnt the house over their heads.' B.

6 This appears a blending of two constructions: *antequam morerentur* and *nisi morientes*. B.

1 The adjectives belong to both the following nouns. R.

2 'Costly stuffs and raiment' formed no inconsiderable article among the wealth of the ancients. Thus Pompey's property con-

Octavo mense quam cœptum oppugnari, captum Sa-  
P. C. Scipio  
guntum quidam scripsere; inde Carthaginem novam in <sup>T. S. Longus</sup>  
hiberna Hannibalem concessisse; quinto deinde mense <sup>6; P. iii, 17.</sup>  
quam ab Carthagine profectus sit, in Italiam pervenisse. <sup>P. iii, 56.</sup>  
quæ si ita sunt, fieri non potuit ut P. Cornelius Ti. Sem-  
pronius consules fuerint ad quos et principio oppugna-  
tionis legati Saguntini missi sint, et qui in suo magistratu  
cum Hannibale, alter ad Ticinum amnem, ambo aliquanto <sup>46.</sup>  
post ad Trebiam, pugnaverint. aut omnia breviora <sup>3</sup> ali- <sup>51</sup> <sup>sq.</sup>  
quanto fuere, aut Saguntum principio anni <sup>4</sup> quo P. Cor-  
nelius Ti. Sempronius consules fuerunt non cœptum  
oppugnari est sed captum. nam excessisse <sup>5</sup> pugna ad  
Trebiam in annum Cn. Servilii et C. Flamini non potest,  
quia Flaminius Arimini consulatum iniit, creatus <sup>6</sup> ab <sup>57; 63.</sup>  
Ti. Sempronio consule, qui post pugnam ad Trebiam ad  
creandos consules Romam cum venisset, comitiis perfectis  
ad exercitum in hiberna rediit.

- 16 Sub idem fere tempus et legati, qui redierant ab <sup>Sensation</sup>  
Carthagine, Romam rettulerunt omnia hostilia esse, <sup>caused at</sup>  
et Sagunti excidium nuntiatum est; tantusque simul <sup>Rome by</sup>  
mæror patres misericordiaque sociorum peremptorum <sup>the capture</sup>  
indigne et pudor non lati auxilii <sup>of Sagun-</sup>  
et ira in Carthagini-  
enses metusque de summa rerum <sup>tum.</sup> <sup>2</sup> cepit, velut si jam  
ad portas hostis esset, ut tot uno tempore motibus  
animi turbati trepidarent <sup>3</sup> magis quam consulerent <sup>4</sup>.

sisted of maximus vini numerus, peruiagnum  
optimi pondus argenti, pretiosa vestis, multa et  
lauta supellex, et magnifica multis locis; Cic.  
Ph. ii, 27. Compare also; ad deprecandum  
periculum proferebant, alii purpuram Tyriam,  
thus alii atque odores vestemque lintheam, gem-  
mas alii et margaritas, vina nonnulli Græca  
venalesque Asiaticos; 2 Verr. v, 56; Xen.  
An. iii, 1, 13; iv, 3, 18; Her. v, 49; Thuc.  
ii, 97.

3 'Transacted within a shorter space of  
time.' R.

4 Saguntum must have fallen some time  
before the end of the preceding year: for the  
consuls came into office on the ides of  
March; (xxii, 1; xxvi, 1; xxvii, 7;) but  
Hannibal set out from Spain early in the  
spring (21), having allowed the whole of  
the winter for his troops to rest. Therefore  
he must have started from New Carthage  
much about the time that these consuls came

into office, and Saguntum must have been  
taken towards the end of the year when  
Livius and Æmilius were consuls. C.

5 'To have fallen out later,' xxx, 26. E.

6 He who held the comitia and received  
the names of the candidates (cf. ix, 46,) was  
said to create the magistrate; ii, 33; xxv,  
41; xxviii, 10; xxxii, 27; xxxviii, 35; xxxix,  
6; xlii, 9. R.

1 This genitive is equivalent to *ob* with an  
accusative, as in xxxv, 37; *iram præde  
amisse*, i, 5; iv, 58; v, 33; viii, 12; ix, 8;  
34; xxi, 2; xxiv, 30; xxvii, 7; xxxvii, 51;  
cf. ix, 39; xxii, 5; &c. R.

2 'The safety of the entire common-  
wealth,' iii, 5; xxxiii, 45; xxxvi, 34. R.

3 'They were wavering and in a state of  
agitation and doubt;' C. i, 14; iii, 49. R.

4 'Acting advisedly and with calm deli-  
beration.' cf. Ter. Heaut. v, 2, 9 sq; Sall.  
to Cæs. de Rp. ord. i, 1; Cato Or. v, in

P.C. Scipio nam<sup>5</sup> neque hostem acriorem bellicosioreque secum  
 T.S. Longus congressum, nec rem Romanam tam desidem unquam  
 xli, 1. fuisse atque imbellem. Sardos Corsosque et Istros atque  
 xx, ep. Illyrios<sup>6</sup> lacessisse magis quam exercuisse<sup>7</sup> Romana arma,  
 et cum Gallis<sup>8</sup> tumultuatum<sup>9</sup> verius<sup>a</sup> quam belligera-  
 tum. Pœnum hostem veteranum, trium et viginti anno-  
 rum<sup>10</sup> militia durissima, inter Hispanas gentes semper  
 victorem<sup>b</sup>, duci<sup>c</sup> acerrimo assuetum, recentem<sup>11</sup> ab exci-  
 dio opulentissimæ urbis, Iberum transire; trahere secum  
 tot excitos Hispanorum populos, concitum avidas sem-  
 per armorum Gallicas gentes. cum orbe terrarum bellum  
 gerendum in Italia ac pro mœnibus Romanis esse.

Prepara- Nominatæ jam antea consulibus provinciæ erant<sup>1</sup>; tum 17  
 tions of the sortiri jussis<sup>a</sup> Cornelio Hispania, Sempronio Africa cum  
 Romans for war. Sicilia evenit. sex in eum annum decretæ legiones, et  
 sociûm<sup>b</sup> quantum ipsis videretur, et classis quanta parari  
 posset. quattuor et viginti peditum Romanorum millia  
 sunt scripta, et mille<sup>c</sup> octingenti<sup>2</sup> equites; sociorum  
 quadraginta millia peditum, quattuor millia et quadrin-  
 genti equites; naves ducentæ viginti quinqueremes<sup>3</sup>,

<sup>a</sup> F. C. V. cf. v, 25; xl, 27; xli, 18; G. ii, 26; xxii, 19. D.—magis cet. Mss. <sup>b</sup> as-  
 suetum would seem to require vincere and ducere; cf. iv, 31; x, 6; xxiii, 40; xxvii, 39. G.  
 x, 41.—primum Hamilcare, deinde Hasdrubale, nunc Hannibale ad. G. C. D. adv. opt. Mss.  
<sup>c</sup> ducere al. Mss. assuetus and assuefactus appear to govern either a dative or an ablative; xxiv,  
 48; xxxi, 35; xlviii, 31; 35. R. cf. Cæs. B. C. i, 44; G. Cic. Or. iii, 10; Cat. ii, 5;  
 Pliny H. N. x, 43; Front. iv, 2, 4; DU. V. Max. viii, 7, 15; Sall. J. 11. (CO.) D. E.  
 Cl. Cic. <sup>a</sup> G.—jussi Mss. <sup>b</sup> This contracted form is common in Livy; xxii, 27;  
 40; xxvi, 15; cf. xxiii, 24; xxvii, 41; xxxii, 33. Thus liberum, xxii, 22; i, 9; 13; 39;  
 42; iii, 50; viii, 7; 28; xlv, 41. D. G. <sup>c</sup> F. G.—mille et A.—et (only) cet. Mss.—  
 Throughout this chapter the numbers were very corrupt: G has corrected them.

Gell. vii, 3. G. 'They were rather be-  
 wildered than thinking of what was to be  
 done,' ED. xxiii, 20; 29; xxv, 38. ST. R.

5 Understand secum reputabant, or rati  
 sunt, as in ii, 32; 45; xxi, 53; 57; xxii, 8;  
 28. R.

6 In the interval between the 1st and 2d  
 Punic wars, the Romans had carried on  
 hostilities with these nations, and had cele-  
 brated some triumphs in consequence of their  
 successes. S.

7 'Had given more provocation than  
 practice.' C.

8 'The Cisalpine Gauls.' R.

9 Tumultus was used rather than bellum,  
 in speaking of the hostile inroads from Gaul,  
 on account of their desultory nature; they  
 consisted of sudden forays, executed with

rapidity, and spreading wide havoc and still  
 wider terror; but, conducted with blind im-  
 petuosity, they wanted the persevering energy  
 of a regular campaign: 28; ED. v, 44;  
 xxvii, 2; xxix, 36; xxxii, 30; xxxvii, 17. R.

10 This includes the whole interval be-  
 tween the 1st and 2d Punic wars. G.

11 'Just come from the overthrow of  
 Saguntum:' cf. Cic. Att. xvi, 7. R.

1 'The senate had settled what the pro-  
 vinces should be; but the consuls had not  
 yet decided by lot which of the two they  
 were to take.' R.

2 Dividing these numbers by the number  
 of legions, it gives 4000 infantry and 300  
 cavalry to each legion at this time, as stated  
 below: but cf. viii, 8. R.

3 The precise construction of these galleys

celoces <sup>4</sup> viginti deductæ <sup>5</sup>. latum inde ad populum, 'vel P. C. Scipio  
'lent juberent <sup>6</sup> populo Carthaginensi bellum indici.' <sup>T.S. Longus</sup>  
ejusque belli causa supplicatio <sup>7</sup> per urbem habita, atque  
adorati dii, ut 'bene ac feliciter eveniret quod bellum  
'populus Romanus jussisset.' inter consules ita copiae  
divisæ. Sempronio datæ legiones duæ (ea quaterna  
millia erant peditum et treceni <sup>4</sup> equites) et sociorum  
sexdecim millia peditum, equites mille octingenti; naves  
longæ <sup>8</sup> centum sexaginta, celoces duodecim. cum his  
terrestribus maritimisque copiis Ti. Sempronius missus in  
Siciliam, ita in Africam transmissurus <sup>9</sup>, si <sup>10</sup> ad arcendum  
Italia Pœnum consul alter satis esset. Cornelio minus  
copiarum datum, quia L. Manlius prætor <sup>11</sup> et ipse cum P. iii, 40.  
haud invalido præsidio in Galliam <sup>12</sup> mittebatur. navium  
maxime Cornelio numerus deminutus. sexaginta quin-  
queremes datæ (neque enim mari venturum aut ea parte  
belli <sup>13</sup> dimicaturum hostem credebant) et duæ Romanæ  
legiones cum suo justo <sup>14</sup> equitatu et quattuordecim milli-  
bus sociorum peditum, equitibus mille sexcentis. duas  
legiones Romanas et decem millia sociorum peditum,

<sup>4</sup> C. D.—trecenti Mss.

is matter of much uncertainty. Those who are experienced in naval affairs deny the possibility of working five banks of oars rising in tiers one above the other, which would seem to have been the arrangement as far as we can learn from ancient authorities. See Antiquitas Schematibus illustrata t. viii, ii, 8 sqq. C.

<sup>4</sup> Light vessels without beaks, C. so called from their celerity. Pat. ii, 73. (RK.) E. SF, de M. N. ii, 2. D.

<sup>5</sup> L. viii, 26; (παύλων, παύλων, πατα-  
σών,) opposed to *subducere*, xxiii, 28; 34;  
xxi, 22; (ἀνάλων, ἀνασών, κατάγων, κρίνει  
ὡς ἔσται,) referring to the well-known  
practice of drawing ships on shore, when  
they were not immediately wanted. R.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. BR, de Form. ii, 1. D.

<sup>7</sup> Synonymous with *obsecratio*, xlii, 20;  
xxi, 9; both being made at the commence-  
ment of a war to propitiate the gods. E. cf.  
62, note 15.

<sup>8</sup> These were ships of war, and mostly  
quinqueremes and triremes: they are opposed  
to *naves onerariæ*. ST. μακρὰ πλοῖα, Pol.  
xv, 18, opposed to ἑλαφὰ, which served as  
traders and victualling vessels, SF, de M. N.

ii, 2, p. 64 sq; 96; R. or to στρογγύλαι.  
The former were worked by oars, the others  
used sails. C. Her. i, 2, n. 69; vii, 1, n. 2;  
L. xxiv, 22; 40.

<sup>9</sup> Understand *eas*, i. e. *copias*. R.

<sup>10</sup> Ita—si 'provided that,' 'in case it  
should be found that,' RS. 'then, and  
not till then,' 'in that case, and  
not otherwise,' i, 8; xxi, 13; 19; xxiv,  
38; xxvi, 24; xxix, 3; xxx, 37; xxxvi, 4.  
R.

<sup>11</sup> L. Manlius Vulso, C. Terentius Varro,  
M. Æmilius Lepidus, and C. Atilius Ser-  
ranus were prætors this year. Manlius had  
Gaul, and Æmilius Sicily: S. Atilius had at  
first the foreign jurisdiction, but afterwards  
Liguria, the foreign department being then  
transferred to Terentius, in addition to the  
city jurisdiction which he previously held.  
C.

<sup>12</sup> *Cisalpinam*, C. cf. 16, 8.

<sup>13</sup> 'That sort of war' (i. e. 'a maritime  
war,' R.) 22; xxiii, 26; *pars* is often fol-  
lowed by *copiarum*, 41; 53; xxii, 19; or  
*viribus*, xxi, 54; xxii, 15; 44; xxxvii, 18;  
Just. vi, 2; Tac. Ag. 25. G. D.

<sup>14</sup> That is 600 horse, R. note 2.

P.C. Scipio mille equites socios, sexcentos Romanos Gallia provincia  
T.S. Longus nondum <sup>c</sup> versa <sup>15</sup> in Punicum bellum habuit.

Embassy  
despatched  
to Car-  
thage.

His ita comparatis, ut omnia justa ante bellum fierent, 18  
legatos majores natu, Q. Fabium, M. Livium<sup>1</sup>, L. Æmi-  
lium, C. Licinium, Q. Bæbium, in Africam mittunt ad  
percunctandos Carthaginienses ‘publicone consilio Hanni-  
bal Saguntum oppugnâsset;’ et si, id quod facturi vide-  
bantur, faterentur<sup>a</sup> ac defenderent publico consilio fac-  
tum, ut indicerent populo Carthaginiensi bellum. Romani  
postquam Carthaginem venerunt, cum senatus datus esset  
et Q. Fabius nihil ultra quam unum quod mandatum erat  
percunctatus esset, tum ex Carthaginiensibus unus “præ-  
ceps<sup>2</sup> vestra, Romani, et<sup>b</sup> prior legatio fuit, cum Han-  
nibalem tanquam suo consilio Saguntum oppugnantem  
“deposcebatis: ceterum hæc legatio verbis adhuc<sup>3</sup> lenior  
“est, re asperior. tunc enim Hannibal et insimulabatur  
“et deposcebatur: nunc ab nobis et confessio culpæ  
“exprimitur, et ut a confessis res extemplo repetuntur.  
“ego autem non *privato publicone consilio Saguntum*  
“*oppugnatum sit* quærendum censeam, sed *utrum jure*  
“*an injuria*. nostra enim hæc quæstio atque animad-  
“versio in civem nostrum est, *nostro an<sup>c</sup> suo fecerit*  
“*arbitrio*: vobiscum una disceptatio est, *licueritne per*  
“*foedus fieri*. itaque quoniam discerni placet quid pub-  
lico consilio, quid sua sponte imperatores faciant, nobis  
xix, ep. “vobiscum foedus est a C. Lutatio consule ictum, in quo  
“cum caveretur<sup>d</sup> utrorumque sociis, nihil de Saguntinis  
“(necdum enim erant socii vestri) cautum est. at enim  
“eo foedere quod cum Hasdrubale ictum est Saguntini  
“excipiuntur<sup>4</sup>. adversus quod nihil ego dicturus sum

<sup>a</sup> G. CL.—eodem Mss.—anno ad. C. D. princeps “vana, Romani,” inquit, “et AS. G. —cavetur G. C.

<sup>b</sup> facerent F. <sup>c</sup> F. V. G. two P. C. unus <sup>d</sup> quid nostro aut F. C. F. B. HF.

15 Before both the consuls brought their forces thither to oppose Hannibal: before that became the seat of the war. G.

1 Not Salinator, xxix, 37; cf. xxvii, 34. S. 2 ‘Precipitate, hasty, inconsiderate,’ G. ix, 24; xl, 10 twice. D. They had then demanded the surrender of Hannibal; and now they made the question of peace or war to turn upon the simple fact of Hannibal’s

being publicly authorized to act as he had done, without allowing of any justification or exculpatory statement on the part of Carthage. DCE.

3 ‘As far as yet appears,’ ‘unless something more harsh is to follow.’ B.

4 Exceptio facit, ne liceat; ubi non est exceptum, ibi necesse est licere; Cic. for Balb. 14. RS.

“ nisi quod a vobis didici. vos enim, quod C. Lutatius <sup>P. C. Scipio</sup>  
 “ consul primo nobiscum <sup>5</sup> fœdus icit, quia neque aucto- <sup>T. S. Longus</sup>  
 “ ritate patrum nec populi jussu ictum erat, negâstis vos  
 “ eo teneri: itaque aliud de integro fœdus publico con- <sup>P. i, 63.</sup>  
 “ silio ictum est <sup>6</sup>. si vos non tenent vestra fœdera nisi <sup>P. iii, 21.</sup>  
 “ ex auctoritate aut jussu vestro icta, ne nos quidem  
 “ Hasdrubalis fœdus, quod nobis insciis icit, obligare  
 “ potuit. proinde omittite Sagunti atque Iberi mentio-  
 “ nem facere, et quod diu parturit animus vester, ali-  
 “ quando pariat <sup>7</sup>.” tum Romanus sinu ex toga facto <sup>P. iii, 33 ;</sup>  
 “ hic” inquit “ vobis bellum et pacem portamus. utrum <sup>S. ii, 384 seqq.</sup>  
 “ placet, sumite.” sub hanc vocem haud minus ferociter, <sup>A. H. 13; F.</sup>  
 “ daret utrum vellet,” succlamatum est. et cum is iterum <sup>ii, 6; Z. viii,</sup>  
 sinu effuso ‘ bellum dare’ dixisset, ‘ accipere se’ omnes <sup>22.</sup>  
 responderunt, ‘ et quibus acciperent animis, iisdem se’ <sup>War de-</sup>  
 ‘ gesturos.’ <sup>clared.</sup>

- 19 Hæc directa percunctatio <sup>1</sup> ac denuntiatio belli magis <sup>Discussion</sup>  
 ex dignitate populi Romani <sup>2</sup> visa est quam de fœderum <sup>of the rights</sup>  
 jure verbis disceptare, cum ante, tum maxime Sagunto <sup>of the ques-</sup>  
 excisa. nam si verborum disceptationis res esset <sup>3</sup>, quid <sup>5</sup>  
 fœdus Hasdrubalis cum Lutatii priore fœdere, quod muta-  
 tum est <sup>6</sup>, comparandum <sup>7</sup> erat, cum in Lutatii fœdere  
 diserte additum esset ‘ ita id ratum fore, si populus cen-  
 ‘ suisset;’ in Hasdrubalis fœdere nec exceptum tale quic-  
 quam fuerit, et tot annorum silentio ita vivo eo compro-  
 batum sit fœdus, ut ne mortuo quidem auctore quicquam

<sup>5</sup> *se om.* conj. R.

<sup>6</sup> *quod mutatum est* F. V? G?—*commutatum est* A.—*permutatum est* al. *Mss.*—*om.* HV. B.

<sup>7</sup> *non ad. some Mss.*

<sup>1</sup> ‘With Hamilcar.’ S.

<sup>2</sup> By means of ten envoys who were sent into Sicily. S.

<sup>3</sup> This is taken from Cicero: *utinam aliquando dolor populi Romani pariat, quod jam diu parturit*; Ph. ii, 46. S.

<sup>4</sup> ‘Making a lap out of his gown, by gathering up the folds.’ DE.

<sup>5</sup> *Iterum* belongs to *dixisset*. B.

<sup>6</sup> This putting the question point blank, whether they would have peace or war.’ ST. *directo*, i, 11, opposed to *circuitio*, Cic. Div. ii, 61. R.

<sup>7</sup> Livy has here culled from Polybius all that favours the Roman cause; while he disingenuously suppresses all that tells against his countrymen. The Greek historian allows that the Carthaginians were in the wrong if we are to look no farther back than the siege of Saguntum, but fully justified if we trace the origin of the war to the dishonourable conduct of the Romans as respected Sardinia and the 1200 talents. C.

<sup>8</sup> ‘Not but what the Romans would have had the best of the argument, had they condescended to argue the point.’ G.

P. C. Scipio mutaretur. quanquam etsi priore <sup>4</sup> foedere <sup>5</sup> staretur, satis  
 T. S. Longus cautum erat Saguntinis sociis utrorumque exceptis. nam  
 neque additum erat 'iis qui tunc essent,' nec 'ne qui  
 'postea assumerentur.' et cum assumere novos liceret  
 socios, quis æquum censeret aut ob nulla quemquam  
 merita in amicitiam recipi, aut receptos in fidem non  
 P.iii,27; 29. defendi? tantum <sup>4</sup> ne Carthaginensium socii aut sollici-  
 tarentur ad defectionem, aut sua sponte desciscentes reci-  
 perentur.

The Roman Legati Romani ab Carthagine, sicut his Romæ impe-  
 embassa- ratum erat, in Hispaniam, ut adirent civitates, ut <sup>6</sup> in  
 dors cross societatem perlicerent aut averterent a Pœnis, trajece-  
 over into runt. ad Bargusios <sup>6</sup> primum venerunt, a quibus benigne  
 Spain. excepti, quia tædebat imperii Punici, multos trans Ibe-  
 23; P.iii,36. rum populos ad cupidinem novæ fortunæ erexerunt. ad  
 Volcianos inde est ventum, quorum celebre <sup>7</sup> per Hispa-  
 niam responsum ceteros populos ab societate Romana  
 avertit. ita enim maximus natu ex iis in concilio re-  
 spondit. "quæ verecundia est <sup>8</sup>, Romani postulare vos  
 "uti vestram Carthaginensium amicitiae præponamus,  
 "cum qui id fecerunt, Saguntinos crudelius, quam  
 "Pœnus hostis perdidit, vos socii prodideritis? ibi quæ-  
 "ratis socios censeo, ubi Saguntina clades ignota est.  
 "Hispanis populis, sicut lugubre, ita insigne documen-  
 "tum Sagunti ruinæ erunt, ne quis fidei Romanæ aut  
 "societati confidat." inde 'extemplo abire finibus Vol-  
 'cianorum' jussi, ab nullo deinde concilio Hispaniæ benigniora verba tulere. ita nequicquam peragrata Hispania

<sup>4</sup> For *tantummodo*: R. und. *additum erat*; or *cautum est*, which (with *scilicet*) ad. H. from gl. D. <sup>5</sup> *et aut* conj. G. C. Livy however often repeats *ut*, as in 1, 26; iv. 1; 59; ix, 30; xxiii, 25; 30; xxvi, 15; xxvii, 27; xxix, 24; xxx, 41; 43 twice; xxxvi, 26; xxxix, 19; 28; &c. D. cf. Vir. G. i, 133, 135.

<sup>4</sup> That made with Lutatius, R. which excepted the allies of both parties. B.

<sup>5</sup> *Stare* is usually followed by an ablative; vii, 6; viii, 40; S. vii, 25; 35; xxiv, 1; xxvii, 6; xxxiv, 22; Ov. M. ii, 818; Curt. x, 6; Quint. I. O. v, 6; Decl. 328; 336; Cic. for Clu. 47; and, with the addition of the preposition *in*, Att. ii, 6. D. 'to abide by,' iii, 36; viii, 13; ix, 5; 11; 45; x, 30; xxvi,

17; xxviii, 45; xxxiv, 54. R. cf. xxi, 29, 3.

<sup>6</sup> Their city was the capital of the Illyretes. Some suppose this town to be the same as Vergium, xxxiv, 21. R.

<sup>7</sup> 'Having gained celebrity or notoriety,' R. 'having got wind.'

<sup>8</sup> 'With what face can you ask us?' RS. 'Is it not impudent?' B. *quæ?* is equivalent to *nulla*.

20 in Galliam transeunt. in his<sup>a</sup> nova terribilisque species P. C. Scipio  
 visa est, quod armati (ita mos gentis erat<sup>1</sup>) in concilium <sup>T.S. Longus</sup>  
 venerunt. cum verbis extollentes gloriam virtutemque <sup>Thence they</sup>  
 populi Romani ac magnitudinem imperii petissent 'ne <sup>pass into</sup>  
 'Pœno bellum Italiæ inferenti per agros urbesque suas <sup>Gaul.</sup>  
 'transitum darent,' tantus cum fremitu risus dicitur ortus,  
 ut vix a magistratibus majoribusque natu juvenus seda-  
 retur: adeo stolidi impudensque postulatio visa est, 'cen-  
 sere<sup>2</sup>, 'ne in Italiam transmittant Galli bellum, ipsos id  
 'avertere in se, agrosque suos pro alienis populandos obji-  
 'cere.' sedato tandem fremitu responsum legatis est<sup>c</sup> 'ne-  
 'que Romanorum in se meritum esse neque Carthagini-  
 'ensium injuriam, ob quæ aut pro Romanis aut adversus  
 'Pœnos sumant arma. contra ea<sup>d</sup> audire sese gentis suæ  
 'homines agris<sup>e</sup> finibusque Italiæ pelli a populo Romano,  
 'stipendiumque pendere<sup>e</sup>, et cetera<sup>f</sup> indigna pati.' eadem  
 ferme in ceteris Galliæ conciliis dicta auditaque; nec  
 hospitale quicquam pacatumve satis prius auditum quam  
 Massiliam venere. ibi omnia, ab sociis inquisita cum cura  
 ac fide, cognita<sup>g</sup>; 'præoccupatos jam ante' ab Hannibale<sup>26</sup>; xxii,  
 'Gallorum animos esse: sed ne illi quidem ipsi satis<sup>19</sup>; F. iii,  
 'mitem gentem fore (adeo ferocia atque indomita ingenia  
 'esse), ni subinde auro' (cujus avidissima gens est<sup>h</sup>) 'prin-  
 'cipum animi concilientur.' ita peragratis Hispaniæ et  
 Galliæ populis legati Romam redeunt, haud ita multo

<sup>a</sup> i. e. Galliæ populis. ST.—or the name of the tribe may be lost, GL. and we should read in Galliam ad \* \* transeunt. &c. S. or in Galliam transeunt. in Arvernibus nova cf. xxvii, 39. G. or in Galliam transeunt. Ruscinone terribilis species cf. 24. GR. Ruscinone nova terribilisque C. ibi nova DE. in his nova Illiberi species MA. <sup>b</sup> om. conj. G. C. <sup>c</sup> que and est om. F. <sup>d</sup> agro F. <sup>e</sup> pendi F. C. 4, 5 L. H. GA. L. V marg. <sup>f</sup> F. C.—antea G.—om. cet. Mss. as superfluous; but it often occurs with præ-; xl, 4; 23; G. x, 41; xxxvi, 17; xlii, 47; xxii, 38; Ter. An. i, 5, 3; Tac. A. xi, 7; Col. vii, 13; Just. xxxix, 2: cf. prior prævenisset, ix, 23; prius præcipere, xxi, 32; Lucr. vi, 1046 sq; prior prægressus, xxvii, 12; prius præmeditati, xxxviii, 3; D. R. prius ante tubas, Juv. i, 168 sq. <sup>g</sup> This should be sit, unless we consider the words as those of Livy himself, and as put parenthetically. B.

1 Καὶ ἐν τῇ συνάξει τῶν κατὰ πόλιν ὑπάρχοντων Nic. Dam. in Exc. Peir. p. 513; JA. armatum concilium indicit. hoc more Gallorum est initium belli, quo lege communi omnes puberes armati convenire coguntur; Cma. B. G. v, 54. D.

2 That is postulatio ut Galli censerent; DJ. or for censendo 'proposing, recommending';

DE. or 'to advise.' R.

3 For contra; like præterea and postea; ii, 60; iii, 57; xxxiii, 31; xli, 24; xlv, 43. R.

4 For alia. R.

5 'There they learnt all things, which their allies of Marseilles had ascertained for them by diligent and faithful enquiry.' G. cf. ἐκ τῶν ἀκριβῶς, St Matthew ii, 8.

P.C. Scipio postquam consules in provincias profecti erant. civitatem  
T.S. Longus omnem in expectationem belli erectam<sup>6</sup> invenerunt, satis  
constante fama jam Iberum Pœnos tramisisse<sup>7</sup>.

Hannibal Sagunto capto Carthaginem Novam in hiberna<sup>21</sup>  
concesserat, ibique auditis quæ Romæ quæque Cartha-  
gine acta decretaque forent, seque non ducem solum sed  
etiam causam esse belli, partitis divenditisque<sup>a</sup> reliquiis  
xxvii, 14; S. prædæ, nihil ultra differendum ratus, Hispani generis  
i, 220 sqq. Hannibal's  
address to  
his Spanish  
troops. " credo ego vos" inquit, " socii, et ipsos  
" cernere, pacatis omnibus Hispaniæ populis, aut finien-  
" dam nobis militiam exercitusque dimittendos esse, aut  
" in alias terras transferendum bellum: ita enim hæ  
" gentes non pacis solum sed etiam victoriæ bonis flore-  
" bunt, si ex aliis gentibus prædam et gloriam quære-  
" mus. itaque cum longinqua ab domo instet militia,  
" incertumque sit quando domos vestras et quæ cuique  
" ibi cara sunt<sup>b</sup> visuri sitis, si quis vestrum suos invisere  
P. iii, 33. " vult, commeatum<sup>1</sup> do. primo vere edico assitis, ut diis  
" bene juvantibus<sup>2</sup> bellum ingentis gloriæ prædæque  
" futurum incipiamus." omnibus fere visendi domos ob-  
lata ultro potestas grata erat, et jam desiderantibus suos  
et longius in futurum providentibus desiderium. per  
totum tempus hiemis quies inter labores aut jam<sup>c</sup> ex-  
haustos aut mox exhauriendos renovavit corpora animos-  
que ad omnia de integro patienda. vere primo ad edictum  
convenere.

S. iii, 1—44. Hannibal cum recensuisset omnium auxilia gentium,  
His prepara- Gades<sup>5</sup> profectus Herculi vota exsolvit; novisque se  
tions for war. obligat votis, si cetera prospera evenissent<sup>d</sup>. inde par-  
tiens curas simul in<sup>e</sup> inferendum atque arcendum bellum,

<sup>a</sup> D. L. C.    <sup>b</sup> F. P.—sint cet. Mss. less correctly, because there is no doubt in the case.  
G.    <sup>c</sup> aut etiam F. V. 2, 4, 5 L. H. G. HV.—aut et jam D. N.    <sup>d</sup> cf. xxviii, 42;  
xxxvii, 47; xlii, 28. Adjectives are often used adverbially, as *seræ* i, pr. *infensa* ii, 35;  
*audax* v, 16; *incautus* vii, 23; *quieti* 36; *taciti* viii, 4; *voluntarii* 21; *dexter* 36; *occultus*  
xxii, 12; *opportuni* 32; &c. BU, on Ph. i, 23, 3; OM. t. i, p. 11; CO, on S.C. 60, 3;  
D. ib. 26; G. ib. 22; R. xxix, 18. DU.—*prospera eveniunt* D.—*prospera evenissent* R. 3 P.  
—*prosperè venissent* F. cf. ix, 19; D. 22. G.    <sup>e</sup> ad. cf. xxii, 7; Tac. H. iii, 58; Phæd.  
iii, 8. G.—ad 1, 2 P.—om. cet. Mss.

<sup>6</sup> 'On the tiptoe of expectation:' ED. cf. (HY.)

ii, 54; iii, 47; xxxiii, 32; xxxvi, 34; iii, 1;  
xlii, 19; i, 25. R.

<sup>1</sup> 'Leave of absence,' 'furlough.' R.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. BR, i, p. 79. D.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. xl, 41; G. xxi, 51; xxii, 20;  
xxx, 24; xxi, 7; D. Virg. Æ. vi, 313.

<sup>3</sup> Where there was a famous temple to  
the Tyrian Hercules. RS.

ne, dum ipse terrestri per Hispaniam Galliasque itinere P. C. Scipio Italianam peteret<sup>f</sup>, nuda aperta<sup>g</sup>que Romanis Africa ab Sicilia<sup>h</sup> esset, valido præsidio firmare eam<sup>i</sup> statuit. pro eo supplementum ipse ex Africa, maxime jaculatorum, levium armis, petiit, ut Afri in Hispania, in Africa Hispani, melior procul ab domo futurus uterque miles, velut mutuis pignoribus obligati<sup>j</sup>, stipendia facerent. tredecim millia octingentos quinquaginta pedites cætratos<sup>k</sup> misit in Africam, et funditores Baliares<sup>l</sup> octingentos septuaginta, equites mixtos ex multis gentibus mille ducentos. has copias lx, ep. Str. partim Carthagini præsidio esse, partim distribui per Africam jubet. simul conquisitoribus in civitates missis, quattuor millia conscripta delectæ juventutis, præsidium eosdem et obsides, duci Carthaginem jubet. neque Hispaniam negligendam ratus, (atque ideo<sup>m</sup> minus quod haud ignarus erat circumitam ab Romanis eam legatis ad sollicitandos principum animos,) Hasdrubali fratri, viro impigro, eam provinciam destinat, firmatque eum Africis<sup>n</sup> maxime præsidiiis, peditum Afrorum undecim millibus octingentis quinquaginta, Liguribus trecentis, Baliaribus quingentis<sup>o</sup>. ad hæc peditum auxilia additi equites Libyphœnices<sup>p</sup> (mixtum Punicum Afris genus) quadringenti, et<sup>q</sup> Numidæ Maurique accolæ Oceani ad mille octin-

<sup>f</sup> dum . . . petit or quum . . . peteret conj. D. <sup>g</sup> firmaret eam P.—firmare et eam or firmare Metagonem (τὰ Μεταγόνα, Pol. iii, 33.) conj. G. <sup>h</sup> GA. Βαλλαρίας. Pol. iii, 33 &c. cf. Sil. iii, 365. D.—Balearis pl. Mss.—Βαλλαρίας. ἀπὸ τοῦ βάλλω ταῖς σφαιρίταις λίθους μεγάλους πάλαιον τῶν ἀσπίτων ἀνέχοντων κ. τ. λ. Diod. v, 17. cf. BT, Phal. CE, G. A. ii, 1, p. 102. R. <sup>i</sup> em. G.—haud ad. pl. Mss. and there are instances of redundant negatives as Flor. iii, 17; Varro R. R. i, 55; Col. R. R. i, 3. DU. cf. also i, 3; 26; 36; 46; ii, 45; iii, 11; 26; 54; iv, 37; 38; xxiv, 8; xxvi, 27; xxvii, 26; xxv, 48; xxix, 47; xliii, 13. CO, on S. J. 13, 5. R.—aut ad. 1, 5 L.—quod haud ad. H.—et haud ad. GA. <sup>l</sup> ad. from Pol. GL. S. <sup>m</sup> cccc et F. G. C. H.—ccc et pl. Mss.—hence G conj. ccccl (pr. C; and CL, who edits by mistake ccccl) after Polybius, ἰσχυρὴς Λιβυφαινίκων μὲν καὶ Λιβίων τιτραφανείων σινητάωντα: but still there will be a difference, for Livy mentions Libyphœnicians only. D.

4 'On the side of Sicily;' cf. viii, 17; xxi, 35; xxiv, 33; xxxi, 24; 27; xxxiv, 38; xxviii, 32; xxviii, 6; &c. R.

5 ἰνδερμίστων τὴν ἱνασίαν σίστην εἰς ἀλλήλους Pol. iii, 33. R.

6 The cætra was a light shield made of hide, without wood or iron, used by the Spaniards and Africans. C. These troops answered to the σιλητάωντα of the Greeks. 57. cf. xxiii, 26; xxxi, 36; xxxv, 27 sq; D. xxxiii, 4. R.

1 Africa bella; Sil. xvi, 180. D.

2 σινητάωντα τὴν Λιβίαν διέλαθον γένος. Φοινίκων μὲν, οἱ τὴν Καρχηδόνα ἐδίδοι κατασκευάσαντες Λιβυφαινίκαι δὲ, πολλὰς ἔχοντες σάβλους ἰσθαλασσίου, καὶ κοινοῦντες τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις ἱσθαλασσίου. οἱς ἀπὸ τῆς συμπεσσυμένης συγγενείας συνέβη τοῦτων ταύτων τῆς προεργασίας κ. τ. λ. Diod. xx, 55: the other two nations were the Libyans or Moors, and the Numidians; cf. Pliny v, 4; Strabo xvii, p. 835. R.

P. C. Scipio gentos, et parva llergetum <sup>4</sup> manus ex Hispania, ducenti <sup>5</sup> equites, et ne quid <sup>6</sup> terrestres deesset auxilii genus, elephanti quattuordecim <sup>7</sup>. classis præterea data <sup>8</sup> ad tuendam maritimam oram <sup>9</sup>, quia qua parte belli vicerant <sup>10</sup>, ea tum quoque rem gesturos Romanos credi poterat, quinquaginta quinquereemes, quadriremes duæ, triremes quinque; sed aptæ <sup>11</sup> instructæque remigio <sup>12</sup> triginta et duæ quinquereemes erant et triremes quinque.

Hannibal's dream. CD. i, 24; V. i, 7, 1; S. iii, 158—219; P. iii, 48. Ab Gadibus Carthaginem ad hiberna exercitus rediit. atque inde profectus præter Etovissam <sup>1</sup> urbem ad Iberum maritimamque <sup>2</sup> oram ducit. ibi fama est in quiete visum ab eo juvenem divina specie, qui 'se ab Jove' diceret 'ducem in Italiam Hannibali missum: proinde sequetur, neque usquam a se deflecteret oculos.' pavidum primo, nusquam circumspicientem aut respicientem, secutum; deinde cura <sup>3</sup> humani ingenii, cum quidnam id esset quod respicere <sup>4</sup> vetitus esset agitare animo, temperare oculis <sup>5</sup> nequivisse; tum vidisse post sese serpentem mira magnitudine cum ingenti arborum ac virgultorum strage ferri <sup>6</sup>, ac post insequi cum fragore cæli nimbum. tum 'quæ moles ea quidve prodigii esset' quærentem audisse 'vastitatem Italiæ esse: pergeret porro 'ire, nec ultra inquireret, sineretque fata in occulto esse.'

<sup>4</sup> Llergetum 2 L. Λιγγητῶν ἢ ῥωμαίων. Pol.—Vergetum 3, 4 L. H.—Vegetum V. 1 L.—lilergetum B.—lsergetum 5 L. It is strange that among the African troops should be mentioned a small squadron of one remote nation of Spain, which the arms of Carthage had not yet reduced; Pol. 35; Liv. 23. Of the Lergetes in Africa nothing is known; [Νηργητῶν? R.] and Livy, deceived by the similarity of the name, might have set them down as the people of Spain. SW. <sup>5</sup> ccc Pol. <sup>6</sup> F. C.—quod al. Mss. <sup>7</sup> xxxiii 5 L.—εἰσσεῖ καὶ ἴνα, Pol. <sup>8</sup> est ad. B. N.—1 L. <sup>9</sup> tuendæ maritimæ oræ 3—5 L. HF. of which reading there are traces in other Mss. <sup>10</sup> Ἡρίβηνα, an inland city of the Edetani, is mentioned, Ptol. ii, 6. GL.—omissam F. C. V. 1, 2, 4 L. B. GA.—Obvissam H.—Obvissam D.—Anissam 3 L.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>11</sup> que om. pl. Mss.

3 In the first Punic war. R.

4 Nautico instrumento aptæ; xxx, 10. C. πληρώματα ἰχθυῶν. Pol. S. paratæ aptatæque lintres; 27; cf. Virg. Æ. iii, 472; viii, 80; iv, 482; vi, 798; Cic. Off. iii, 29; R. Cat. xxviii. GB.

5 For remigibus; as in xxvi, 39; 51; thus servitium, ii, 10; xxviii, 11; &c; dictatura, viii, 12; arma, xxii, 34; 45; xxx, 14; xxxv, 35; xli, 12; advocatio, iii, 47; cf. Tac. A. ii, 13; Juv. iv, 39; 81; notes. R.

6 'The desire so natural to man of know-

ing what is forbidden, especially when it partakes of the marvellous.' DGE.

7 Ne respicietis, Virg. E. viii, 102; ἀσπερφορ, Soph. El. C. 490; ἀσπερφορὶ ὄμμασι, Æsch. Ch. 93. ἀσπερφορ, Theocr. This notion was intimately connected with the superstitions of the ancients, as in the fable of Orpheus.

8 'To restrain his eyes:' cf. xxxii, 20; xxxiii, 20; D. ii, 23; Tac. A. iii, 14. R.

9 'To rush on violently,' φέρονται, R. Her. vii, 210, n. 68; viii, 87, n. 83; 91, n. 100; Æsch. adv. Ctes. 33; Thuc. iv, 34.

23 Hoc visu lætus tripartito Iberum copias trajecit, præmissis qui Gallorum animos, qua traducendus exercitus erat, donis conciliarent Alpiumque transitus specularentur. nonaginta millia peditum, duodecim millia equitum Iberum traduxit<sup>1</sup>. Ilergetes<sup>a</sup> inde Bargusiosque et Ausetanos<sup>2</sup> et Lacetaniam<sup>b</sup>, quæ subjecta Pyrenæis montibus est, subegit; oræque huic omni præfecit Hannonem, ut fauces quæ Hispanias Galliis jungunt in potestate essent. decem millia peditum Hannoni ad præsidium obtinendæ<sup>3</sup> regionis data, et mille equites. postquam per Pyrenæum saltum traduci exercitus est cœptus, rumorque per barbaros manavit certior de bello Romano, tria millia inde Carpetanorum peditum iter averterunt. constabat non tam bello motos quam longinquitate viæ insuperabilique Alpium transitu. Hannibal, quia revocare aut vi retinere eos anceps erat, ne ceterorum etiam feroces animi irritarentur, supra septem millia hominum domos remisit, quos et ipsos<sup>c</sup> gravari militia<sup>d</sup> senserat, Carpetanos quoque ab se dimissos simulans. inde, ne mora atque otium animos sollicitaret<sup>e</sup>, cum reliquis copiis Pyrenæum transgreditur et ad oppidum Illiberi<sup>b</sup> castra locat. Galli quanquam Italiæ bellum inferri audiebant,

P. C. Scipio  
T. S. Longus

Hannibal  
crosses the  
Iberus.

P. iii, 35.

61; 19;

xxxix, 56;

P. iii, 33;

ix, 11; x, 18.

He passes  
the Pyre-  
neæ.

<sup>a</sup> See note d preceding.

<sup>b</sup> *Aquitaniæ* F. C. H. GA. 3—5 L. D. N.—The writer of I L appears to have met with both *Aquetaniæ* and *Acetaniæ*. Ptolemy calls this district of Spain *Λακετανία*, Plutarch *Λακετανία*, Strabo *Λακετανία*, iii, 61, *ταῦτα τὰ ἴσως* ('*Λακετανία*) ἀρχαῖον ἀπὸ τῆς παλαιᾶς τῆς παρὰ τῇ Πυρήνι εἰς τὰ πλάτα τινύσαι.—*Lacetaniæ* conj. cf. 60; Sall. Ep. Pomp. in fr. Hist. iii; S. Mart. i, 50. GB. <sup>c</sup> *M.—ipse Mæ.*

<sup>d</sup> *militiam* conj. cf. Sen. Thy. 106; G. TO, on Suet. iii, 50; Just. xx, 11; DU. Sil. ii, 598; CO, on Pl. iii, 18, 6; BU, on Q. I. O. i, 1; iv, 5. D. <sup>e</sup> F. 3 L. H. B.—*sollicitarent*

cet. Mæ.—with two nouns in the singular, Livy puts sometimes a singular, xxxvii, 29, sometimes a plural verb, i, 31. D. Understand *ad seditionem*, DE. cf. 25.

<sup>b</sup> C.—Many names of towns in Spain are neuter and end thus, *Illiturgi* and *Intibili*, xxiii, 49; *Illici*, Pliny H. N. iii, 3; others are feminine and end in *is*, as *Ōringis*, *Anitorgis*, *Meningis*, and *Setelais*, *Telobis*, *Bacasis*, and *Scissis*, [60, ED.] in *Lacetania*: some may have both terminations like *hæc sinapis* or *hoc sinapi*. Prisc. vi, p. 682. This town is called *Eliberri*, Mela ii, 5; *Ἰλβήρις*, Ptol. in *μὲν τῆς Πυρήνης* ἢ *στὶς Ῥουσίαν καὶ ἰλβήρις*, *πόλιν Ἰχων ἐμώ-ντων ἰνδόντες αὐτῶν* Strabo iv, 182. By the mother of Constantine the great it was called *Helena*, whence its modern name 'Elne.' S. G. D. R.

1 Of these troops (according to Pol. iii, 35; 51; 56; 60;) there were left with Hanno 10,000 foot and 1,000 horse: the same number (*tria m + supra septem m*, Livy) were sent to their homes: the army, before it passed the Pyrenees, had suffered a further reduction of 20,000 foot and 1,000 horse; and, previously to crossing the Rhone, of 12,000 foot and 1,000 horse. In the pas-

sage of the Alps, Hannibal lost 18,000 foot and 2,000 horse: so that, on descending to the plains of the Po, he had remaining 20,000 foot (viz. 12,000 Africans and 8,000 Spaniards) and 6,000 horse. R.

2 So named from *Ausa* (now 'Vic de Osona' or 'Vique') one of their towns. R.

3 'To occupy,' 'to maintain possession of.' E.

P.C. Scipio tamen, quia vi subactos trans Pyrenæum Hispanos fama  
 T.S. Longus erat præsidiaque valida imposita, metu servitutis ad arma  
 consternati<sup>1</sup>, Ruscinonem<sup>2</sup> aliquot populi conveniunt.  
 quod ubi Hannibali nuntiatum est, moram magis quam  
 bellum metuens, oratores ad regulos eorum misit, ' collo-  
 ' qui semet ipsum cum iis velle<sup>c</sup>, et vel illi propius  
 ' Illiberi accederent, vel se Ruscinonem processurum, ut  
 ' ex propinquo congressus facilius esset : nam et acceptu-  
 ' rum eos in castra sua se lætum, nec cunctanter se ipsum  
 ' ad eos venturum. hospitem enim se Galliæ, non hos-  
 ' tem<sup>3</sup> advenisse ; nec stricturum ante gladium, si per  
 ' Gallos liceat, quam in Italiam venisset.' et per nuntios  
 quidem hæc. ut vero reguli Gallorum castris ad Illiberim  
 extemplo motis haud gravate<sup>d</sup> ad Pœnum venerunt, capti  
 donis cum bona pace exercitum per fines suos præter  
 Ruscinonem oppidum transmiserunt.

He gains  
the friend-  
ship of the  
Gauls.

The Boii re- In Italiam interim nihil ultra quam ' Iberum transisse 25  
 sume arms  
against  
Rome.  
v. 34 sq ;  
C. i. 83  
sq; 51 sqq.  
35 ; xx, ep.  
P. iii, 40 ;  
VP. i, 14 ;  
As. Pl. pr.  
In Italiam interim nihil ultra quam ' Hannibalem' a Massiliensium legatis Romam perlatum  
 erat, cum perinde ac si Alpes jam transisset, Boii<sup>1</sup>  
 sollicitatis Insubribus<sup>2</sup> defecerunt, nec tam ob veteres  
 in populum Romanum iras<sup>3</sup> quam quod nuper<sup>4</sup> circa  
 Padum Placentiam Cremonamque colonias in agrum  
 Gallicum deductas ægre patiebantur. itaque armis re-  
 pente arreptis, in eum ipsum agrum impetu facto tantum  
 terroris ac tumultus fecerunt, ut non agrestis modo mul-  
 tudo sed ipsi triumviri<sup>5</sup> Romani, qui ad agrum venerant  
 assignandum, diffusi Placentiæ mœnibus Mutinam con-

<sup>c</sup> F.—*velle cum his cet.* Mss.

<sup>d</sup> *gravanter* F.

1 ' Urged by terror' [producing despera-  
 tion rather than despondency, and stim-  
 ulating them to self-preservation; 56: ED.]  
 cf. vii, 42; viii, 27; xxxiv, 2; C. ii, 47; x,  
 43; 56; xxxvii, 41; xxxviii, 17; 46; Tac.  
 A. ii, 62. R. *οἱ Ἕλληες ἵστον ἰσὶ τὰ ἑσλα  
 πάντες ἐκπεσληγμένοι* Xen. An. ii, 5, 8;  
 i, 5, 13: *τοὺς Ἀθηναίους φόβον παραίχοντες  
 τοὺς Λακιδαιμονίους, ἀναγκάσει ἰς τὸ πολέμῳ*  
 Thuc. i, 23; *φόβῳ πελεμησίνοντας* ib. 33.

2 Whence the modern name of Roussillon.  
 R.

3 *Qui sic intrabas, hospes an hostis eras?*  
 Ov. H. vii, 10. GB. On the original mean-  
 ing of *hostis* see Cic. Off. i, 12.

1 Their chief cities are Parma, Modena,

and Bologna. R.

2 Their chief cities are Milan and Lodi.  
 R.

3 This is the sole cause which Polybius  
 mentions. R.

4 These colonies were probably enrolled  
 in the consulship of Livius and Æmilius, but  
 not sent out till the news arrived of Hanni-  
 bal's having crossed the Ebro, when Corne-  
 lius and Sempronius were the consuls. D.C.R.  
 i, 64; 79.

5 Those here called simply triumvirs, are  
 also styled *triumviri agrarii* xxvii, 21, or  
*agro dando* iii, 1, or *coloniæ deducenda* xxxiv,  
 53, or *de colonia deducenda*, R. E. or *tresviri*  
 xxxix, 44; xl, 34.

fugerint, C. Lutatius, C. Servilius, T. Annius. Lutatii P. C. Scipio  
nomen haud dubium est: pro C. Servilio et T. Annio T. S. Longus  
Q. Acilium et C. Herennium habent quidam annales, xxx, 19;  
alii P. Cornelium Asinam et C. Papirium Masonem<sup>6</sup>. id Z. viii, 20.  
quoque dubium est, legati<sup>7</sup> ad expostulandum<sup>8</sup> missi xxvii, 21.  
ad Boios violati sint<sup>a</sup>, an in triumphos agrum metantes  
impetus sit factus. Mutinæ cum obsiderentur, et gens Siege of  
ad oppugnandarum urbium artes rudis, pigerrima eadem Mutina.  
ad militaria opera, segnis intactis assideret muris, simu-  
lari cœptum de pace agi; evocatique ab Gallorum prin-  
cipibus legati ad colloquium non contra jus modo  
gentium, sed violata etiam quæ data in id tempus erat  
fide, comprehenduntur, negantibus Gallis, nisi obsides P. ii, 22—  
sibi redderentur, eos<sup>b</sup> dimissuros. cum hæc de legatis<sup>35</sup>  
nuntiata essent et Mutina præsidiumque in periculo  
esset, L. Manlius prætor ira accensus effusum<sup>9</sup> agmen III success  
ad Mutinam ducit. silvæ tunc circa viam erant, pleris- of the præ-  
que<sup>c</sup> incultis. ibi inexplorato<sup>10</sup> profectus, in insidias 17. torManlius:  
præcipitatus<sup>11</sup>, multa<sup>d</sup> cum cæde suorum ægre in apertos  
campos<sup>12</sup> emerisit<sup>13</sup>. ibi castra communita; et quia Gallis  
ad tentanda ea defuit spes, refecti sunt militum animi,  
quanquam ad quingentos<sup>e</sup> cecidisse satis constabat. iter  
deinde de integro cœptum; nec dum per patentia loca  
ducebatur agmen<sup>f</sup>, apparuit hostis: ubi rursus silvæ

<sup>a</sup> incertum ad. pl. Mss. which C. R. 1 L. om.    <sup>b</sup> se ad. GA.    <sup>c</sup> Und. locis, which  
3 L. B. HF. add before *plerisque*, HV. after it, and 5 L. after *incultis*, therefore it seems to  
have been introduced from gl. marg. D.    <sup>d</sup> R.—*que* ad. cet. Mss.    <sup>e</sup> ad d [ad de conj. R.  
pr. ED. ad æ i. e. mille conj. D.] *cecidisse* conj. G.—*ad cludisse* ME.—*accedisse* V. 1, 5 L.  
D.—*adcecidisse* F. C.—*ad c cecidisse* G.—*accidisse* 4 L. R.—*occidisse* L.—*accessisse* N.  
2, 3 L. H. GA.    <sup>f</sup> em. GL.—cum ad. Mss; and join *needum*.

<sup>6</sup> *Deduxerunt triumphiri P. Cornelius Asina, C. Papirius Maso, Cn. Pompeius sive Cn. Cornelius Scipio*, Asc. Pis. pr. but, according to Polybius, the first triumvir alone was of consular dignity, the two others were only of prætorian rank; S. and, from the *Fasti Capitolini*, it appears that Maso had been consul thirteen years, and Asina three years, before this time. D.

<sup>7</sup> Polybius mentions no embassy, but that the triumphs, having demanded a conference, went out from Modena and were seized by the Boii in violation of good faith. DU.

<sup>8</sup> Either 'to expostulate with the Boii,' (xxii, 33; ED.) or 'to demand restitution of what they had seized.' DCE.

<sup>9</sup> Rushing onward with the impetuosity

of a torrent; i, 14. R.

<sup>10</sup> 'Without having detached reconnoitring parties,' xxii, 4; xxxviii, 18; *explorato* also occurs, xxiii, 42 sq; xxvii, 2. Neuter participles are often put absolutely; *palam facto* i, 41; xxii, 55; *permisso* vi, 25; *edicto* x, 36; *comperito* xxxi, 39; xxxiii, 5; *cognito* xxxiii, 41; *nuntiatio* xxv, 9; *sublato* xxii, 20; *debellato* xxvi, 21; xxix, 32; xxx, 8; *audito* xxviii, 7; *pacto* xxviii, 21; *remisso* vi, 17; cf. *incerto* xxviii, 36; Sil. xiv, 97. PZ, on SA, Min. iii, 9. D. R. *inaugurato* i, 36. see 52, 1.

<sup>11</sup> Cf. Just. xxxii, 1. G.

<sup>12</sup> 'Out of the woods.' R.

<sup>13</sup> *Præcipitare* is much the same as *mergere* (Juv. x, 56 sq.) or *obruere* (ib. 142); to these is opposed *emergere*. R.

P.C. Scipio intratæ, tum postremos adorti cum magna trepidatione  
 T.S. Longus ac pavore omnium septingentos milites occiderunt, sex  
 signa ademere. finis et Gallis territandi et pavendi  
 Romanis fuit, ut e saltu invio atque impedito evasere.  
 C. i, 85. inde apertis locis facile tutantes agmen Romani Tanetum<sup>2</sup>, vicum propinquum Pado, contendere. ibi se muni-  
 C. i, 63. mento ad tempus commeatibusque fluminis et Brixianorum etiam<sup>3</sup> Gallorum auxilio adversus crescentem in dies  
 P. iii, 40. multitudinem hostium tutabantur. qui tumultus repens<sup>4</sup> postquam est Romam perlatus, et Punicum insuper Gallico bello auctum patres acceperunt, C. Atilium præ-  
 torem cum una<sup>1</sup> legione Romana et quinque milibus sociorum, delectu novo a consule conscriptis, auxilium ferre Manlio jubent; qui sine ullo certamine (abscesse-  
 rant enim metu hostes) Tanetum pervenit.

The consul Et P. Cornelius, in locum ejus quæ missa cum prætore  
 Cornelius fuerat, transcripta<sup>2</sup> legione nova profectus ab urbe  
 arrives with sexaginta longis navibus præter oram Etruriæ Ligurum-  
 a fleet at Massilia. que<sup>3</sup> et inde Salyum<sup>4</sup> montes<sup>5</sup> pervenit Massiliam, et  
 P. iii, 40 sq; C. i, 19 sqq; ad proximum ostium Rhodani (pluribus enim divisus  
 Str. iv, 1, amnis in mare decurrit<sup>6</sup>) castra locat, vixdum satis  
 p. 181. Pl. iii, 4, 5; credens Hannibalem superâsse Pyrenæos montes. quem  
 Str. iv, 1, 8, ut de Rhodani quoque transitu agitare animadvertit,  
 p. 183. incertus quonam ei loco occurreret, necdum satis refectis ab jactatione maritima<sup>4</sup> militibus, trecentos<sup>5</sup> interim delectos equites ducibus Massiliensibus et<sup>4</sup> auxiliariis Gallis ad exploranda omnia visendosque ex tuto hostes præmittit. Hannibal ceteris metu aut pretio pacatis jam  
 Str. iv, 1, 12—14, p. 186-189. in Volcarum<sup>5</sup> pervenerat agrum, gentis validæ. co-

<sup>2</sup> *Τάνητον* Ptol. ἡ *Τάνητος* καλουμένη πόλις, Pol. S. <sup>3</sup> F. G. 4 L.—et many Mss. but *Brixia* ('Brescia') was the capital of the Cenomani, who are here called *Brixiani Galli*. R. <sup>4</sup> *montis* pl. Mss.—*montem* B. —, *mor* some Edd.—cf. *prætervecti Ligustinos montes sinumque Gallicum*, xxxiv, 8. G. <sup>5</sup> This is the proper verb, cf. 31; xxxviii, 13; Phæd. i, 1, 8. (BU.) D.—*defluit* al. Mss. from gl. D. The former occurs in Virg. E. v, 84; Hor. O. iv, 2, 5; the latter in Hor. E. i, 2, 42. <sup>6</sup> Pol. iii, 41.—cccc H. <sup>7</sup> *Massiliensium* would more closely accord with Polybius. D.

1 One of those which had been given to Scipio, 17, and just below. R.

2 'Being enrolled as a substitute.' R.

3 Called also *Salluvii* v, 35, and *Salyi* Flor. iii, 2. R.

4 From which they had suffered both

fatigue and sea-sickness. R.

5 Of the *Volca* there were two tribes, the *Tectosages* and the *Arecomici*. The chief towns of the former were Narbonne and Toulouse, besides *Illiberi* and *Ruscino*; of the latter, Nîmes. R.



lunt<sup>7</sup> autem circa utramque ripam Rhodani: sed diffusi P. C. Scipio  
 citeriore agro arceri Pœnum posse, ut flumen pro mu- T. S. Longus  
 nimento haberent, omnibus ferme suis trans Rhodanum  
 trajectis ulteriorem ripam amnis armis<sup>\*</sup> obtinebant.  
 ceteros accolæ fluminis Hannibal, et eorum ipsorum P. iii, 42.  
 quos<sup>8</sup> sedes suæ<sup>†</sup> tenerant<sup>9</sup>, simul perlicit donis ad  
 naves undique contrahendas fabricandasque; simul et  
 ipsi trajici exercitum levarique quam primum regionem  
 suam tanta urgente hominum<sup>‡</sup> turba cupiebant<sup>10</sup>. itaque  
 ingens coacta<sup>11</sup> vis navium est lintriumque<sup>12</sup> temere<sup>13</sup>  
 ad vicinalem<sup>14</sup> usum paratarum; novasque alias primum  
 Galli inchoantes cavabant ex singulis<sup>15</sup> arboribus. deinde  
 et ipsi milites, simul copia materiæ simul facilitate operis  
 inducti, alveos informes<sup>16</sup>, nihil, dummodo innare aquæ  
 et capere onera possent, curantes, quibus se suaque trans-  
 27 veherent, raptim faciebant. jamque omnibus satis compa- Hannibal's  
 ratis ad trajiciendum, terrebant ex adverso hostes, om- stratagem.  
 nem ripam equites<sup>\*</sup> virique<sup>1</sup> obtinentes; quos ut aver-  
 teret, Hannonem Bomilcaris<sup>‡</sup> filium 'vigilia prima noctis  
 'cum parte copiarum, maxime Hispanis, adverso<sup>‡</sup> flumine  
 'ire iter unius diei' jubet, 'et ubi primum<sup>‡</sup> possit<sup>‡</sup>, quam  
 'occultissime trajecto amni circumducere agmen, ut cum  
 'opus facto sit, adoriatur ab tergo hostem.' ad id dati

<sup>\*</sup> F. C. V. 1 L.—*amnis* is unnecessary, *ST.* and may be merely a various reading; if retained, we may change the next word to *armati* *G.* but *armis obtinere* is used xxx, 19; 29; *DU.* xxv, 30. *D.* <sup>†</sup> F. G. C. H. ed. *ST.*—*qui* for *quos*, al. *Mss.* The phrase *quem tenet locus* may be taken in the same sense as *qui tenet locum*; thus *te mea Troja tenebit*, *Ov.* H. vi, 293. *D.* cf. *Her.* v, 66, n. 24. <sup>‡</sup> *omnium* F. V. 1 L. <sup>§</sup> *equis* some Edd. as in v, 37; *D.* xxvi, 5; *R.* see also below, note f. *DÆ.* <sup>b</sup> F. Pol. iii, 42.—*Hamilcaris* C. V. 6ve L. H. B. HF. GA. al. <sup>c</sup> F. C.—*primo* cet. *Mss.* <sup>d</sup> F. V. 2, 4, 5 L. B. GA. HV. N.—*posset* cet. *Mss.*

7 'They are settled,' xxiv, 49; xlii, 67. *R.*

8 'Such of these very people as'—Thus *eorum ipsorum primores*, xxiii, 12; *G.* cf. xli, 9. *ST.*

9 Those for whom 'Home, sweet home' (*δῶκε φίλος, αἶσος ἡσυχίης*) had stronger attractions. *adeo nihil tenet solum patriæ* § *nec hæc terra, quam matrem appellamus* § v, 54. *G.*

10 They were anxious to rid themselves of the burthen of providing with necessities such a numerous force. *DÆ.*

11 'Collected, got together,' xlii, 10. *R.*

12 The same, perhaps, as the *pontones*, *Cæs.* B. C. iii, 29. *R.*

13 'Hastily and rudely.' *C.* Such vessels would be called *σχιδιαί*, cf. *HU.* on X. A. i, 5, 10; *Her.* iv, 88, n. 26.

14 'For the use of the neighbouring people in the carriage of goods.' *S.*

15 *μονόελλα πλοία*, Pol. S. like the canoes in use among many savage nations. *ST.*

16 'Shapeless hulls or troughs.' *R.*

1 For *peditesque*, cf. *Virg.* Ph. viii, 7; (*FE.*) *Cæs.* B. G. v, 10; (*VO.*) *DU.* *homines equitesque*, id. B. C. ii, 39; *G.* Sil. ix, 599. *D.*

2 'Up the stream:' *adversa ripa*, 31. *ST.* cf. xlv, 35; *Virg.* *Æ.* viii, 58; *Sil.* xvii, 44. *D.*

P. C. Scipio duces Galli edocent\* 'inde millia quinque et viginti ferme  
T. S. Longus, supra<sup>5</sup> parvæ insulæ circumfusum amnem latiore, ubi

'dividebatur<sup>4</sup>, eoque minus alto alveo transitum ostendere.'  
ibi raptim cæsa materia ratesque fabricatæ, in quibus

† 47. equi<sup>f</sup> virique et alia onera trajicerentur. Hispani sine  
ulla mole<sup>5</sup>, in utres vestimentis coniectis, ipsi cætris<sup>6</sup>  
suppositis<sup>h</sup> incubantes flumen tranavere<sup>1</sup>. et alius exer-  
citus ratibus junctis trajectus, castris prope flumen positus,  
nocturno itinere atque operis labore fessus quiete unius  
diei reficitur, intento duce ad consilium opportune exse-

P. iii, 43. quendum. postero die profecti ex loco prodito<sup>i</sup> fumo  
His passage of the Rhodanus. significant se<sup>k</sup> transisse et haud procul abesse. quod ubi  
accepit Hannibal, ne tempori deesset<sup>6</sup>, dat signum ad  
trajiciendum. jam paratas aptatasque<sup>1</sup> habebat pedes  
lintres. equites<sup>m</sup> fere<sup>n</sup> propter<sup>o</sup> equos nantes navium  
agmen<sup>7</sup> ad excipiendum adversi impetum fluminis<sup>8</sup> parte  
superiore transmittens<sup>9</sup> tranquillitatem infra trajicientibus

S. iii, 458. lintribus præbebat. equorum pars magna nantes loris a  
puppibus trahebantur, præter eos quos instratos<sup>p</sup> frena-  
tosque, ut extemplo egresso in ripam equiti usui essent,

\* edocent F. one Ms of C. cf. xxii, 13; xl, 30. GR.—educunt cet. Mss.—om. conj. (making ostendere the third plural of the perfect.) G.—educunt . . . amnem latiore . . . alveo transitum ostendentem. conj. B. <sup>f</sup> om. V. 1 L. HV.—it often precedes virique; iii, 70; v, 37; xxii, 52; xxiii, 5; xxvi, 4; xxxi, 42; xxxvi, 19: hominesque; xxxv, 11. DO, on Tac. A. iv, p. 487. D. <sup>g</sup> cæteris or ceteris F. C. 2—5 L. B. GA. HV. L. D. BR. <sup>h</sup> V. 1 L. HF. GA. BR.—superpositi 4 L.—superpositis cet. Mss. <sup>i</sup> F. C. <sup>j</sup> prodito B 2d—debito 5 L.—propinquo conj. G.—edito conj. CL. ST. pr. (connecting edito with fumo) R. <sup>k</sup> significant (om. se) F. C. V.—significante pl. Mss. <sup>l</sup> aptasque 1, 3 L. 3 P. cf. 22, 4. <sup>m</sup> GA. D. N. 2 L. 2 P.—equos F. 1, 4, 5 L. H. B. HV. 1, 3 P. but Livy often changes the number, cf. xxxv, 40. D.—equos 3 L. <sup>n</sup> F. B. HV. 1, 3, 5 L. D. 3 P. 'For the most part.' RS. The exception follows presently, præter eos &c. C.—ferre GA. N. 4 L. 2 P.—ferri 2 L.—ferre H. <sup>o</sup> per 2 L.—prope D. from gl. cf. ix, 2; xxv, 23; xxvi, 8; xxviii, 46; xxxiv, 32; xlv, 3. D.—propter equos nantes susp. R. <sup>p</sup> F. G. cf. 54; xxviii, 14; G. xxxiv, 7. D.—instructos cet. Mss.

3 'Higher up.' C. i. e. superiore parte, as opposed to infra; see below. R.

4 Scinditur in geminas partes circumfluvius amnis: insula nomen habet laterumque a parte duorum porrigit aequales media tellure laceratos; Ov. Met. xv, 739 sqq; ubi discretas insula rumpit aquas; id. F. ii, 194; Cic. Leg. ii, 3. G. Compare Croesus's passage of the Halys: τῶν τε λελυμένων δ' αὐτοῦ ἀμφοτέρων διαβαρὶς ἵκνιντο, Her. i, 75.

5 'Without any further preparation,' C. 'without any difficulty.' R. Compare the manner in which the soldiers used to cross

the Euphrates; Xen. An. i, 5, 10.

6 'That he might not neglect the opportunity, by allowing it to pass unimproved and without availing himself of it:' iv, 57; xxii, 39; xxvii, 28. R.

7 'The larger vessels,' οἱ λίμβοι, opposed to lintres, 26, 15; τὰ λισσὰ τῶν πλοῦλων. R.

8 'To break the force of the stream.' G.

9 'Transporting.' G. The order of the words is agmen navium, ad excipiendum impetum adversi fluminis, superiore parte transmittens equites fere propter nantes equos. S.

28 imposuerant in naves. Galli occursant in ripam<sup>a</sup> cum P. C. Scipio  
 variis ululatibus cantuque moris sui, quatientes scuta<sup>T. S. Longus</sup>  
 super capita vibrantesque dextris tela, quanquam et<sup>b</sup> ex<sup>x, 26; xxi,</sup>  
 adverso terrebat<sup>c</sup> tanta vis<sup>d</sup> navium cum ingenti sono<sup>42; xxiii,</sup>  
 fluminis et clamore vario nautarum et militum, qui nite-<sup>26; xxv, 17;</sup>  
 bantur perrumpere impetum fluminis, et qui ex altera<sup>xxxviii, 17;</sup>  
 ripa trajicientes suos hortabantur<sup>1</sup>. jam satis paventes<sup>D. v, 29;</sup>  
 adverso<sup>2</sup> tumultu terribior ab tergo adortus clamor,<sup>P. ii, 29;</sup>  
 castris ab Hannone captis. mox et ipse<sup>e</sup> aderat, anceps-<sup>iii, 43; vi,</sup>  
 que<sup>3</sup> terror circumstabat, et e navibus tanta vi<sup>f</sup> arma-<sup>24; S. iii,</sup>  
 torum in terram<sup>g</sup> evadente<sup>h</sup>, et ab tergo improvisa pre-<sup>346 sqq; iv,</sup>  
 mente acie<sup>i</sup>. Galli postquam ultro<sup>j</sup> vim facere conati  
 pellebantur, qua patere visum<sup>k</sup> maxime iter, perrumpunt,  
 trepidique in vicos passim suos diffugiunt. Hannibal  
 ceteris copiis per otium trajectis, spernens jam Gallicos  
 tumultus, castra locat.

Elephantorum trajiciendorum varia consilia fuisse credo: Mode of  
 certe variata<sup>l</sup> memoria actæ rei. quidam congregatis ad<sup>transport-</sup>  
 ripam elephantis tradunt ferocissimum ex iis irritatum phants.  
 ab rectore suo, cum refugientem<sup>m</sup> in aquam nantem<sup>n</sup>  
 sequeretur, traxisse gregem, ut quemque timentem alti-  
 tudinem destituerat<sup>o</sup> vadum<sup>p</sup>, impetu ipso fluminis in<sup>P. iii, 46;</sup>  
 alteram ripam<sup>q</sup> rapiente. ceterum magis constat ratibus<sup>S. iii, 460.</sup>

<sup>a</sup> ripa H.—*ripis* GA.—but Livy might mention either whither the Gauls went to meet them or where they met them. B. <sup>b</sup> om. 4, 5 L. B. N 2d. <sup>c</sup> *ferebatur* GA.

<sup>d</sup> vi F. <sup>e</sup> 'Hanno in person' (as opposed to *clamor* &c.) ED.—*ipsis* (as opposed to *castra eorum*) conj. B. <sup>f</sup> F. G.—*vis evadens* cet. Mss. <sup>g</sup> *terra* F. G. V. H. B. GA. 1, 3, 4 L.

<sup>h</sup> *ab tergo improvisa premebant acie* (om. et) 1 P. V. 1 L.—the same, exc. *ab* 4 L. exc. *premebat* 2 L. B. HF. H. GA. HV. N. exc. *acies* 3 L. *et ab tergo improvisa premente acie* C.

<sup>i</sup> *utroque* C. i. e. 'both on Hanno's party which had already crossed the river, and on those who were now crossing.' GR. cf. viii, 29; and *nunc huc, nunc illuc, et utroque sine ordine curro*, Ov. H. x, 19. D.—*utroque* F.—'Contrary to what was expected,' 1, 5; v, 37; Suet. iii, 11; SV, on Æ. ii, 145; VS, on Cat. cxvi. DU. *ultro* applies to the party commencing the attack. D. <sup>j</sup> V marg. AS.—*parte revisum* C. V. H. B. HF. R. GA. HV. 1, 3, 4 L.—*parte visum* F. 5 L.—*parte devexum* 2 L. <sup>k</sup> *nando* or *naus* conj. B.

<sup>l</sup> 1 L. R.

<sup>1</sup> Having already crossed with Hanno. R.

<sup>2</sup> *Adversus* or *a tergo* 'in the rear,' 'from behind,' is opposed to *adversus*, 'in front;' xlv, 39; Sil. v, 594; R. xxvi, 46.

<sup>3</sup> *Anceps* is said of that which is 'the same on both sides,' ii, 20; 45; xxxvii, 43; i, 25; v, 8; 13; vi, 33; xxvii, 17; xxiii, 24; xxviii, 19; xxx, 33; xxxvii, 11: *utrimque* is sometimes redundant; xxvi, 46; xxx, 33. C. R.

<sup>4</sup> Cic. to Quint. i, 1, 7; Fin. ii, 3; G. Just. viii, 4. D. 'There are various accounts of how the thing was done.' E. cf. i, 43; iii, 45; xxvii, 27; xxxv, 31; xxxviii, 57; xxii, 60. R.

<sup>5</sup> Und. *rectorem*. S.

<sup>6</sup> 'His footing:' DCE. thence our verb WADE.

<sup>7</sup> It would be more natural that it should hurry them down the stream; ST. unless we

P.C. Scipio <sup>8</sup> : id ut tutius consilium ante rem foret <sup>9</sup>, ita  
 T.S. Longus <sup>10</sup> acta re ad fidem pronius est <sup>10</sup>. ratem unam ducentos  
 longam pedes, quinquaginta latam, a terra in amnem  
 porrexerunt; quam, ne secunda aqua deferretur, pluribus  
 validis retinaculis parte superiore ripæ religatam pontis  
 in modum humo injecta constraverunt, ut belluæ audacter  
 velut per solum <sup>11</sup> ingrederentur. altera ratis æque lata,  
 longa pedes centum, ad trajiciendum flumen apta, huic  
 copulata est; et cum elephanti per stabilem ratem tan-  
 quam viam, prægredientibus feminis, acti in minorem  
 applicatam transgressi sunt <sup>11</sup>, extemplo resolutis, quibus  
 leviter annexa erat, vinculis ab actuariis <sup>12</sup> aliquot navibus  
 ad alteram ripam pertrahitur. ita primis expositis alii  
 deinde repetiti <sup>13</sup> ac trajecti sunt. nihil sane trepidabant,  
 donec continenti velut ponte agerentur. primus erat  
 pavor, cum soluta ab ceteris <sup>14</sup> rate in altum <sup>15</sup> raperentur.  
 ibi urgentes inter se, cedentibus extremis ab aqua, trepi-  
 dationis <sup>16</sup> aliquantum edebant, donec quietem ipse timor  
 circumspectantibus <sup>16</sup> aquam fecisset <sup>16</sup>. excidere etiam  
 sævientes quidam in flumen. sed pondere ipso stabiles,  
 dejectis rectoribus, quærendis pedetentim vadis in terram  
 evasere.

Engage-  
 ment of 500  
 Numidian  
 and 300  
 Roman  
 horse. 26. equitum missi, ut ante dictum est, ab ostio Rhodani tre-  
 Dum elephanti trajiciuntur, interim Hannibal Numidas 26  
 equites quingentos ad castra Romana miserat speculatum  
 ubi et quantæ copiæ essent et quid pararent. huic alæ

<sup>8</sup> *solidum* conj. B.    <sup>9</sup> 1 P. G. H. N. Thus iv, 53; xxi, 15; xxiv, 47; xxv, 19; xxvi, 1; xxix, 18; xxxvi, 19 twice; xxxviii, 5; 7; xlii, 10; 15; xliv, 2; 10; 23; 33. D.  
<sup>10</sup> 2 P. F. G. 4, 5 L. H.

suppose the current to have been turned to the opposite bank by the large vessels just above. R. There might have been a bend in the river.

8 Und. *esse elephantos*. R.

9 'Would be' to any one who had elephants to transport. B.

10 'Is more credible or probable.' Cic. N. D. iii, 40; Div. i, 5. R.

11 We should have expected the pluperfect; but Livy has confounded the tenses, as though describing both what was then done and what is usually done. There is the same change in Thuc. ii, 34. B.

12 These vessels were worked by sails and

oars at the same time. E. cf. Non. SF, de R. N. ii, 2. R.

13 'They went back to fetch others.' B.

14 But one fixed raft was mentioned above; Polybius, however, speaks of several, and Livy may commit this oversight in consequence of having derived his account from various authorities. Unless *ab ceteris* means 'away from the other elephants.' C.

15 'Deep water,' properly used in speaking of the sea; R. like our noun *deep*. *alius latum funda jam verberat amnem, alta petens*, Virg. G. i. 141 sq.

16 'Made them quiet.' DCE.

centi Romanorum equites occurrunt. praelium atrocius P. C. Scipio quam pro<sup>1</sup> numero pugnantium editur. nam praeter multa <sup>T. S. Longus</sup> vulnera caedes etiam prope par utrinque fuit; fugaque et pavor Numidarum Romanis jam admodum fessis victoriam dedit. victores ad centum sexaginta<sup>a</sup>, nec omnes Romani sed pars Gallorum<sup>b</sup>, victi amplius ducenti<sup>c</sup> ceciderunt. hoc principium simul omenque<sup>d</sup> belli, ut summæ rerum<sup>e</sup> prosperum eventum, ita haud sane incruentam<sup>f</sup> ancipitisque certaminis victoriam Romanis portendit.

Ut<sup>g</sup> re ita gesta ad utrumque ducem sui redierunt, nec Scipioni<sup>h</sup> stare sententia poterat<sup>i</sup>, nisi ut ex consiliis ceptisque hostis<sup>j</sup> et ipse conatus caperet; et Hannibalem incertum utrum ceptum in Italiam intenderet iter<sup>k</sup>, an cum eo qui primus se obtulisset Romanus exercitus manus consereret, avertit a praesenti certamine Boiorum lega-<sup>P. iii, 44.</sup> torum regulique Magali<sup>l</sup> adventus, qui 'se duces iterum, 'socios periculi fore' affirmantes 'integro<sup>m</sup> bello, nusquam 'ante libatis viribus<sup>n</sup> Italiam aggrediendam' censent. multitudo<sup>o</sup> timebat quidem hostem, nondum oblitterata memoria superioris belli; sed magis iter immensum Alpes-<sup>S. iii, 447</sup> que<sup>p</sup>, rem fama utique inexpertis<sup>q</sup> horrendam, metuebat. <sup>sq.</sup> itaque Hannibal, postquam ipsi sententia stetit pergere <sup>P. iii, 44;</sup> ire atque Italiam petere, advocata concione varie militum <sup>S. iii, 503</sup> <sup>sq.</sup>

<sup>a</sup> For CLX read CXL from Polybius. G. <sup>b</sup> Galli conj. DU. <sup>c</sup> pl. and opt. Mss.—ducentis al. Mss; but und. quam, G. as in 61; ED. i, 18; iii, 64; x, 25; 37; xxiii, 19; 49; xxiv, 16; xxv, 19; xxvii, 12; xxviii, 2; xxix, 34; xxxvii, 24; xxxviii, 40; xlii, 7; 23. D. R. <sup>d</sup> F. C.—et simul omen GA.—simulque omen cet. Mss. <sup>e</sup> F. D. H. HF. 2 L. P. R. as ii, 31; iv, 17; vii, 8; xxxvii, 16; xxxix, 31; xl, 32; xlii, 7. D.—incruenti C. G. 3—5 L. B. GA. L. N. V 2d.—incruente V. al. Mss.—incruentem 1 L. <sup>f</sup> F. 'when,' as in ii, 45; xxi, 47. D. <sup>g</sup> F. HV. cf. xxi, 30; xxx, 4; xlii, 3; S. Cic. ad Fam. ix, 2. D.—Scipionis cet. Mss. <sup>h</sup> M. hospitii F. C. V. <sup>i</sup> var. Mss; as is not unusual in barbarian names. G.

<sup>1</sup> 'Than the numbers engaged would have led one to expect;' cf. vii, 8; 33; ix, 27; 43; x, 14; xxi, 59; xxv, 13; 16; 19; xxvi, 41; xxvii, 6; xxx, 10; xxxiii, 8; 18; xxvi, 7; 10. R. D.

<sup>2</sup> Und. gestarum: 'of operations not in detail but in the aggregate,' 'of the war taken as a whole.'

<sup>3</sup> And no fixed determination could be adopted by Scipio: i, 40; iv, 13; xxvii, 44; xxxii, 19: cf. xxi, 19, 5. R.

<sup>4</sup> This is a very common phrase in Livy; x, 43; xxi, 30; xxi, 9; xxvii, 46; xxix, 30; xxxi, 33. D. Sometimes intendit se iter

is used; iv, 19. R.

<sup>5</sup> 'Entire' i. e. before a single battle was lost or won; xxiv, 24; xxxii, 6; cf. ii, 5; x, 25; xxviii, 40; Tac. A. iv, 40. R.

<sup>6</sup> 'With no previous diminution of his forces any where.' C.

<sup>7</sup> 'The large body of Hannibal's soldiers.' R.

<sup>8</sup> 'The immense journey over the Alps.' R. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

<sup>9</sup> More especially (ii, 30; vi, 20; xxii, 7; 23; xxxii, 18; &c. R.) to those who were unacquainted with the actual difficulties and dangers of the passage.' C.

P.C. Scipio versat<sup>1</sup> animos castigando adhortandoque. 'mirari se  
 T.S. Longus, quoniam pectora semper impavida repens terror inva-  
 Hannibal 'serit. per tot annos vincentes eos stipendia facere,  
 encourages 'neque ante Hispania excessisse quam omnes gentesque  
 his soldiery. 'et terræ eæ, quas duo<sup>2</sup> diversa maria amplectantur,  
 'Carthaginiensium essent<sup>3</sup>. indignatos deinde quod qui-  
 44. 'cunque Saguntum obsedissent<sup>4</sup>, velut ob noxam sibi  
 'dedi postularet populus Romanus, Iberum trajecisse ad  
 'delendum nomen Romanorum liberandumque orbem  
 'terrarum. tum nemini visum id longum, cum ab occasu  
 'solis ad exortus intenderent iter. nunc postquam multo  
 'majorem partem itineris emensam cernant, Pyrenæum  
 'saltum inter ferocissimas gentes superatum, Rhodanum,  
 'tantum amnem, tot millibus Gallorum prohibentibus,  
 'domita etiam ipsius fluminis vi trajectum, in conspectu  
 'Alpes habeant, quarum alterum latus Italiæ<sup>5</sup> sit, in ipsis  
 'portis<sup>6</sup> hostium fatigatos subsistere, quid Alpes aliud  
 'esse credentes quam montium altitudines? fingerent  
 'altiores Pyrenæi<sup>7</sup> jugis. nullas profecto terras cælum  
 'contingere nec inexsuperabiles<sup>8</sup> humano generi esse.  
 'Alpes quidem habitari, coli, gignere atque alere ani-  
 29. 'mantes. pervias paucis esse<sup>9</sup>, exercitibus invias<sup>10</sup>? eos  
 'ipsos quos cernant, legatos non pennis<sup>11</sup> sublime elatos<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> em. V.—var. Mss. viz. terras eas . . . esse pl. Mss.—terre C. N. 1, 2 L.—ea (and then ad. quæ et trans [for terrâs] eas) 1 L.—omnes for eæ 2 L.—amplectuntur three P. B. (and pref. incolunt) 3 L.—essent H. C. N. 1, 2, 4 L.—fecissent 5 L. conj. G. <sup>b</sup> obsedisset BE. N.—oppugnassent HV.—oppugnasset HF. but, although the Romans demanded the surrender of Hannibal only, it was politic in him to represent the matter otherwise. C. <sup>c</sup> pl. and opt. Mss.—Pyrenæis some few; but cf. 24; 60. D. <sup>d</sup> insuperabiles B. but the other word appears a favourite with Livy; v, 34; viii, 7; xxxvi, 17; xxxviii, 20; xxxix, 54; xlii, 54; xliii, 18; xlv, 35; 46. D. non exsuperabile saxum, Virg. G. iii, 39. <sup>e</sup> invias 3 P marg. GB. ed. Mil. GR. invium aut inexsuperabile occurs below. <sup>f</sup> pennis 1 P. F. cf. Quint. I. O. i, 4; (BU.) GI, coll. ad Lucr. (pinna); DQ. Orth. pt, 2d (penna); VL, on Gr. C. 83; D. Juv. iii, 118, note. <sup>g</sup> in sublime elatos 2 L.—sublimes elatos H. pr. E.—sublime elatis 3 L.—sublime latos conj. SR, obs. p. 198. R. The text is confirmed by jamque elati sublime videntur aera per vacuum ferri atque assurgere in auras, Virg. G. iii, 108 sq.

1 'To work upon the minds:' R. i, 17; 58; ii, 45; xxii, 25; xxv, 3; &c. D. his animum nostræ dum versat Acanthis amicæ, Prop. iv, 5, 61. GB.

2 'The Atlantic and the Mediterranean.' DCE.

3 Und. pars; as in naves, cujus ipsi classis essent, 49; G. xxviii, 8; xxxvii, 55; xxii, 20 twice; 54; xxiii, 35; 27; R. ib. 14, j.

4 Thus vestibulum castrorum, xxv, 17; urbis, xxxvi, 22; Sicilia, Cic. ii Ver. v, 66. R. ἰνναμιν ἐπὶ βασιλῆος δύναμιν (ἐν) τοῖς ὄρεσι ἀντὶ Xen. An. ii, 4, 2; iii, 1, 2; vi, 5, 14.

5 'Did they think these mountains to be passable by small numbers but impassable for large bodies?' viam exercitui nullam esse, paucis et expeditis perdifficillimum aditum, xl, 21. D.

'Alpes transgressos. ne majores quidem eorum<sup>h</sup> indi-  
 'genas, sed advenas Italiae cultores has ipsas Alpes in-  
 'gentibus saepe agminibus cum liberis ac conjugibus, v. 34 sq;  
 'migrantium modo, tuto transmisisse<sup>i</sup>. militi quidem<sup>P. ii.</sup>  
 'armato, nihil secum praeter instrumenta belli portanti,  
 'quid invium aut inexcuperabile esse? Saguntum ut  
 'caperetur, quid per octo menses periculi, quid laboris<sup>15</sup>; P. iii,  
 'exhaustum esse<sup>6</sup>? Romam, orbis terrarum caput<sup>7</sup>, pe-<sup>19</sup>.  
 'tentibus quicquam adeo asperum atque arduum videri,  
 'quod inceptum moretur? cepisse quondam Gallos ea<sup>8</sup>  
 'quae adiri posse Pœnus desperet. proinde aut cederent  
 'animo atque virtute genti per eos dies toties ab se victae, 23—28.  
 'aut itineris finem sperent campum<sup>9</sup> interjacentem Tiberi  
 'ac mœnibus Romanis.'

- 31 His adhortationibus incitatos 'corpora curare atque ad Hannibal  
 'iter se parare' jubet. postero die profectus adversa ripa<sup>makes for</sup>  
 Rhodani<sup>a</sup> mediterranea Galliae petit, non quia rector ad<sup>the interior</sup>  
 Alpes via esset, sed quantum a mari recessisset, <sup>b</sup> minus<sup>P. iii, 49 sq.</sup>  
 obvium<sup>c</sup> fore Romanum credens<sup>1</sup>, cum quo, priusquam  
 in Italiam ventum foret, non erat in animo manus<sup>d</sup> con-  
 serere<sup>e</sup>. quartis castris ad Insulam pervenit. ibi Isara<sup>f</sup>  
 Rhodanusque amnes diversis ex Alpibus<sup>2</sup> decurrentes,  
 agri aliquantum amplexi confluunt in unum: inde<sup>g</sup> mediis

<sup>h</sup> *iporum* Mss. D. <sup>i</sup> *transisse* 3 P. 3 L. H. <sup>a</sup> Rather *Isara* cf. *SW*, on Pol. and below. *R. WM* and *CR* suggest that the words *ad lavam in Tricastinos flectit* et might be inserted here and the passage *sed ad . . . flectit*, below, cancelled as being misplaced; p. 132. *LG*, p. 94. <sup>b</sup> *tanto* ad. 4, 5 L. <sup>c</sup> *F.*—*obviam* cet. Mss. <sup>d</sup> *manum* GA. D. <sup>e</sup> *conferre* N. <sup>f</sup> *Bisarar* C.—*ibi Isara* em. *CV*, I. A. i, 33, 367.—*ibi Ara* 3 L.—*ibique Arar* B. 2, 5 L. HF. H. R. D. N.—*ibi Arar* GA.—The name of this river was also corrupted in Polybius *Σαράς*, or *Σαράς*, of which *CS* made *ἡ Ἀραῖος*, but *SW* restored *ἡ Ἰσάρος*. See Mandajors Mem. Ac. bel. let. Par. t. iii, p. 93 sqq; t. ii, p. 142; t. v, p. 198 sqq. *SW*, on Pol. iii, 49. *MA*, obs. *CR*, p. 52 sq; 129 sq. Hist. Ac. Reg. Inc. t. iii, p. 295. D. <sup>g</sup> em. *GR*.—in pl. Mss.—om. al. Mss.

<sup>6</sup> *Laborum periculorumque circa mœnia Syracusana terra marique tam diu exhaustorum nequaquam tantum fructum esse*; xxv, 31; xxvi, 31; *quantum rursus exhausti laboris erat*; xlv, 39. D.

<sup>7</sup> The compliment is extravagant and, in the mouth of an enemy, misplaced. Within Italy, Gaul and Liguria were still independent; without, the Romans had no where established their empire firmly, save in Sardinia and part of Sicily. Livy must have been thinking of Rome in his own day. *RB*. See, on the other hand, *BA*,

*Adv.* xiv, 10. D. The orator artfully exaggerates the grandeur of Rome as a stimulus to his auditors; and, immediately afterwards, represents the facility of its capture lest they should despair of victory. *R*.

<sup>8</sup> *So qui hac delere conati sunt*, Cic. Cat. iv, 4; *ST*. meaning Rome. *S*.

<sup>9</sup> *Viz. the Campus Martius*. *DJ*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Because he believed,' *ST*. thus *ἰσχυρίζομαι* Xen. An. ii, 3, 8.

<sup>2</sup> 'From different parts of the same Alpine chain.' *GR*.

P. C. Scipio campis Insulæ<sup>3</sup> nomen inditum. incolunt<sup>4</sup> prope Allo-  
 T. S. Longus broges<sup>4</sup>, gens jam inde nulla Gallica gente<sup>5</sup> opibus aut  
 fama inferior<sup>6</sup>. tum discors erat. regni certamine ambi-  
 gebant<sup>7</sup> fratres. major, et qui prius imperitârat, Brancus  
 nomine, minore ab fratre et cœtu juniorum, qui jure  
 minus, vi plus poterant<sup>1</sup>, pellebatur. hujus seditionis per-  
 opportuna disceptatio cum ad Hannibalem rejecta<sup>8</sup> esset,  
 arbiter regni factus, quod ea senatus principumque sen-  
 tentia fuerat<sup>1</sup>, imperium majori restituit. ob id meritum  
 commeatu copiaque rerum omnium, maxime vestis, est  
 adjutus<sup>1</sup>, quam infames frigoribus Alpes præparari coge-  
 bant. sedatis certaminibus Allobrogum cum jam Alpes  
 Am. xv, 28; peteret, non recta regione<sup>9</sup> iter instituit, sed ad lævam<sup>1</sup>  
 S. iii, 466 in Tricastinos<sup>10</sup> flexit; inde per extremam oram Vocon-  
 Str. iv, pp. tiorum agri tendit<sup>11</sup> in Tricorios, haud usquam impedita  
 185; 203. via priusquam ad Druentiam flumen pervenit. is et ipse<sup>12</sup>  
 The river Druentia. Alpinus amnis longe omnium Galliæ fluminum difficilli-

<sup>3</sup> *adcolunt* al. Mss; but *incolere* is often put absolutely (as well as *colere* 26, 7.) v, 33; xxii, 20; xxvi, 51; xxviii, 24; xxxv, 13; xxxviii, 16 twice; 37; xl, 41; D. i, 1; Cæs. B. G. i, 1; Suet. i, 25. GR. <sup>1</sup> 5 L. conj. G.—*poterat* cet. Mss; which refers to *fratres*. ST. There are other instances of *qui* referring to the former of two substantives: iv, 5 8. R. <sup>1</sup> F. G.—*quod erat ea . . . futurum* C.—*futurum* V. 1, 2, 4 L. ME. H. HV.—*futura* 5 L.—*fuerit* B. N. <sup>2</sup> G.—*vestimentis* many Mss; but cf. xxxi, 17; xlv, 26; Cic. Ver. i, 10; ii, 72. G. <sup>1</sup> We should rather expect *ad dextram* GL. or *ab læva* L.—but Livy may be speaking of what was to his own left: thus *ultra* is used, 5. cf. xxvii, 48; Tac. A. ii, 8. ST.

<sup>3</sup> This island was bounded by the Isere on the south, the Rhone on the north, and the Alps on the east. MA. cf. Her. ix, 51, n. 76; Diary of an Invalid, ii, p. 147.

<sup>4</sup> The chief towns of this people are Geneva, Vienne, and Grenoble. R. The Isere is no where said, either in Polybius or in Strabo, to be strictly the boundary of their territory: it would seem from this passage that it was not. LG.

<sup>5</sup> This repetition of the substantive is very frequent in Livy; i, 3; 56; ii, 32; iv, 3; v, 15; 41; 43; vi, 2; 24; x, 18; 34; &c. E and D defend this redundancy, which G and R attribute in many instances to the officiousness of copyists.

<sup>6</sup> From his conquest of them Q. Fabius obtained the distinguished surname of *Allobrogicus*: C. Juv. viii, 13, note.

<sup>7</sup> The same as *de regno ambigebant*; xl, 15. R.

<sup>8</sup> 'Referred,' 'reserved for Hannibal's decision;' ii, 22; 27 sq; v, 22; xxiii, 25; xxvi, 15; xxxix, 3; xxi, 53; xlii, 32; Tac.

A. iii, 52. R. D.

<sup>9</sup> 'Straight through the country.' Virg. Æ. viii, 57. R.

<sup>10</sup> The *Tricastini*, *Vocontii*, and *Tricorii*, are three nations of Dauphiné, between the Rhone and the Durance. R. WM and CR assume the locality of the former to be determined by the modern name St Paul-Trois-Châteaux (p. 132). If this remarkable coincidence be considered decisive of the point, we must adopt the alteration suggested in note a: but, according to Strabo, the whole country along the Rhone, between the Durance and the Isere, belonged to the *Cavares*; LG, p. 93 sq. and the inconclusiveness of the argument may be illustrated from the fact that the city of Dan was very remote from the land occupied by the tribe of that name.

<sup>11</sup> Other instances of this use of the simple verb will be found, ix, 37; x, 36; xxiii, 34; xxiv, 5; 28; xxv, 32. R. cf. 29, 4.

<sup>12</sup> That is, 'as well as the Isere and the Rhone.' It rises in Mont Genevre. R.

mus transitu est. nam cum aquæ vim vehat ingentem, P. C. Scipio non tamen navium patiens est<sup>13</sup>, quia nullis<sup>14</sup> coercitus = T. S. Longus ripis, pluribus simul neque iisdem alveis fluens, nova s. iii, 468 semper vada novosque gurgites<sup>a</sup> (et ob eadem pediti<sup>sq</sup> quoque incerta est via), ad hoc saxa glareosa<sup>o</sup> volvens, nihil stabile nec tutum ingredienti præbet. et tum forte imbribus auctus ingentem transgredientibus tumultum<sup>15</sup> fecit, cum super cetera trepidatione ipsi sua atque incertis clamoribus turbarentur.

32 P. Cornelius consul, triduo fere postquam Hannibal ab <sup>Cornelius reaches Hannibal's deserted camp.</sup> ripa Rhodani movit, quadrato agmine ad castra hostium venerat, nullam dimicanti moram factururus. ceterum ubi <sup>He returns to his fleet.</sup> deserta munimenta, nec facile se tantum prægressos<sup>a</sup> assecuturum videt, ad mare ac<sup>b</sup> naves rediit, tutius faciliusque ita descendenti ab Alpibus Hannibali occursurus. ne tamen nuda auxiliis Romanis Hispania esset, quam provinciam sortitus erat, Cn. Scipionem fratrem cum maxima parte copiarum adversus Hasdrubalem misit, non ad tuendos<sup>c</sup> tantummodo veteres socios conciliandosque novos, sed etiam ad pellendum Hispania Hasdrubalem. ipse cum admodum exiguis copiis Genuam<sup>1</sup> repetit, eo qui circa Padum erat<sup>2</sup> exercitu Italiam defensurus. 25 sq; 39.

Hannibal ab Druentia campestri maxime itinere ad <sup>Hannibal's passage of the Alps.</sup> Alpes cum<sup>3</sup> bona pace<sup>d</sup> incolentium ea loca Gallorum pervenit. tum, quanquam fama prius, qua<sup>e</sup> incerta in majus<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> coactus N. but cf. *angustioribus coercitus ripis iter cogit*, Curt. vi, 4; *angustis ripis coercita et in angustiore alveum elisa torrentes aquas invehunt*, id. ix, 2. D. <sup>b</sup> faciens ad. some Mm. adv. F. C. V. five L. GA. D. N. A river may be said *vada gurgitesque volvere*, when by rolling its sands it makes shallows and holes in various places. G. <sup>c</sup> var. Mas; *glomeræ* or *globosa* (cf. xxxviii, 29) or *gloriosa* or *glariosa*—*glareasque* conj. (though Pliny has *glareosum solum*, and *Columella glareosa loca*.) G. We must understand either 'gravel agglomerated into masses, forming a kind of pudding-stone,' or else 'small fragments of rock rounded by attrition like pebbles.' ST. <sup>d</sup> V marg. H 2d.—*progressos* cet. Mas. <sup>e</sup> cf. xxi, 19; xxv, 15; G. xxvii, 28; xxx, 36; xxxvii, 13; xli, 7; xlii, 63. D.—ad C. cf. xxi, 42. D. <sup>f</sup> tutandos G. C. <sup>g</sup> F. B.—cet. Mas tr. *ad Alpes* to this place. <sup>h</sup> quæ V. G. F 2d.

13 Except as far as the town of Cavillon. Liguria; 26. S. R. 2 Under Manlius and Atilius. R. 14 'But such as are very slight.' R. 3 'Without any hindrance or molestation;' 15 'Confusion and commotion,' 48; DŒ. C. i, 24. xxi, 36. 4 *In majus accipere*, iv, 1; xxix, 3; *celebrantes*, iv, 34. R. *omne enim ignotum pro magnifico est*; Tac. A. 29.

P.C. Scipio vero ferri <sup>f</sup> solent <sup>g</sup>, praecepta <sup>h</sup> res erat <sup>i</sup>, tamen ex propin-  
 T.S. Longus quo visa montium altitudo nivesque caelo prope immixtae,  
 S. iii, 477 tecta informia imposita rupibus, pecora jumenta<sup>5</sup>que tor-  
 299-rida <sup>6</sup> frigore, homines intonsi et inculti, animalia inanima-  
 taque <sup>1</sup> omnia rigentia gelu, cetera visu quam dictu foediora,  
 P. iii, 50. terrorem renovârunt. erigentibus <sup>7</sup> in primos agmen clivos  
 apparuerunt imminentes tumulos insidentes montani, qui  
 si <sup>j</sup> valles occultiores insedissent, coorti ad <sup>k</sup> pugnam repente  
 ingentem fugam stragemque dedissent <sup>l</sup>. Hannibal con-  
 sistere signa jussit; Gallisque <sup>8</sup> ad visenda loca praemissis,  
 postquam comperit transitum ea <sup>9</sup> non esse, castra inter  
 confragosa <sup>10</sup> omnia praeuptaque, quam extentissima <sup>m</sup>  
 potest <sup>n</sup> valle, locat. tum per eosdem Gallos <sup>o</sup>, haud sane  
 multum lingua moribusque abhorrentes, cum se immis-  
 cuissent colloquiis montanorum, edoctus interdiu tantum  
 obsideri saltum, nocte in sua quemque dilabi tecta, luce  
 prima subiit tumulos ut ex aperto <sup>11</sup> atque interdiu vim <sup>p</sup>  
 per angustias factururus. die deinde simulando aliud quam  
 quod parabatur <sup>q</sup> consumpto, cum eodem quo constiterant  
 loco castra communissent <sup>r</sup>, ubi primum degressos <sup>s</sup> tumulis  
 montanos laxatasque sensit custodias, pluribus ignibus quam  
 pro numero manentium in speciem factis, impedimentisque  
 cum equite relictis et maxima parte peditum, ipse cum

<sup>f</sup> ferre H. <sup>g</sup> solet G. 1 L. V. F. HF. B. HV.—*quæ ... ferre solet* conj. G. pr. D.  
<sup>h</sup> praecepta erant (i. e. all the things presently mentioned) conj. G. <sup>i</sup> em. G.—*inani-*  
*mantia* (cf. Sen. Ep. 58 twice) conj. D.—*inanimaliaque* pl. Mss.—*inanimaeque* F. cf. xli, 18.  
 D.—*inanimalia* B.—*animaliaque* (om. the intermediate word) 2 L. GA. D. N. <sup>j</sup> in ad.  
 V. 1 L. R. GA. N. but cf. xxii, 28; xxv, 17; xxvi, 44; xxxv, 4; 11; xxxvi, 30;  
 xxxviii, 2; xlv, 2; ix, 15; Sil. xii, 486. D. <sup>k</sup> F. H. cf. iv, 56.—*in cet.* Mss. cf. vii,  
 3. D. <sup>l</sup> cf. iv, 30; 33; vii, 23.—*edidissent* GA. as *cædem edidissent* xxxi, 24.  
<sup>m</sup> *extensissima* al. but cf. xxx, 19. D. <sup>n</sup> *pote* 3 P. cf. Prop. ii, 1, 36; P. Syrus often.  
 GB. <sup>o</sup> *quos praemisera* ad *visenda loca* ad. 2 P. and (with *ante* ad. after *quos*) 2 L.  
 P. F. C. V. 2, 4 L. GA. HV. N.—*om. L.—viam* al. Mss. <sup>q</sup> *paratur* F. <sup>r</sup> i. e. the  
 Carthaginians—*communisset* B. H. GA.—*constiterat ... communisset* D. L. N. A. but a similar  
 change from plural to singular occurs at the end of 33. <sup>s</sup> *digressos* F. V. 1—3, 5 L. B.  
 R. GA. HV. N.

<sup>5</sup> 'Anticipated'; C. ix, 5; xxxi, 49; ST.  
 iv, 27; x, 26; xxxv, 35; xxxviii, 20; xlii,  
 61. R.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. 40, d and e; *hiems arbores deusserat*,  
 xl, 45; Tac. A. xiii, 35: thus *naïsedus* &c.  
 in Greek; R. *δεναιον* καὶ *πυρρός* Xen.  
 A. iv, 5, 3; (HU.) Virg. G. i, 92 sq.  
 (HY.)

<sup>7</sup> Cf. x, 26; D. ix, 31; 43. E.

<sup>8</sup> The deputies from the Boii, who offered

to guide the army. S.

<sup>9</sup> 'That way:' understand *parte*; iii, 70;  
 xxi, 56; xxxviii, 30; iv, 39; v, 43; ix, 2;  
 35. R.

<sup>10</sup> v, 26; xxviii, 2; xxxii, 4; R. xxxviii,  
 41; KR. xlv, 3. E.

<sup>11</sup> *In aperto*, i, 33; xxii, 4; xxiii, 46;  
 xxxvi, 17; *locis apertis*, xxxiii, 7; xxxiv, 46;  
*ἡμπαρὸς*, Pol. i, 3 *καταρῶν*, Hom. Il. 9 491. R.  
 cf. 6, b.

expeditis, acerrimo quoque viro<sup>12</sup>, raptim angustias<sup>13</sup> P.C. Scipio  
evadit, iisque ipsis tumultis quos hostes tenuerant consedit. T.S. Longus

33 prima deinde luce castra mota, et agmen reliquum incedere coepit. jam montani signo dato ex castellis<sup>1</sup> ad stationem solitam<sup>2</sup> conveniebant, cum repente conspiciunt alios arce occupata sua super caput<sup>3</sup> imminentes, alios via<sup>4</sup> transire hostes. utraque simul objecta res oculis ani- P. iii, 51.  
misque immobiles<sup>5</sup> parumper eos defixit. deinde<sup>6</sup> ut trepidationem in angustiis suoque ipsum<sup>7</sup> tumultu misceri agmen videre, equis maxime consternatis, quicquid ad-  
jessissent ipsi<sup>8</sup> terroris satis ad perniciem fore rati, perversis<sup>9</sup> rupibus, juxta<sup>10</sup> invia ac devia assueti, decurrunt<sup>11</sup>. tum vero simul ab hostibus simul ab iniquitate locorum Pœni oppugnabantur; plusque inter ipsos, sibi quoque<sup>12</sup> tendente<sup>13</sup> ut periculo<sup>14</sup> prius<sup>15</sup> evaderet, quam cum hostibus certaminis erat. equi maxime infestum<sup>16</sup> agmen faciebant, qui et<sup>17</sup> clamoribus dissonis<sup>18</sup>, quos nemora etiam reper-  
cussæque<sup>19</sup> valles augebant, territi trepidabant<sup>20</sup>, et icti

<sup>1</sup> capita HV. 1 P 2d. <sup>2</sup> infra conj. G. 'The narrow defile,' is meant. R. <sup>3</sup> P. ipse is elegantly put between *suis* and its substantive, and in a different case; vii, 4; i, 54. G.—*suoque ipso* 1 L. D. N.—*suoque ipso* N 2d. C. V. 2—5 L. H. HF. HV. GA.—*suoque ipsi* B. <sup>4</sup> quibus ad. pl. Mss. <sup>5</sup> ipsis F. V. 1—4 L. B. HV. <sup>6</sup> diversis 2 P.—per transverse rupis conj. G.—perversus may signify 'adverse, difficult, dangerous, impracticable;' cf. Plaut. Men. v, 5, 1; Virg. Æ. vii, 584; (CD.) Prop. iv, 9, 38; C. Sen. Ira i, 16: or 'transverse, oblique.' ST.—percursis or transversis conj. B. E, also, considers the word corrupt.—præcelsis (or rati percelsis), rupibus conj. R.—diversi rupibus, juxta invio ac devio WL. <sup>7</sup> discurrunt A. <sup>8</sup> em. FR. pr. G.—quisque intentus 2 P.—quoque tendenti V.—cuius cedenti B. HV.—cuique tendenti cet. Mss. <sup>9</sup> periculum B. but cf. viii, 26; BU, on V. Fl. vii, 163; D. 32, 13. <sup>10</sup> prior conj. G. <sup>11</sup> ex HF. <sup>12</sup> HF. V marg.—dissonantibus 2 L.—dissentionis F. C.—dissentionibusque 1, 2 P. N.—dissentionibus 1 L.—et dissentionibus 4 L.—dissentientibus V. <sup>13</sup> trepidant F.

12 The singular with *quisque* is often put in apposition to the plural; i, 7; xxxv, 34. R.

13 xxxviii, 2; the same as *ex angustis*; R. or *angustiis*, 33, i.

1 'Forts' or 'small entrenched camps;' v, 5; xxxviii, 4; Cæs. B. G. vii, 69; 'mountain fastnesses;' ix, 38. R.

2 Namely *saltum*, 32; which is presently called *arx sua*. R.

3 'Petrified with amazement;' iii, 47. DCE. cf. xxii, 53, 3.

4 Parumper . . . deinde; *paris pils* . . . *paris* M. Her. i, 11.

5 'Alike;' v, 6; ix, 13; xxiii, 28; xxiv, 5; 19; 37; xxv, 12; Lucr. i, 846. *juxta* and *prope* are followed by either a dative or an accusative, Prisc. xviii, p. 1172. R. PZ, on SA, M. i, 16, 1, p. 146. D.

6 'Each for himself striving;' iv, 7; 8; vii, 22; x, 1; xxxii, 32; R. xxiii, 14, 12.

7 In a passive sense for *infestatum*, i, 7; vi, 5; x, 46; hence 'unsafe,' 'exposed to danger,' i, 47; opposed to *tutus*, ii, 11; ix, 37. R.

8 'By which the sounds were struck back;' unless it is put for the simple word *percussæ*. B. cf. Arr. Al. vi, 13; *redditur a Macedonibus major clamor, exercitus impar numero, sed jugis montium vastisque saltibus repercussus: quippe semper circumjecta nemora petræque, quantacumque accipere vocem, multiplicato sono referunt*; Curt. iii, 10; *et Macedones ingentem pugnantium more edidere clamorem, redditus et a Persis nemora vallesque circumjectas terribili sono impleverat*; id. iv, 12. BO.

P.C. Scipio forte aut vulnerati adeo consternabantur<sup>a</sup>, ut stragem in-  
T.S. Longus gentem simul hominum ac sarcinarum omnis generis

facerent. multosque<sup>9</sup> turba, cum præcipientes deruptæque<sup>o</sup> utrinque angustiae essent, in immensum altitudinis dejecit; quosdam et armatos<sup>p</sup>. sed<sup>1</sup> ruinæ maximæ<sup>r</sup> modo<sup>s</sup> jumenta cum oneribus<sup>t</sup> devolvebantur<sup>u</sup>. quæ quanquam foeda visu erant, stetit parumper tamen Hannibal ac suos continuit, ne tumultum ac trepidationem augeret. deinde postquam interrumpi agmen vidit, periculumque esse ne exutum impedimentis exercitum nequicquam incolumem traduxisset, decurrit ex superiore loco, et cum impetu ipso fudisset hostem, suis<sup>v</sup> quoque tumultum auxit. sed is tumultus momento temporis, postquam liberata itinera fuga<sup>w</sup> montanorum erant, sedatur; nec per otium modo sed prope silentio mox omnes traducti. castellum inde quod caput ejus regionis erat, viculosque<sup>x</sup> circumjectos capit, et captivo frumento<sup>y</sup> ac pecoribus per triduum exercitum aluit. et quia nec montanis primo<sup>z</sup> percussis nec loco magnopere impediabantur, aliquantum eo triduo viæ confecit.

P. iii, 52. Perventum inde ad frequentem<sup>1</sup> cultoribus alium, ut<sup>2</sup> 34

<sup>a</sup> G. C. F 2d.—consternabantur F.—consternati sunt cet. Mss.    <sup>o</sup> 'Broken down,' T.—*deruptæ* B.—*deruptæque* 2, 4 L.—*deruptæque* cet. Mss.    <sup>p</sup> *quidam et armati* B. HV. 2 L. S.    <sup>9</sup> om. 2 P.—in B. HV. 2 L. S.—*inde per* HF.—si C.—*eidem* 3 L.—*idem* 5 L.—*inde* al. Mss. ed. G. C.    <sup>r</sup> *ruinas maximas* B. HV. S.—*ruina maxima* 2 L.—*ruinas montium* HF.—The bodies lay upon each other in heaps, like the timbers and stones of a building which has tumbled down; iv, 33; v, 43; 47. R.    <sup>s</sup> om. HF.—et 2 L.—ut ad. 2 P.—*modo* is an ablative, the same as *more*, (*apts Matina more modoque*, Hor. O. iv, 2, 27 sq. (DE.) R. ED.) *ruinæ prope similis trepidatio*, xlii, 66. GT. It is placed after the genitive, xxvii, 48; xlii, 41; Spart. Hadr. 9; D. x, 44; xxi, 63; xxvii, 4; xxviii, 11; xxix, 2. R. Perhaps the preceding word should be *maxime*, which is often joined with it, as xxi, 38; xxxiv, 13; xxxv, 34; xxxvii, 30. DU. B.    <sup>t</sup> *hominibus* HV.—*omnibus oneribus* GA.    <sup>u</sup> om. F. the verb *dejecit* is sufficient. G.—*devolvebant* 1 L.    <sup>v</sup> *quis* pl. Mss.—*quis* or *ipse quis* al.    <sup>w</sup> om. V. 3, 4 L. H. al. *liberare* does admit a genitive case, as in v, 28; xli, 19. D.    <sup>x</sup> F.—*viculosque* cet. Mss.    <sup>y</sup> em. from Pol. ST. It would seem that several words have been here lost. G.—*et vicorum pecoribus* conj. B.—*captivis pecoribus* or *captivo pecore* conj. G. C. E. which is not more harsh than *captiva arma*, &c. vii, 14; x, 2; xlii, 40; G. v, 30; x, 46; xxvi, 47; vi, 22. D.—*et raptis eorum pecoribus* conj. R.—*frumento* om. Mss. pl. Edd.—*captivorum* (om. *frumento*) conj. V. ed. G. (C. D.    <sup>z</sup> *prælio* conj. V.—*nec montani prælio percussis, nec loca magnopere impediabant*, conj. G.—*locu* occurs in F. G. V. C. 1—3 L. HF.—*nec a montanis primo impetu percussis* &c. conj. B.

<sup>9</sup> Many of the slaves and retainers of the camp, opposed to *armatos*. 'The confusion' was chiefly among the baggage train. G.

<sup>1</sup> 'Full'; xxiv, 3; xxxv, 1; opposed to *infrequens*, xxxi, 23; vii, 8; x, 20; xxvii, 47; xxxvii, 22; 32; xxiv, 46; xxv, 9; 24; (xli, 2. ED.) The ablative is sometimes understood, as x, 11; xliii, 19; xxvii, 11.

Hence the verb *frequentare* 'to fill with inhabitants,' xxxiii, 38; and the phrase *frequentius habitari* 'to be more thickly peopled,' i, 30; ii, 62. R.

<sup>2</sup> 'For,' 'considering,' as in x, 43; 46; xxii, 5; xxiv, 28; xxxii, 33; with which compare Thuc. iv, 84; Æl. V. H. xii, 50; SW, on Pol. xviii, 18, 10. R.

inter montana<sup>a</sup>, populum<sup>b</sup>. ibi non bello aperto, sed suis<sup>c</sup> P. C. Scipio  
 artibus, fraude et insidiis<sup>d</sup> est prope circumventus. magno T. S. Longus  
 natu principes castellorum oratores ad Pœnum veniunt,  
 ‘alienis malis, utili exemplo, doctos’ memorantes ‘amici-  
 ‘tiam malle quam vim experiri Pœnorum: itaque obe-  
 ‘dienter imperata facturos; commeatum itinerisque duces<sup>e</sup>  
 ‘et ad fidem promissorum obsides acciperet.’ Hannibal  
 nec temere credendum nec aspernandos ratus<sup>f</sup>, ne repudiati  
 aperte<sup>g</sup> hostes fierent, benigne cum respondisset, obsidibus  
 quos dabant acceptis, et commeatu quem in viam<sup>h</sup> ipsi  
 detulerant usus, nequaquam ut inter pacatos<sup>i</sup> in composito<sup>j</sup>  
 agmine duces eorum sequitur. primum agmen elephanti  
 et equites erant; ipse post cum robore peditum, circum-  
 spectans sollicitusque<sup>k</sup> omnia, incedebat. ubi in angus-  
 tiorē viam ex parte altera subjectam jugo insuper immi-  
 nenti<sup>l</sup> ventum est, undique ex insidiis barbari a fronte<sup>m</sup>  
 ab tergo coorti cominus eminus petunt, saxa ingentia in  
 agmen devolvunt. maxima ab tergo vis hominum urgebat.  
 in eos versa peditum acies haud dubium fecit<sup>n</sup> quin, nisi  
 firmata extrema agminis<sup>o</sup> fuissent, ingens in eo saltu acci-

<sup>a</sup> montanos F. <sup>b</sup> F. C. <sup>c</sup> 5 L.—credendum ratus, nec aspernandos, HV.—credendum nec aspernandos 1 P. F. C. V. B. HF. H. 1—4 L.—crelendum nec aspernandos 2 P.—credendo nec aspernando, V. 3 P. R. GA. for credens and aspernatus; thus conciendo, i, 8; comperando, i, 5; miscendo, ii, 9; sumendo, ii, 32; B. cf. also iii, 49; 53; iv, 2; xxii, 3; 14; xxx, 13; xxxviii, 16; xl, 54. R. <sup>d</sup> aperti conj. (περὶ ἀνοι, Pol.) D. <sup>e</sup> via pl. Mss. <sup>f</sup> F. C. V 2d. A.—composito cet. Mss.—cf. metu Pœnorum maxime intentus atque agmine ad omnes casus composito ibat, xxiv, 35; negligenter ex itinere suspensa humeris, ut inter pacatos, gerentes arma, xxvii, 28; WS, on S. J. 50. DU. The sense will be the same; but the latter reading will require a comma after pacatos, where the word sed will be understood, as before publicum, i, 25; and paulatim, iii, 14: in the former case nequaquam is to be connected with in composito. D. <sup>g</sup> que om. al. Mss, seemingly from ignorance of the construction of sollicitus with an accusative; xxviii, 19; xlv, 3; thus cetera egregius, i, 32; 35; cetera teres, xxi, 8; GR. Hor. O. iv, 2, 60. ED. exanimis vicem, i, 25; cf. viii, 35; ii, 31; xl, 23. In that case it must be taken adverbially: R. as in compositi prædantes, vii, 39; armati circumsedentes, xxiii, 24; exanimum labentem, xxv, 34; transversa incumbentes, xlv, 5; &c. D. xxii, 12, g. <sup>h</sup> in angustiore via et parte altera subjecta jugo insuper imminente F.—jugo superimminente 3 L. cf. Virg. Æ. xii, 306; V. Max. i, 8, 2; HS, on O. M. iv, 680: desuper imminet occurs Stat. Th. i, 660; cf. also 1, d. D. <sup>i</sup> F. C.—et ad before ab and que after eminus al. Mss.

3 Used in the same sense as δῆμος in Greek, S. ‘a hamlet or burgh.’ R.

4 Being thus foiled by ‘his own’ weapons.

5 Cf. xxvi, 45; ἡγούμενοι τῶν δυν, Thuc. iii, 98; Xen. An. often.

6 Opposed to hostes, hostilia, and infesta; cf. ii, 59; x, 32; xxiii, 27; xxiv, 20; 41; xxxv, 4; xxxvi, 20; xxxvii, 46; xl, 57:

it denotes ‘those who are at peace,’ xxviii, 34; xliii, 17; as well as ‘those who are quelled and reduced to sue for peace,’ xxxix, 2; xliii, 8. R.

7 That is ‘From the infantry being turned against them, it evidently appeared that’ &c. C.

8 Cf. vi, 32. D. agmen means ‘the whole army on its march,’ xxii, 2. G.

P. C. Scipio <sup>pienda</sup> clades fuerit<sup>1</sup>. tunc quoque<sup>9</sup> ad extremum periculi<sup>10</sup>  
 T. S. Longus ac prope perniciem ventum est: nam dum cunctatur<sup>k</sup>

Hannibal demittere<sup>l</sup> agmen<sup>m</sup> in angustias<sup>11</sup>, quia non, ut ipse equitibus praesidio erat, ita peditibus quicquam ab tergo auxilii reliquerat, occurrentes per obliqua<sup>12</sup> montani, interrupto<sup>n</sup> medio agmine, viam insedere; noxque una<sup>o</sup> Hannibali sine equitibus atque impedimentis acta est.

P. iii, 53. postero die jam segnius intercurrentibus barbaris junctae<sup>3</sup> copiae<sup>1</sup>, saltusque haud sine clade<sup>2</sup>, majore tamen jumentorum quam hominum perniciem, superatus. inde montani pauciores jam et latrocinii<sup>2</sup> magis quam belli<sup>2</sup> more concursabant<sup>5</sup>, modo in primum modo in novissimum agmen, utcunque<sup>b</sup> aut locus opportunitatem daret aut progressi morative aliquam occasionem fecissent<sup>4</sup>. elephantis, sicut per artas praecipites vias<sup>c</sup> magna mora agebantur, ita tutum ab hostibus, quacunque incederent, quia insuetis adeundi propius metus erat, agmen praebant.

S. iii, 554. Nono die in jugum Alpium perventum est, per invia pleraque<sup>5</sup> et errores<sup>4</sup>, quos aut ducentium fraus, aut ubi fides iis non esset<sup>6</sup>, temere<sup>7</sup> initae valles a conjectantibus iter faciebant. biduum in jugo<sup>e</sup> stativa habita, fessisque

<sup>1</sup> F. C. 1 L. V.—*fuerat* al. Mss. <sup>k</sup> 2 P. F. C. 2, 4, 5 L. V. B. HF. R. HV.—*cunctaretur* al. Mss.—*cunctanter* . . . *dimitteret* 1 P. <sup>l</sup> *nathinas*, Pol. iii, 70; iii, 92. R.—*dimittere* F. 2—4 L. B. H. GA. HV. <sup>m</sup> om. L. and some others: but cf. iii, 8; vii, 23; 34; ix, 2; xxii, 13. DU. Here it means 'the infantry'; just below, 'the whole army.' ST. <sup>n</sup> GL. G. cf. 33; xl, 40. D.—*perrupto* S.—*erupto* Mss. <sup>o</sup> *nox* F.—*nox una* HV.—*nox itaque una* B 2d. N marg. <sup>a</sup> om. 1 L. whereas it is rather *perniciem*, that is redundant. C. <sup>b</sup> F. C. 4 L. HF. al. Mss. 'according as'; Plaut. Poen. iii, 5, 9; G. xxvi, 42; D. xxii, 9. R.—*ut cuiusque* al. Mss. V. <sup>c</sup> F.—*praecipites per artas vias* pl. Mss.—*per artas et pr. v. or per a. praecipitesque v. conj. C.—principes per a. v. conj. G.—praecipus per a. v. conj. R.* but *praecipites* may mean 'tottering and tumbling forwards in toiling up the steep.' DCE. <sup>4</sup> *terrores* F. V. 2, 3, 5 L. H. GA. <sup>e</sup> G. 2—5 L. GA. B 2d. L. N. VI. cf. 36.—*jugas* C. F. V. 1 L. HF. B.—*jugis* al. Mss.

9 'Even as it was.' C.

10 'Extreme danger;' cf. xliii, 16; ii, 56; viii, 29; x, 11; *extrema agminis*, above; xxxv, 3. R.

11 The cavalry with the elephants and baggage were sent on in advance. Hannibal, who led the infantry in person, delayed following the cavalry 'into the defile,' lest the infantry, which brought up the rear, should be overpowered. G.

12 The same as *ex* or *ab obliquo*: cf. ii, 39; ix, 35; *per obliquum*, Hor. O. iii, 27, 6: or *montium* may be understood, as *per adversa montium*, ix, 3; &c. R.

1 'Horse and foot.' R.

2 These words are often opposed, ii, 48; iii, 61; xxix, 6; xxxiii, 29; xxxviii, 32; cf. xxxv, 7; xl, 27. D.

3 Cf. xxxi, 35; xxvii, 18. R.

4 Cf. xxi, 8, 7.

5 'Through places, most of which were pathless;' as, eight lines below, 'through places, all of which were filled up with snow.' B.

6 'Where the guides were not trusted.' ST.

7 'At random,' 'just as chance might lead.' R.

labore ac pugnando quies data militibus; iumenta<sup>8</sup>que ali-  
 quot, quæ prolapsa in rupibus erant, sequendo vestigia<sup>9</sup> P. C. Scipio  
T. S. Longus  
 agminis in castra pervenere. fessis tædio tot malorum nivis  
 etiam casus, occidente jam sidere Vergiliarum<sup>8</sup>, ingentem P. iii, 54.  
 terrorem adjecit. per omnia nive oppleta cum signis prima  
 luce motis segniter agmen incederet, pigræque et despe-  
 ratio in omnium vultu emineret, prægressus signa Hannibal  
 in promontorio<sup>9</sup> quodam, unde longe ac late prospectus  
 erat, consistere jussis militibus Italiam ostentat subjectos-  
 que Alpinis montibus Circumpadanos campos, 'mœnia-  
 'que<sup>10</sup> eos tum transcendere non Italiæ modo sed etiam 53.  
 'urbis Romanæ'. cetera plana, proclivia fore; uno aut  
 'summu<sup>11</sup> altero prælio arcem<sup>11</sup> et caput Italiæ in manu  
 'ac potestate habituros.' procedere inde agmen cœpit, jam  
 nihil ne hostibus quidem præter<sup>1</sup> parva furta per occa-  
 sionem tentantibus. ceterum iter multo quam in adscensu  
 fuerat, ut pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora ita  
 arrectiora<sup>1</sup> sunt, difficilior fuit. omnis enim ferme via præ-  
 ceptis, angusta, lubrica<sup>1</sup> erat, ut neque sustinere se a lapsu<sup>12</sup>  
 possent, nec qui<sup>1</sup> paululum titubassent<sup>1</sup>, hæerere afficti<sup>1</sup>

<sup>8</sup> F. G. V. pl. Mss.—*Romæ* al. Mss.    § cf. xxxi, 42; xxxiii, 5; xxxiv, 32; xxxv, 35; xlv, 38. G. Cic. Fam. ii, 1; (V.C.) Ep. v, 21; and xiv, 3; (G.V.) for Milo 9. (G.R.) DU. 'at most.' C.—*ad summum* ant. Edd.—*summo* Mss.    <sup>9</sup> cf. iii, 68. D.—*nisi* 4, 5 L. from gl.    <sup>10</sup> 1, 2 P. F. V. 1, 4, 5 L. H. N. cf. *ita rectis saxis*, 36; *arctas et rætas prope rupes*, xxxviii, 20; where it is opposed to *placide acclivi colles*. R. GR.—*arctiora* 2 L.—*arctiora* al. Mss.    <sup>11</sup> publica F. C.    <sup>12</sup> pl. Mss.—*ne qui F.—neque, qui* G. 4, 5 L.—*nec, si qui* some Edd.—*si qui* (placing *nec* before *hæerere*) conj. C. pr. DCE.    <sup>1</sup> paulum titubasset F. N marg.    <sup>1</sup> Nor, when thrown down, could they keep their ground: C. xxiv, 34; *lubrica glacies non recipiente vestigium* iii, 68; ST. *απορροδιζων*. GB. cf. xxiv, 34; xli, 18; R. xxi, 58. ED.—*affictis* F. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. HF. HV.—*affictis* VA.—*afficti* 1 P 2d.—*affixi* conj. cf. iii, 68; D. iv, 19; viii, 7; xxix, 2. R.

<sup>8</sup> This, according to Dr Maskelyne, was about the 26th of October. WM, and CR. The Vergiliæ or Pleiades are seven stars in the neck of the Bull. At the rising of this cluster the summer began, the winter at its setting. In Pliny's time, they set on the 3d of the ides of November; H. N. xviii, 31; C. RS. id. ii, 47; xvi, 25, 42; &c. Col. xi, 1 sq.; 6; JN, on H. O. iv, 14, 21; R. HY, on V. G. i, 221, 225.

<sup>9</sup> 'A peak.' T. Inland mountains were sometimes called *ἄρα* by the Greeks. ST. The Col of Monte Viso, from under which the Po takes its rise, is the only pass from whose summit a view of the plains round the

Po can with strictness be obtained; LG, p. 69: here the view is grand and stupendous beyond description. WM, and CR, p. 182 sq.

<sup>10</sup> Understand *dicit*, which is implied in *ostentat*. ST.

<sup>11</sup> *Arr* denotes 'a place strong by its elevated position,' as 'the summit of a mountain,' 'a strong-hold on a hill,' 'a citadel,' v, 47; i, 11; iii, 45; Tac. A. xiv, 31. It is often joined with *caput*; i, 55; xxii, 32; xxviii, 42. R.

<sup>12</sup> 'Keep themselves from falling;' xii, 2; ii, 44; Cic. Ac. iv, 15; 17. cf. ii, 19; iii, 5; 65; v, 39; 45; x, 26. R.

P.C. Scipio vestigio suo, aliiue super alios, et iumenta et<sup>a</sup> homines,  
T.S. Longus occiderent.

Ventum deinde ad multo angustiore rupem, atque ita<sup>36</sup>  
rectis<sup>a</sup> saxis, ut<sup>b</sup> ægre expeditus<sup>1</sup> miles tentabundus<sup>c</sup> mani-  
busque retinens virgulta ac stirpes circa eminentes demit-  
tere sese posset. natura locus jam ante præceps recenti  
lapsu terræ in pedum<sup>d</sup> mille<sup>e</sup> admodum<sup>f</sup> altitudinem<sup>g</sup> ab-  
ruptus erat. ibi cum velut<sup>h</sup> ad finem viæ equites consti-  
tissent, miranti Hannibali 'quæ res moraretur agmen,' nun-  
tiatione<sup>i</sup> 'rupem inviam esse.' digressus<sup>j</sup> deinde ipse<sup>k</sup> ad  
locum visendum. haud dubia res visa quin per invia circa  
nec trita antea, quamvis longo ambitu, circumduceret ag-  
men<sup>l</sup>. ea vero via insuperabilis fuit. nam cum super vete-  
rem nivem intactam<sup>m</sup> nova modicæ altitudinis esset, molli  
nec præaltæ nivi<sup>n</sup> facile pedes ingredientium insistebant.  
ut vero tot hominum iumentorumque incessu dilapsa  
est, per nudam infra glaciem fluentemque tabem<sup>o</sup> lique-  
scentis nivis ingrediebantur. tetra ibi luctatio erat ut a  
lubrica glacie, non recipiente vestigium et in prono citius  
pedes<sup>p</sup> fallente; et seu manibus in assurgendo seu genu-  
se adjuvissent, ipsis adminiculis<sup>q</sup> prolapsis<sup>r</sup> iterum corrue-

<sup>a</sup> in three P. F. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. B. GA. HV. (and *caderent*) HF.—*nil omnes* (om. *homi-  
nes*) V. <sup>b</sup> *rectam* 2, 3 P. GA. HV. N. B. C.—*erectam* 3 L. <sup>c</sup> *V.—asus* tut F.—*ac si*  
*ut* 3 L. N.—*ut* B. 1 L.—*ut vix si istud* C.—*ac si istud* V. 2, 4, 5 L. H. L. HV.—*ac si istuc*  
2, 3 P. GA. <sup>d</sup> 'Feeling his way,' cf. *BU*, on Ph. iii, 10, 26; and Q. I. O. xi, 3, p. 1018. *D.*  
—*pedibus* ad. 2 H.—*temptabundus* F.—whence *reptabundus* 3 L. <sup>e</sup> *V.—om.* H.—*impeditus*  
cet. Mss: cf. ix, 43. *R.* <sup>f</sup> *V.—om.* V.—*dum ille* F. 1, 3—5 L. L.—*tum ille* 2 L.—*in miram*  
*dum ille* C.—*in mirandam ille* F. 2d. H.—*mirandum ille* D.—*in miram ille* BR.—*in miram*  
B. R. N. HF. HV. (cf. *saxo in mirandam altitudinem depresso*, Cic. Ver. v, 27. *G. pr.*  
*S. ST.*—*egit quoradum* Pol.=900 feet, *G.*=937½ Roman feet. *SW.* <sup>g</sup> *altitu-*  
*dine* V. 2d. 2—4 L. <sup>h</sup> *cum* B.—*vel cum* C.—*velut cum* 3 L.—*veluti cum* F. 1, 2, 4, 5  
L. H. GA. HV. <sup>i</sup> *integra* nir, Sen. N. Q. iv, 2. *R.*—*intacta* conj. C.—*injecta* c. *DÆ.*  
<sup>j</sup> *om.* Mss. <sup>k</sup> *labem* pl. Mss.—*lavem* F.—*luem* N marg. cf. *BII*, on Petr. cxxiii.—*tabem*  
conj. cf. Cic. N. D. ii, 10, 26; Sen. N. Q. iii, 27; iv, 2; 5; *G. Ov.* A. A. ii, 89; *M.*  
viii, 227; *tabida nive*, below; *D.* which is here meant, the abstract being put for the con-  
crete. *B. tabum* is the same, 'a gradual wasting of any substance, by famine, disease, or  
melting, for instance;' cf. iv, 30; ii, 23; xli, 21. *R.* <sup>l</sup> *pedes se* Mss. cf. xxii, 6, a. *ED.*  
—*pedem* *G.* cf. *gradum firmare vix poterant, quum modo saxa lubrica vestigium fallerent*, Curt.  
iv, 9, 18; *præter invias rupes et prærupta saxa vestigium subinde fallentia*, id. v, 4, 18; *DU.*  
Petr. cxxiii. *D.*—*pedes D.* cf. *VK*, on Her. vii, 16. <sup>m</sup> *pl.* Mss.—*prolapsi* si C. cf. v, 21;  
*Virg. Æ.* vi, 310; *Cic. Off.* i, 22; *Petr.* xvi. *G.*

1 'Unencumbered with heavy arms or  
with baggage,' which were called *impedi-  
menta*. *R.*

2 'Much about,' 'very nearly,' xxii, 24;  
xxiii, 46; xxvii, 30; xxxiv, 13; xl, 59;  
xlii, 65; xliii, 11. *R.*

3 Cf. Tac. A. iv, 74. *R. digressus* conj.

*B.* cf. xxii, 7, g. *R.*

4 'In person.'

5 'It seemed plain that he would have to  
lead his army by a circuitous route.' *G.*

6 'Their hands and knees, which they used  
as supports, having slipped from under them.'

*G. DÆ.*

bant<sup>m</sup> nec stirpes circa radicesve, ad quas pede aut manu P. C. Scipio  
 quisquam eniti posset, erant: ita in levi tantum glacie<sup>T.S. Longus</sup>  
 tabidaque nive volutabantur. jumenta secabant<sup>a</sup> interdum S. iii, 550  
 etiam tum<sup>a</sup> infimam ingredientia nivem, et<sup>7</sup> prolapsa jac-<sup>sq.</sup> Pet.  
 tandis gravius in connitendo<sup>a</sup> ungulis penitus<sup>a</sup> perfringe-  
 bant, ut pleraque velut pedica<sup>a</sup> capta hæerent in durata<sup>a</sup>  
 37 et alte<sup>a</sup> concreta glacie. tandem nequicquam jumentis atque<sup>The rock</sup>  
 hominibus fatigatis, castra in jugo posita, ægerrime ad id<sup>softened</sup>  
 ipsum loco purgato: tantum nivis fodiendum atque ege-<sup>with fire</sup>  
 rendum fuit. inde ad rupem muniendam<sup>a</sup>, per quam  
 unam<sup>b</sup> via esse poterat, milites ducti, cum cædendum  
 esset saxum, arboribus circa immanibus dejectis detrun-<sup>S. iii, 638</sup>  
 catisque struem ingentem lignorum faciunt, eamque, cum<sup>sq.</sup>  
 et vis venti apta<sup>c</sup> faciendo igni coorta esset, succendunt,  
 ardentiaque<sup>d</sup> saxa infuso aceto<sup>1</sup> putrefaciunt. ita torridam<sup>AHn. 4;</sup>  
 incendio rupem ferro pandunt, molliuntque<sup>2</sup> amfractibus<sup>Ju. x, 153;</sup>  
 modicis clivos, ut non jumenta solum sed elephantum etiam<sup>Pl. xxiii, 1;</sup>  
 deduci possent. quatrimum circa rupem consumptum, ju-<sup>xxxiii, 4;</sup>  
 mentis prope fame absumptis<sup>a</sup>: nuda enim fere cacumina<sup>DC. xxxvi,</sup>  
 sunt, et si quid est pabuli, obruunt nives. inferiora val-<sup>PII. 8.</sup>  
<sup>iii, 640 sqq.</sup>

<sup>m</sup> G.—corruerent F. G. M. B 2d. C.—corruiissent pl. Mss. <sup>a</sup> C. F. 1.—secabantur pl. Mss.—secabantur et B.—sectabantur l L.—necabantur V. <sup>a</sup> ant. Edd.—tam F. 1, 2 L. V. H. GA. HV.—tamen l, 3 P. C. 4, 5 L.—om. 2 P. <sup>p</sup> em. FB. *κατὰ τὴν διανόησιν*, Pol. 'in struggling to rise'; *connituntur ut sese erigant*, Cic. Fin. v, 15; cf. Sal. J. 101; Curt. vii, 3, 13; ix, 5, 13. DU.—continendo Mss. 'in trying to keep up.' T. *neque sustinere se prolapsi neque assurgere ex voraginibus poterant*, xxii, 2. P. <sup>a</sup> om. 2 P. <sup>c</sup> dura F. H. L. N 2d.—indurata some Edd. <sup>a</sup> F. C.—alta V. 2, 4, 5 L. B. HF. GA. HV. N. (and *concretaque*) 3 L.—lata l L. <sup>a</sup> F. C. and many others; see xxvii, 39; cf. xxv, 11; xxxix, 28; xlv, 9; &c. D. 'To form a road in the rock.' T. cf. SW, on Ap. Han. 4. R. Sen. Ep. xxxiii; Var. in Prisc. iii, 607. in Non. "desubulare"; Plaut. M. G. ii, 2, 68; Cæs. B. G. vii, 58. KL.—minuendam al. Mss.—moliendam conj. KL. cf. ix, 3. D. <sup>b</sup> F. G. C. L. D.—una al. Mss. <sup>c</sup> septa F.—septa C. 1, 3 L. H. GA. HV. BR. al.—cepta B. R. N.—sectam 4, 5 L. <sup>d</sup> candentiaque HV. <sup>e</sup> F. C.—jumenta...absumebantur cet. Mss.

<sup>7</sup> For tum; thus et . . . tum, i, 40; tum . . . et, xxviii, 15; quum . . . ac, Cic. Fam. xv, 11. 37.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. Tac. A. iv, 25. R

<sup>1</sup> MA discredits this story, which BÆ defends. It must be recollected that vinegar was the soldier's common drink: E. and we need not suppose this expedient to have been resorted to, except in one or two spots which could not be cleared by any ordinary method. ED. It must also be borne in mind that Hannibal had now been some time descending the mountain. (*pinifer Venulus*,

Virg. Æ. x, 709;) so that, although the summit of the Alps were entirely destitute of trees and the pasture still buried beneath the snow, trees might have been procured here in abundance. LG. cf. HD, on Pl. xiii, 1, 27. R.

<sup>2</sup> 'They render the declivity gentle by cutting in the face of the mountain a zigzag road sloping at acute angles.' C. *Mollire collem*; Cæs. B. G. vii, 46; *molle et clementer editum jugum*: Tac. G. 1: *lenis* is used in the same sense; cf. ii, 50; Sil. iv, 489; R. *clivus mollis*; Virg. G. iii, 293. DE.

P. C. Scipio les<sup>f</sup> et apricos quosdam colles habent, rivosque<sup>g</sup> prope silvas, et jam humano cultu digniora loca. ibi jumenta in pabulum missa, et quies muniendo fessis hominibus data triduo. inde ad planum descensum, et jam locis mollioribus et accolarum ingeniis<sup>h</sup>.

Hannibal enters Italy. 35; 37; xxvii, 39; xxxi, 7; AHn. 52; P. iii, 56.

Hoc maxime modo in Italiam perventum est, quinto<sup>38</sup> mense a Carthagine nova, ut quidam auctores sunt<sup>1</sup>, quinto decimo die Alpibus superatis. quantæ copię transgresso in Italiam Hannibali fuerint, nequaquam inter auctores constat. qui plurimum, centum millia peditum, viginti equitum fuisse scribunt; qui minimum<sup>2</sup>, viginti millia peditum, sex equitum. L. Cincius Alimentus<sup>3</sup>, qui captum se ab Hannibale scribit, maxime<sup>a</sup> auctor me moveret, nisi confunderet numerum Gallis Liguribusque additis: cum his octoginta millia peditum, decem equitum adducta in Italiam. magis affluxisse verisimile<sup>b</sup> est<sup>4</sup>, et ita quidam auctores sunt. ex ipso autem audisse Hannibale, postquam Rhodanum transierit<sup>c</sup>, triginta sex millia hominum ingentemque numerum equorum et aliorum jumentorum amisisse<sup>d</sup>, sq; Str. iv, Taurinis<sup>e</sup>, quæ Gallis proxima gens erat, in Italiam degressum<sup>f</sup>. id cum inter omnes constet<sup>5</sup>, eo magis miror iii, 17. ambigi quanam<sup>g</sup> Alpes transierit, et vulgo<sup>h</sup> credere Pœ-

<sup>f</sup> C. F. 3—5 L. N. 1, 3 P. RG. (*inferiora* i. e. *montium*, GR.)—*vallis* 2 P. V. 2 L. H. R. GA.—*inferior vallis* F 2d.—*inferiores valles* B. HF. HV.—et om. al. Mss. <sup>g</sup> *rivos quoque* 3 L. <sup>a</sup> *maximus* C. H. B. HV.—om. D. but this adverb is often joined with *movere*; as i, 26; &c. <sup>b</sup> em. V.—*verissimum* Mss. <sup>c</sup> *transierunt* F. 1, 4, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. N. <sup>d</sup> *amissa* G.—or *amisisse* se C. <sup>e</sup> *e Taurinis* L.—in *Taurinos* GL. S. GB.—They were Ligurians, GB. (CR, i, 22; 32;) who inhabited part of Piedmont. R. <sup>f</sup> em. D.—*degresso* Mss. S. GB. G. C.—*digressum* L. <sup>g</sup> *quanam* 4 L. <sup>h</sup> *vulgum* L. but *omnes* or *homines* is understood: cf. Cic. Fam. xvi. 10. G.—*vulgus* (or *vulgo*) *credi* BT. DJ.

3 The characters of men being very commonly found to correspond with the nature of the soil and climate they inhabit: cf. v, 33; ix, 13; xxix, 25; xlv, 30; R. Her. ix, 122, notes. Compare the dissolute Tarentine with the hardy Spartan.

1 'As some state.' R.

2 Among these, Polybius, who derived his information from a brass tablet on a column at Lacinium, which Hannibal himself had erected. C.

3 Cincius wrote in Greek. He was prætor in Sicily after the battle of Cannæ; unless that was the historian's son; cf. xxvi, 23; 28; xxvii, 7; 29; Dion. i, 6 sq. p. 415. R.

4 'It is more probable that they flocked (cf. xxxv, 3; xxxix, 31; Tac. A. ii, 76. R.) to Hannibal's standard afterwards, than that they were brought by him into Italy.' C.

5 'In this they are all agreed:' (cf. ix, 2; x, 26; xxv, 17; xxxii, 19;) viz. that Hannibal entered Italy through the territory of the Taurini. cf. SW, on P. iii, 60; xxxiv, 10, 18; R. L. i, 93; CV, i, 33, 363; (HL.) D. v, 34 sq; HD, on Pl. iii, 17, 21; FL, on Polybius; who, according to Strabo, mentions four passes, the Ligurian, the Taurian, the Salassian, and the Rætian, iv, 4. R. CR, and WM, p. 16.

nino<sup>1</sup> (atque inde<sup>6</sup> nomen ei<sup>1</sup> jugo Alpium inditum) trans-<sup>P. C. Scipio</sup>  
gressum, Coelium<sup>7</sup> per Cremonis<sup>4</sup> jugum dicere<sup>1</sup> transisse<sup>2</sup>; <sup>T. S. Longus</sup>  
qui ambo saltus eum non in Taurinos, sed per Salassos<sup>8</sup> <sup>Str. iv, 6, 7</sup>  
montanos ad Libuos<sup>8</sup> Gallos deduxissent<sup>9</sup>. nec verisimile <sup>and 11; Pl.</sup>  
est ea tum ad Galliam<sup>9</sup> patuisse itinera; utique quæ ad <sup>iii, 17, 21;</sup>  
Pœninum<sup>8</sup> ferunt, obsepta gentibus semigermanis fuissent. <sup>Pt. ii, 12.</sup>  
neque hercule montibus his, si quem forte id movet<sup>10</sup>, ab  
transitu Pœnorum ullo<sup>8</sup> Seduno-Veragri<sup>8</sup>, incolæ jugi ejus,  
nōrunt nomen inditum, sed ab eo<sup>1</sup> quem in summo sacra-  
tum vertice Pœninum<sup>11</sup> montani appellant.

39 Peropportune ad principia rerum Taurinis, proximæ  
genti, adversus Insubres motum bellum erat. sed armare  
exercitum Hannibal, ut parti alteri auxilio esset, in refi-  
ciendo maxime sentientem contracta ante mala, non pot-  
erat: otium enim ex<sup>1</sup> labore, copia ex inopia, cultus ex  
illuvie tabeque squalida et prope efferata<sup>2</sup> corpora varie

<sup>1</sup> I have here (see note <sup>9</sup>) adopted the reading of F. V. 1, 2 L. (supported by Strabo, Pliny, and VALLIS PœNIN, *GT*, inscr. p. 376, n. 6.) in preference to *Penino* B. HV. which BK has. *ED*—*Pæno* 5 L.—*Appennino* GA. <sup>1</sup> G.—et *Mss.* <sup>2</sup> *Centronis* or *Centronis* conj. cf. Pliny (xi, 42; C.) and Strabo iv, 205; *SB*. BE. and some *Mss.* *GL*—*Grejonis* or *Grajonis* conj. from the *Gratii*, Pliny, (cf. v, 34, R.) a word of German origin; *Gravi*, whence 'Graw-Alp.' L.—*Tremonis* 5 L. <sup>3</sup> *collium*...*dicere* 3 L. B. HV.—*collium*...*diceret* F. C. 4, 5 L.—*Collius*...*diceret* 1 L.—*Collius*...*dicere* 2 L.—*Eitolius*...*HF*—*diceret* V. GA. D. N.—*dicere* N 2d.—*collum*...*dicitur* R. <sup>4</sup> *transisset* F. <sup>5</sup> *Salassos* (Strabo) *Salvas* or *Salyas* cf. v, 34 sq. L. xxi, 26, 4. *ED*. *Salassos* CV. CR, i, 49 sq.—*saltus* *Mss.* <sup>6</sup> *deduxerint* F. C. V. 2 L. H. B. R. GA. HV.—*deduxerunt* 1, 3—5 L. <sup>7</sup> Here also (see note <sup>1</sup>) [and below] I have adopted the reading of F. V. [F.] *ED*—*Peninum* B. BK. [V. 2 L. B. HV. al. BK.]—*Pænum* 5 L.—*Penum* 2 L.—*Apeninum* H. <sup>8</sup> I have again departed from the authority of BK, who reads *Veragri*, as do G. C. and D.—*sed uno vel agri* H. D.—*sed uno vel acri* B. C. GA. HF. HV. 2—4 L. N. V.—*Velacri* F.—*vel acri* L.—*vel uno velutro* 1 L.—*fumo nec acti* R.—*suno acri* 5 L.—cf. in *Nantuates*, *Verugros*, *Sedunosque* *misit*, qui a *finibus Allobrogum* et *lacu Lemano* et *flumine Rhodano* ad *summas Alpes* *pertinent*, *Cæs.* B. G. iii, 1; *Nantuates*, *Seduni*, *Veragri*, *Salassi*, Pliny iii, 20; probably therefore *Seduni* vel *Veragri* L. or *Seduno-Veragri* (as *Celtiberi*, *Tauracantha*, *Syro-Phanices*, &c.) or *Seduni Veragri* or *Seduni et Veragri* G. DJ. C. D. <sup>9</sup> Understand *deo* or *heroe*. G.—*ad eo* 5 L.—perhaps a *deo* CP.—or *ab deo* D.

6 That is a *transitu Pœnorum*, as below. R.

7 L. Coelius Antipater was a Roman annalist, nearly contemporary with Polybius, 624 Y. R. ST. cf. 46; *ED*. Cic. *Or.* ii, 12, 54; *Brut.* 102; *Legg.* i, 2; *Div.* i, 24; *V. Max.* i, 7, 6; *C. VO.* *Hist. Lat.* i, 4; *PG.* An. 434 Y. R. R.

8 v, 35; xxxiii, 37: more correctly *Libicos*; CV. *Asblaus*. Pl. ii, 17. CR, i, 47. Their capital is Vercellæ. GL.

9 *Cisalpinam*. C.

10 'If the above argument from etymology weighs with any one.' ST.

11 *Deus Peninus* inscription on an ancient

stone found on the great St Bernard. SP. cf. SV, on V. *Æ.* x, 13; CV, I. A. xxxii, 340. D. The Belgians still apply the word *pin* or *pen* to 'a peak.' L. *bin*, *byn*, *ben*, *pen*, or *pedn*, 'the head, a hill,' Pryce, *Arch. Cornu-Brit.*

1 *Ex* is used for *post* to denote 'immediately after;' iv, 31; vi, 1; xxii, 49; xxvii, 34; xxxii, 7; xl, 25. G. R. cf. Her. i, 86, n. 22: to the instances there given add from Livy, i, 9; 13; 16; iii, 68; iv, 3; 40; 43; xxiv, 10; 26; 36; &c.

2 'Looking hardly human;' cf. ii, 23, C. quoted in note 7. on 40. *ὁ βαρβαρὸς ἀνὴρ ἀδελφὸς ἀνθρώπου καὶ πατρὸς*

P.C. Scipio movebat<sup>a</sup>. ea P. Cornelio consuli causa fuit, cum Pisas<sup>3</sup>  
 T.S. Longus navibus venisset, exercitu a Manlio Atilioque accepto  
 Cornelius marches to tirone et in novis ignominiis trepido ad Padum festinandi,  
 meet him. ut cum hoste nondum refecto manus consereret. sed cum  
 25; 26; 32; Placentiam consul venit, jam ex stativis moverat<sup>4</sup> Hanni-  
 P. iii, 56. bal, Taurinorumque unam urbem<sup>5</sup>, caput gentis ejus, quia  
 P. iii, 60; volentes<sup>b</sup> in amicitiam non veniebant<sup>c</sup>, vi expugnârat;  
 Alia. 5. junxissetque sibi, non metu solum sed etiam voluntate,  
 Gallos accolâs Padi, ni eos circumspectantes defectionis  
 tempus subito adventus consulis oppressisset. et Hannibal  
 movit ex Taurinis, incertos<sup>d</sup> quæ pars sequenda esset  
 Gallos præsentem<sup>e</sup> se secuturos ratus. jam prope in con-  
 spectu erant exercitus, convenerantque<sup>6</sup> duces sicuti<sup>7</sup> inter  
 se nondum satis noti, ita jam imbutus uterque quadam  
 admiratione alterius. nam Hannibalis et apud Romanos  
 jam ante Sagunti excidium celeberrimum nomen erat; et  
 Scipionem Hannibal eo ipso quod adversus se dux potissi-  
 mum lectus esset, præstantem virum credebat. et auxerant  
 32. inter se opinionem<sup>8</sup>, Scipio, quod relictus in Gallia obvi-  
 P. iii, 61. fuerat in Italiam transgresso Hannibali, Hannibal et conatu  
 tam audaci trajiciendarum Alpium et effectû. occupavit  
 tamen Scipio Padum trajicere<sup>9</sup>, et ad Ticinum amnem  
 motis castris, priusquam educeret<sup>10</sup> in aciem, adhortando-  
 rum militum causa talem orationem exorsus est.

<sup>a</sup> F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HF.—*movebant* cet. Mss. 'affected'; xxv, 26. R. <sup>b</sup> 3 L. RG.  
*ἐξομαχῶν οὐδενὸς ἐκούσιον γινώσκοντες*. Thuc. i, 32; cf. Xen. A. v, 1, 8; Soph. C. C. 863; *ἔβαν*  
*ἀσπίδοις*, Eur. I. h. 1061, (where there is a similar variation *ἀσπίδοις*) Her. v, 1; viii, 10;  
 Thuc. iii, 31; iv, 80. ED.—*volentis* pl. Mss.—*volens* B. HV.—*volentis* 4 L. <sup>c</sup> HF. L.  
 D. understand *oppidanis*. G. the names of towns, &c. are often followed by plurals, which  
 refer to the inhabitants; cf. vi, 3; 4; 30; viii, 11; ix, 21; 41; x, 2; xxi, 7; xxiv, 29; 35;  
 36; xxvi, 19; xxviii, 19; xxix, 14; xxx, 44; xxxi, 16; xxxii, 15; 18; xxxvii, 56;  
 xxxviii, 28; xlv, 7; 30; R. Diod. xii, 63; 73; 82; xiii, 43; ST. *πᾶσα ἀπαντία ἀδικο-  
 κρίνη ἀλλοτριούσων· ἐν γὰρ ἰσὶ τῇ δούλῳ εἶναι ἐκτίμωσινται*. Thuc. i, 34; Her. iii, 134, n. 35.  
<sup>d</sup> L. 3 L. R.—*incertus* cet. Mss. <sup>e</sup> *præsentem* al. Mss.

*ἀλευσας*! Eur. O. 219 sq; *ὡς ἠγγίστασι πλό-  
 καρον ἀνέχμενον τάλας*! 381.

3 From Genoa, 32. GL.

4 Und. *exercitus* or *se*, i, 55; xxi, 32;  
 xxii, 1; 19; xxiii, 1; v, 25; ix, 20; (and  
 below; *educere* also, see n. 10. ED.) *nittere*  
 xlii, 56; *vertere*, *mutare*, &c. *κινῶν*, Pol. iii,  
 54; are often put absolutely. R. cf. xxiv,  
 36; xxv, 9; Her. ix, 14, n. 70.

5 *Taurasia*, D. afterwards *Augusta Tauri-*  
*norum*, now Turin. R. CR, i, 32.

6 'Arrived in the same spot.' B.

7 *Sicuti... ita, forquidem... sed*; xxiv, 22. B.

8 'They stood higher in each other's  
 opinion.' R.

9 'Was the first to cross,' i, 14; 30; ii,  
 48; &c. D.

10 Understand *copias*, as in i, 23; (xxi,  
 60; ED.) xxii, 12; xxvi, 2; xxxii, 30;  
 xl, 25; in like manner is used *ducere* i, 23;  
 &c; *circumducere* xxxiv, 14; *adducere* and  
*reducere* xxxiii, 37; R. thus also *ἀγων* Xen.  
 An. ii, 6, 5; &c. cf. BO, F. G. on *στρά-  
 τημα* and *στρατία*.

- 40 " Si eum exercitum, milites, educerem in aciem, quem P. C. Scipio  
 " in Gallia mecum habui, supersedissem loqui apud vos: <sup>T.S. Longus</sup>  
 " quid enim adhortari referret aut eos equites qui equi- <sup>Address of</sup>  
 " tatum hostium ad Rhodanum flumen egregie <sup>Cornelius</sup> vicissent<sup>4</sup>, <sup>to his army;</sup>  
 " aut eas legiones cum quibus fugientem hunc ipsum <sup>P. iii, 64.</sup>  
 " hostem secutus confessionem cedentis ac detrectantis cer- <sup>29.</sup>  
 " tamen<sup>1</sup> pro victoria habui? nunc quia ille exercitus His-  
 " paniae provinciae scriptus ibi cum fratre Cn. Scipione  
 " meis auspiciis<sup>2</sup> rem gerit, ubi eum gerere senatus popu- 17; 32; 41.  
 " lusque Romanus voluit, ego, ut consulem ducem adversus  
 " Hannibalem ac Poenos haberetis, ipse me huic volun-  
 " tario<sup>3</sup> certamini obtuli, nov<sup>o</sup> imperatori apud novos milites 32; 39.  
 " pauca verba facienda sunt. ne genus belli neve hostem  
 " ignoretis, cum iis<sup>4</sup> est vobis, milites, pugnandum, quos  
 " terra marique priore bello vicistis; a quibus stipendium  
 " per viginti annos exegistis; a quibus capta belli praemia  
 " Siciliam ac Sardiniam habetis<sup>5</sup>. erit igitur in hoc certa-  
 " mine is vobis illisque animus, qui victoribus et victis esse  
 " solet. nec nunc illi, quia audent, sed quia necesse est,  
 " pugnaturi sunt, nisi creditis, qui exercitu incolumi pug- 29.  
 " nam detrectavere, eos duabus partibus<sup>6</sup> peditum equi- P. iii, 60.  
 " tumque in transitu Alpium amissis, cum plures pene<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> C. B. V. R. HF. HV. F. A. cf. 57; ix, 41; DU. ii, 47; iii, 29; ix, 38; x, 30; xxiv, 42. D.—*egre* F. 1 P. 3, 4 L.—*non egre* 3 P. T. C. 'easily.' G.—*egri* GA.—*egre* another Ms of C.—*audacter* 2 P. 2 L. N. <sup>b</sup> *evicissent* F. C. <sup>c</sup> According to the present reading, Scipio contradicts himself. Polybius says 'nearly half the army' was lost: but exaggeration may be expected from an orator; therefore read *plane RB.*—perhaps *quod plures Panni perierint, quam supersint* is introduced into the text from the margin. GT.—

<sup>1</sup> 'The inferiority which he acknowledged by retiring and declining the contest.' ED. cf. xxxvii. 31. R.

<sup>2</sup> Only the commander-in-chief of an army had a right to take the auspices; and when he commanded in person, the operations were said to be conducted *ductu et auspicio ejus*, x, 7. (cf. Hor. Od. i. 7, 27. ED.) When his lieutenant or any other of his officers took the command, affairs were carried on *ductu legati* &c. *auspicio imperatoris*. The latter expressions were used in the times of the empire. cf. xxviii, 12; 38; viii, 31; 33; xxx, 14; Tac. A. ii, 18; xiii, 6; Suet. ii, 21. R.

<sup>3</sup> Because Spain was his province.

<sup>4</sup> *Hostem* being used as a collective noun, (in the same way as *miles, eques, pedes, Ro-*

*manus*, &c.) cf. 41, vi, 24; xxxviii, 19; TO, on V. Max. iii, 2, 24; OU, on Front. St. iv, 8; D. xxv, 21, 4.

<sup>5</sup> Compare *capta habetis* with the Greek phrase formed by *ἔχω* and a participle: Her. i, 27, n. 95; i, 37; 120; Plato Rep. p. 70; Dem. Ph. i, 3. *laqueis irretitum tenere*, Cic. Or. i, 11, 45, has much more force and weight than the simple verb *irretitum*; and denotes besides, that the person caught had not yet disentangled himself from the toils: cf. also *amplexi tenetis*, iii, 52; Virg. Æ. ii, 490 with 517; Sall. J. 10.

<sup>6</sup> 'Two thirds.' Where parts are mentioned, they are to be expressed by a fraction, of which the denominator exceeds the numerator by one; ii, 13; 41; viii, 4; Ov. M. v, 463; Mart. ii, 24, 6. C.

- P. C. Scipio "perierint quam supersunt, plus spei nactos esse. at enim"  
 T. S. Longus "pauci quidem sunt, sed vigentes animis corporibusque,  
 "quorum robora ac vires vix sustinere vis ulla possit.  
 "effigies, immo umbræ hominum, fame frigore illuvie  
 "squalore enecti<sup>8</sup>, contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupes-  
 S. iv, 68 sqq. "que. ad hoc<sup>9</sup> præusti<sup>4</sup> artus, nive rigentes nervi, mem-  
 "bra torrida<sup>6</sup> gelu, quassata fractaque arma, claudi ac  
 "debiles equi. cum hoc equite, cum hoc pedite pugnaturi  
 "estis; reliquias extremas hostium, non hostes<sup>7</sup> habebitis<sup>7</sup>.  
 "ac nihil magis vereor quam<sup>1</sup> ne<sup>1</sup>, vos cum<sup>1</sup> pugnaveritis,  
 "Alpes vicisse Hannibalem videantur. sed ita forsitan de-  
 "cuit, cum fœderum ruptore duce ac populo deos ipsos,  
 "sine ulla humana ope, committere ac profligare<sup>10</sup> bellum;  
 "nos, qui secundum deos violati sumus, commissum ac  
 "profligatum conficere. non vereor ne quis me hæc vestri<sup>41</sup>  
 "adhortandi<sup>1</sup> causa magnifice loqui existimet, ipsum aliter  
 17; 29; 32. "animo affectum esse. licuit in Hispaniam provinciam  
 "meam, quo jam profectus eram, cum exercitu ire meo,  
 "ubi et fratrem consilii participem ac periculi socium  
 "haberem, et Hasdrubalem potius quam Hannibalem hos-

*fæde* cf. xxii, 3; Just. ii, 13. *G.*—om. conj. *C.*—ad. *duplo* before it, conj. *ST.*—The speaker may be correcting himself, and *pene* may mean 'at any rate.' *B.*—or it may signify *penitus*, as *non pene sum deceptus*; Planc. in Cic. Ep. *RS.*—the inconsistency would be avoided by transposing the word, placing it before *partihus*. <sup>4</sup> Three P. F. C. 3—5 L. GA. N. *præustis in transitu Alpium nive membris*, Plin. H. N. iii, 20. *D.*—*perusti* al. *Mss.*—*prærupti* H. <sup>5</sup> cf. 32, note 6; *frigora torret* Var. Eum. in *Nom.* "torrere." *G. CD.*, on V. G. i, 93; *TT.*, on Calp. E. v, 107. *DU.*—*torpida* conj. cf. *hostem*, *miles*, *habes fractum ambustumque nivosis* | *cantibus atque ægre torpentia membra trahentem*, Sil. RB. <sup>6</sup> *hostem* F. 1, 3—5 L. HV. H. GA.—*non hostes* om. C. <sup>7</sup> *habetis* F. 5 L. HV. <sup>8</sup> 5 L. GA. S.—om. cet. *Mss.* <sup>9</sup> *unquam* ad. 1, 3 P. 4 L. L. N. and (after *nec* for *ne*) F.—hence [*ne*] *cuiquam* F 2d.—*quam* ad. 2 L. N 2d.—*cum quam* ad F.—*antequam* V. 1, 3 L. B. H.—*cum quam ne* C. <sup>10</sup> om. B. H.—*hoste* ad. F 2d.—*eo* ad. one Ms of C.

7 iv, 4; xxiv, 26. In stating objections, *enim* is generally added to another particle: *sed enim*, *verum enim*, *verum enim vero*, iv, 4, *immo enim*, *enim vero*; but not always, xxii, 25; 1; R. xxiii, 46, g.

<sup>8</sup> *Obsita squalore vestis, fœdior corporis habitus pallore ac macie perempti: ad hoc promissa barba et capilli effraverant speciem oris*; ii, 23; *mortuus*, Cic. Pis. 36. R.

<sup>9</sup> See last note. 'In addition to this,' 'moreover,' ii, 23; 69; v, 16; vi, 11; 12; 14; 20; vii, 12; viii, 12; xxi, 52; 54; 55; xxvi, 19; xxviii, 14; 35; 44; xxix, 4; 26; xxxvi, 40; xxxvii, 23; xxxix, 5; *ad hæc*, ii, 45; (vi, 20; *ἐπεὶ τοῦτος*, ED.)

*ad id*, iii, 62; xxvi, 47; xlv, 37. *D. R.*

<sup>10</sup> 'To commence and bring nearly to an end.' C. cf. viii, 25; xlv, 6; and iii, 50; x, 28; xxviii, 2; xxxv, 6; xxxviii, 25; Tac. A. xiv, 36: *R. si quis trium temporum momenta consideret, primo commissum bellum, profligatum secundo, tertio vero confectum est*, Flor. ii, 15; (*DU.*) *D. vos oporteret ab eodem illa omnia, a quo profligata sunt, confici velle*, Cic. de Prov. Cons. 14; T. Q. v, 6. *RS.*

<sup>1</sup> We should have expected *vestri adhortandorum* or *vos adhortandi*; but see *SA*, M. iii, 8; (P.) and the new method of the Latin Tongue, obs. on the gerunds. C. D.

“tem, et minorem haud dubie molem belli: tamen cum P. C. Scipio  
 “præterveherer navibus Galliae oram, ad famam hujus T. S. Longus  
 “hostis in terram egressus, præmisso equitatu, ad Rhoda-  
 “num movi castra. equestri prælio, qua parte copiarum  
 “conserendi manum fortuna data est, hostem fudi; pedi-  
 “tum agmen, quod in modum fugientium raptim agebatur,  
 “quia assequi terra non poteram, regressus<sup>a</sup> ad naves<sup>b</sup>,  
 “quanta maxima potui celeritate, tanto maris terrarumque  
 “circuitu in radicibus<sup>c</sup> Alpium<sup>d</sup> obvius fui<sup>e</sup>. huic timendo<sup>f</sup>  
 “hosti utrum, cum declinarem certamen, improvisus inci-  
 “disse videor an occurrere in<sup>g</sup> vestigiis ejus<sup>h</sup>, lacessere ac  
 “trahere<sup>i</sup>, ad decernendum<sup>j</sup>? experiri juvat utrum alios s. iv, 78.  
 “repente<sup>k</sup> Carthaginienses per viginti annos terra ediderit,  
 “an iidem sint qui ad Ægates pugnaverunt<sup>l</sup> insulas, et 10.  
 “quos ab Eryce duodevicens denariis aestimatos<sup>m</sup> emi-  
 “sistis<sup>n</sup>; et utrum Hannibal hic sit æmulus itinerum Her-  
 “culis<sup>o</sup>, ut ipse fert<sup>p</sup>, an vectigalis stipendiariusque<sup>q</sup> et xv, 10; Pl.  
 “servus populi Romani a patre relictus: quem nisi Sagun-  
 “tinum scelus agigaret<sup>r</sup>, respiceret profecto, si non patriam<sup>s</sup> iii, 91; 496;  
 “victam, domum certe patremque et foedera Hamilcaris 218.  
 v, 34; N. xxii, 3; Am. et xv, 10; Pl. iii, 17, 21; S. ii, 356; iii, 91; 496; iv, 4; 11; 218.

<sup>a</sup> Before this, is inserted *neque* by D. N. *nec* by 1 L. *et* by N 2d. <sup>b</sup> *erat* ad. D. N. 1 L. <sup>c</sup> *prope* ad. F. C. E. this, though more in accordance with truth, would be less rhetorical. D. <sup>d</sup> F. C. E. tr. *huic timendo* hosti hither. <sup>e</sup> *timido* N. CO. probably from gl. *timendus* being put ironically. D. <sup>f</sup> If this sentence began at *utrum*, the preposition might be omitted, as by L. thus *quum exercitus vestigiis sequeretur*, vi, 32. D.—*an occurrens in vestigiis lacessere* conj. FB. <sup>g</sup> A note of interrogation. F. C. E. <sup>h</sup> *ac atrahere* 5 L.—*attra- here* F. 2 L. GA. H. V. F.—*atrahare* B.—*an trahere* N 2d. <sup>i</sup> *decertandum* 3 P. B.—*certandum* 1, 2 P. and (om. ad) N 2d.—*lacessere ad decernendum*, *an bellum trahere* conj. G. —*lacessere an trahere certamen* conj. D.—*an occurrens in vestigiis eum lacessere ac trahere ad decernendum*, conj. (und. *armis*, *acie*, or *ferro*, i. e. ‘to fight’; xxxv, 3; xxxvi, 17; xxxvii, 13; xxxix, 16; cf. xliii, 12; Sil. xvi, 531: thus in Greek *νεῖν* and *διανείν*: P, on SA, Min. iv, 15; KU, diatr. “*cerno*,” 9.) R. <sup>j</sup> F. C.—*certo* pref. or subst. al. Mss. <sup>k</sup> *pugnaverint* F. HV.—*pugnarent* GA.—*pugnaere* 4 L. <sup>l</sup> *emisit* V. 2—4 L. HF. B. GA. HV. D. N. BR. but *emisit* ex *obsidione* occurs below. R.

2 Und. from what precedes, *hosti* or *agmini*. R.

3 By the terms of the peace the Carthaginians were to release the Roman captives gratuitously and to ransom their own: Zon. viii, 17. D.

4 Hercules after his conquest of Geryones crossed the Graian Alps, S. which extend from Mont Iseran to the Little St Bernard inclusively. R. CR. i, 7; 104.

5 ‘Boasts:’ und. *præ se*; xii, 14; 29; xviii, 17; 40; xxxi, 47; xlii, 52. R.

6 The former denotes those who paid a tenth or any definite portion of the revenues

or produce of their estates: the latter those from whom a fixed money payment was exacted: xxxvii, 55; C. xxiv, 47; ED. v, 10; viii, 8; DU, on Fl. iii, 20; Veg. de R. M. i, 18; Tac. A. i, 11; E. C. C. R.

7 The expression alludes to the opinion that after the commission of a heinous crime the perpetrator was haunted by the Furies and goaded on to his ruin. ST. *nolite putare ens, qui aliquid impie scelerateque commiserint, agitari et perterriti Furiarum tædis ardentibus: sua quæque fraus et suus terror maxime vezat; suum quæque scelus agitat amentiaque afficit*; Cic. p. Ros. A. 24; R. Lucr. iii, 1023 sqq.

P.C. Scipio "vobis quam captivis vestris fortuna circumdederit. dextra  
 T.S. Longus "lævaque duo maria<sup>5</sup> claudunt<sup>b</sup>, nullam ne<sup>c</sup> ad effugium<sup>d</sup>  
 "quidem navem habentibus<sup>e</sup>, contra<sup>f</sup> Padus amnis, major  
 "Padus<sup>g</sup> ac violentior Rhodano; ab tergo Alpes urgent,  
 "vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transitæ<sup>h</sup>. hic<sup>i</sup> vincendum  
 "aut moriendum, milites, est, ubi primum hosti occurristis.  
 "et<sup>l</sup> eadem fortuna quæ necessitatem pugnandi imposuit,  
 "præmia vobis ea victoribus proponit, quibus ampliora ho-  
 "mines ne ab diis quidem immortalibus optare solent. si<sup>j</sup>  
 "Siciliam tantum ac Sardiniam parentibus nostris ereptas  
 "nostra virtute recuperaturi<sup>k</sup> essemus, satis tamen ampla  
 Cl. 2. R. 49 "pretia essent. quicquid<sup>7</sup> Romani tot triumphis<sup>8</sup> partum con-  
 sqq; J. vi. 3. "gestumque<sup>l</sup> possident, id omne vestrum cum ipsis dominis  
 "futurum est. in hanc tam opimam mercedem, agite, cum  
 "diis bene juvantibus arma capite. satis<sup>9</sup> adhuc in vastis<sup>10</sup>  
 "Lusitanix Celtiberixque montibus pecora consecrando  
 "nullum emolumentum tot laborum periculorumque ves-  
 "trorum vidistis: tempus est jam opulenta vos ac ditia sti-  
 "pendia facere et magna operæ<sup>m</sup> pretia mereri, tantum  
 "itineris per tot montes fluminaque et tot armatas gentes  
 "emensos<sup>n</sup>. hic vobis terminum laborum fortuna dedit; hic  
 "dignam<sup>o</sup> mercedem emeritis stipendiis<sup>p</sup> dabit. nec quam  
 "magni nominis bellum est, tam difficilem existimaritis<sup>q</sup> vic-  
 "toriam fore. sæpe et contemptus hostis cruentum certamen

<sup>b</sup> om. GR.—conj. ad. aditum or viam B. R. or iter SH.—or und. effugium vobis from what follows: a similar construction occurs in i, 23; 56; ii, 30, 33; xxi, 52; xxiii, 15; 16; xxv, 41; xxx, 7; xxxiii, 31; xxxv, 17; xlii, 30; Tac. A. ii, 20. ST. <sup>c</sup> nullumne 3 L. <sup>d</sup> effugiendum N. but effugium marg. <sup>e</sup> habentes conj. G. P. DJ. C. D.—habemus B.—habentibus is either the ablative absolute ('as you have,') or refers to vobis preceding. DJ. <sup>f</sup> B. 'in front.' ST.—cura GA.—citra HV.—circa al. Mss. cf. xxvii, 18. D. <sup>g</sup> F. C. V. 1, 3 L. H. HF. HV. N 2d.—subest B 2d.—om. al. Mss. JA. <sup>h</sup> P. F. C. and many ant. Edd.—vobis ad. al. <sup>i</sup> at conj. unless et be taken in that sense; B. as in xxiii, 44; xxxv, 38; xlii, 16; 26: cf. also xxiv, 7; xxix, 23; Tac. A. i, 13: R. in Greek. J om. 1—3 L. H. GA. <sup>k</sup> si ad. 3 L. <sup>l</sup> obtinent ad. H. <sup>m</sup> magnopere 2 H. B. HV. 4—5 L. <sup>n</sup> emensis (in connection with the following words) B. 5 L. <sup>o</sup> magnam 3 L. HF. from gl. D. <sup>p</sup> stipendia GA. but see iii, 57: xxxiii, 3; &c. D. emeritis stipendiis is the ablative absolute, ED. and the dative vobis is understood. R. <sup>q</sup> P. F 2d.—existima- retis F. C. N.—existimaveritis cet. Mss. but Livy is fond of using the contracted form of the first conjugation. D.

5 The upper or Adriatic and the lower or Tuscan Sea. cf. SW, on Pol. ii, 14, 4. R. Virg. G. ii, 158.

6 Cf. ii, 10; xxiii, 28. R.

7 Before quicquid understand 'but now,' 'but besides these.' B.

8 That is 'victories.' In their triumphs the Romans used to carry the gold taken from the enemy and deposit it in the treasury. B.

9 'Long enough.' R.

10 'Desert and barren.' C.

"edidit", et incliti populi regesque perlevi momento<sup>11</sup> victi P.C. Scipio  
 "sunt. nam dempto hoc uno fulgore<sup>12</sup> nominis Romani, <sup>T.S. Longus</sup>  
 "quid est cur<sup>13</sup> illi vobis comparandi sint? ut viginti<sup>14</sup>  
 "annorum militiam vestram cum illa virtute, cum illa  
 "fortuna taceam, ab Herculis columnis<sup>15</sup>, ab Oceano  
 "terminisque ultimis<sup>16</sup> terrarum, per tot ferocissimos His- s. i, 141 sq.  
 "paniæ et Galliæ populos vincentes huc pervenistis: pug-  
 "nabitis cum exercitu tirone, hac ipsa æstate cæso victo<sup>25</sup>.  
 "circumsesso a Gallis, ignoto adhuc duci suo ignorantique  
 "ducem<sup>16</sup>. an me in prætorio<sup>17</sup> patris, clarissimi impera-  
 "toris, prope<sup>18</sup> natum, certe eductum, domitorem His-  
 "paniæ Galliæque, victorem eundem non Alpinarum  
 "modo gentium sed<sup>19</sup> ipsarum, quod multo majus est,  
 "Alpium, cum semestri hoc conferam duce, desertore<sup>32</sup>.  
 "exercitus sui? cui si quis demptis signis<sup>18</sup> Pœnos Roma-  
 "nosque hodie ostendat, ignoraturum certum habeo utrius  
 "exercitus sit consul. non ego illud parvi æstimo, milites,  
 "quod nemo vestrum est cujus non ante oculos ipse sæpe  
 "militare aliquod ediderim facinus; cui non idem ego  
 "virtutis spectator ac testis notata<sup>19</sup> temporibus locisque s. xvii, 293.  
 "referre sua possim decora<sup>20</sup>. cum<sup>2</sup> laudatis<sup>7</sup> a<sup>2</sup> me

<sup>1</sup> *dedit* 4 L. thus *dare motus*, vii, 2; *dare gemitum*, Ov. H. xi, 30; but cf. *regis statio atrocissimum prælium edebat*, xxxi, 37. D. <sup>2</sup> P. F. C. V. D. N marg. cf. Cic. Fam. iii, 10; G. pro Clu. 53; Ov. H. x, 144; Plaut. St. i, 1, 51; BU, on Pet. S. 126. D.—*quod* al. Mss. <sup>3</sup> *proprie* 2 L.—*probe* C. V. 3—5 L. HF. B. HV. <sup>4</sup> *notum* F. G. A. N. C. V. 2—5 L. HF. B. HV. but cf. xxx, 28. F. <sup>5</sup> P. F. C. cf. i, 39; xxvii, 19. R. Ter. An. i, 5, 39; Ad. i, 1, 23; G. RH, on i, 39; BU, on Ser. Sam. 64; Curt. iii, 12, 16; Sil. ix, 434; Col. iii, 10. D.—*educatum* pl. Mss. <sup>6</sup> om. 3 L. cf. Calp. E. vii, 64 sqq. D. <sup>7</sup> RB. C.—*tum* al. Mss.—*dum* BA.—*macum* G.—om. S. B. <sup>8</sup> P. RB. F. C.—*laudatis* pl. Mss.—*collaudatis* S. B.—but *laudatus* and *donatus* are often coupled together, xxv, 18; xxxviii, 23; xxxix, 31; xlii, 61. G. <sup>9</sup> C. RB.—om. al. Mss.

<sup>11</sup> *Momentum* (cf. 4, 1;) is properly 'the weight which when thrown into the scale makes it move downwards or preponderate'; 'that which turns the balance'; R. hence it means 'the effort which is decisive of an affair'; v, 49; *perleve momentum* is opposed to *motes ingens*, xxiv, 34; where, in speaking of mechanical operations, the antithesis is peculiarly appropriate. B.

<sup>12</sup> This expression is misplaced, considering the relative position of the belligerent parties, and the speaker to whom it is assigned. C.

<sup>13</sup> In round numbers: 18 in point of fact; cf. 16. S.

<sup>14</sup> Gibraltar and Ceuta. R. By some

this notion is supposed to be founded on the history of Samson: cf. Bp. Gray's Key to the Old Testament, p. 159, note z.

<sup>15</sup> Towards the east.

<sup>16</sup> The mutual knowledge of the general and his soldiers contributes greatly to reciprocal confidence; and therefore it is here repeatedly alluded to: cf. viii, 39; xxvi, 44; xxvii, 14; Pol. x, 13; Sil. i, 454; ix, 245 sq. R.

<sup>17</sup> Cf. Juv. i, 101; x, 36; nn.

<sup>18</sup> The Roman eagles and the Carthaginian standards. B.

<sup>19</sup> 'With a specification as to time and place.' RS.

<sup>20</sup> 'Honourable achievements'; iii, 12. R.

P.C. Scipio "milites" donatisque<sup>b</sup>, alumnus prius omnium vestrum  
 T.S. Longus "quam imperator<sup>c</sup>, procedam acie<sup>d</sup> adversus<sup>e</sup> ignotos  
 "inter se ignorantesque. quocunque circumtulit oculos, 44  
 "plena omnia video animorum ac roboris, veteranum  
 S. iv, 315; "peditem, generosissimarum gentium equites frenatos<sup>1</sup> et  
 iii, 293; "infrenatos<sup>2</sup>, vos socios fidelissimos fortissimosque, vos  
 i, 216 sqq; P. iii, 65. "Carthaginenses, cum ob patriam tum ob iram justis-  
 "simam pugnuros. inferimus bellum, infestisque<sup>3</sup> signis  
 "descendimus in Italiam, tanto audacius fortiusque pug-  
 "naturi quam hostis<sup>4</sup>, quanto major spes, major est ani-  
 "mus inferentis vim quam arcentis. accendit præterea  
 "animos et stimulat dolor, injuria, indignitas. ad sup-  
 "plicium depoposcerunt me ducem primum, deinde vos  
 30. "omnes qui Saguntum oppugnassetis; deditos ultimis  
 "cruciatibus affecturi fuerunt. crudelissima ac superbis-  
 "sima gens sua omnia sui que arbitrii facit. cum quibus  
 "bellum, cum quibus pacem habeamus, se modum im-  
 2. "ponere<sup>4</sup> æquum censet. circumscribit includitque nos  
 "terminis montium fluminumque, quos ne excedamus;  
 "neque eos quos statuit terminos observat. ne<sup>5</sup> transieris  
 "Iberum; ne quid rei tibi sit cum Saguntinis. ad<sup>6</sup> Iberum  
 "est Saguntum. nusquam te vestigio moveris. parum est  
 "quod veterrimas provincias meas Siciliam et Sardiniam  
 "adimis<sup>b</sup>. etiam Hispanias? et<sup>c</sup> inde cessero: in Africam  
 "transcendes<sup>d</sup>. transcendes<sup>e</sup> autem, dico? duos consules

<sup>a</sup> RB. B.—miliens P.—milliens C.—milites F.—militas al. Mss. <sup>b</sup> P. RU.—donas-  
 tisque F. R.—donatis pl. Mss.—donati estis RB.—educastis BA. <sup>c</sup> RB. BA. B 2d.  
 —alumnus ... imperator V. 1—4 L. H. F. C.—alumnus ... imperatorem HV. B. <sup>d</sup> om.  
 V. 1 L.—acie F.—in aciem 4 L. cf. viii, 9; xxv, 21. R. <sup>e</sup> P. F. C.—quam hostis om.  
 pl. Mss. <sup>f</sup> C.—adimit F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. GA. R.—abstulit, adimit B. HV. HF.—ademit  
 3 L. <sup>g</sup> add si F. B. H. HV. GA. 2—5 L. but cf. Hor. O. iv, 4, 65 sq. <sup>h</sup> transcendet  
 B. HV. HF. V. five L. H. R. GA. <sup>i</sup> G.—transcendere 5 L.—transcendisse cet. Mss.

21 Supply *ducem et exercitum*. R.

1 The Spaniards and Carthaginians.  
 R.

2 *Numidæ infreni*, Virg. *Æ.* iv, 41; (CD.)  
 cf. 46; L. Mil. Rom. iii, 8. DU. Like the  
 Moors of the present day, they guided their  
 horses by a switch. *Infrenati* is one of those  
 words which are susceptible of opposite sig-  
 nifications; cf. xxxvii, 20; Sil. iv, 314: R.  
 like *impotens* &c. xxv, 28, 7; and Greek  
 words compounded with *ἀ-*. In generally has  
 a negative force when prefixed to adjectives,  
 but not before participles.

3 'Advancing in a hostile manner;' i, 13;  
 23; ii, 19 sq; 46; (D.) CO, on S. C. 60;  
 R. xxii, 6, 4.

4 'To settle,' 'to dictate,' 'to lay down  
 the law;' *modum pacis ac belli facere*, ix, 14;  
 xxv, 40. R.

5 Here follow the prohibitions given by  
 the Romans. C.

6 With reference to Hannibal's present  
 position, either *cis*, or *trans*, might have been  
 liable to misconception: to him Saguntum  
 was now *trans*, but it had been *cis Iberum*.  
 ST.

"hujus anni, unum in Africam, alterum in Hispaniam P. C. Scipio  
 "miserunt<sup>7</sup>. nihil usquam nobis relictum est nisi quod T. S. Longus  
 "armis vindicârimus<sup>8</sup>. illis timidis et ignavis<sup>9</sup> licet esse,  
 "qui respectum<sup>4</sup> habent, quos<sup>1</sup> suus ager, sua terra<sup>1</sup> per  
 "tuta ac pacata itinera fugientes accipient<sup>8</sup>. vobis necesse  
 "est fortibus viris esse, et omnibus inter victoriam mor-  
 "temve certa desperatione abruptis<sup>9</sup> aut vincere aut, si  
 "fortuna dubitabit<sup>10</sup>, in prælio potius quam in fuga mor-  
 "tem oppetere<sup>1</sup>. si hoc bene fixum omnibus destina-  
 "tione in animo est, iterum dicam, vicistis: nullum  
 "contemptum<sup>1</sup> ad vincendum homini<sup>2</sup> ab diis immortalibus  
 "bus acris<sup>3</sup> datum est."

- 45 His adhortationibus cum utrinque ad certamen accensi  
 militum animi essent, Romani ponte Ticinum<sup>1</sup> jungunt, P. iii, 64.  
 tutandique pontis causa castellum insuper imponunt;  
 Pœnus opere occupatis hostibus Maharbalem cum ala  
 Numidarum, equitibus quingentis, ad depopulandos socio-  
 rum populi Romani agros mittit: Gallis parci quam  
 maxime jubet, principumque animos sollicitari<sup>2</sup> ad defectio-  
 nem. ponte perfecto traductus Romanus exercitus in agrum C. i, 57.  
 Insubrium quinque millia passuum a Victumulis<sup>3</sup> consedit. N. xxii, 4.  
 note.

<sup>1</sup> G.—vindicarem 1 L.—vindicaremus cet. Mas. <sup>2</sup> illis timidus et ignavis HV.—illis  
 timidos et ignaros 2 L.—but cf. iii. 50; the antithesis vobis necesse est fortibus viris esse, just  
 below; D. HS, on O. H. xiv. 64; R. Her. i, 3, note 94. <sup>3</sup> receptum 'a retreat,'  
 some Edd.—but cf. ix, 23; GR. xlii, 46; iv, 17; BU, on Suet. vi. 20. D. iv, 46;  
 xvii, 12; Cic. Ph. v, 18; x, 4; xi, 11: 'a refuge behind them, to which they can look back  
 for shelter and help.' G. <sup>4</sup> quod F. V. 2, 3 L. HV. GA. B. N. <sup>5</sup> suum agrum,  
 suam terram B. N. <sup>6</sup> optare D. <sup>7</sup> P. F. C. 1 L. B. HV. D. N. V. H.—contemptu  
 three P.—conceptum G. 2, 4, 5 L. HF. GA. V marg.—compensum RE.—compen-  
 sum 3 L.—compendium or momentum conj. cf. xxix, 12; xxxiii, 45; xxxv, 31; xlii, 46;  
 xliii, 23. G.—or contemptu sui (as vitilis sui, Sen.) GV.—incitamentum V.—eo telum cf.  
 iii. 69. GR.—enim telum DCE.—contemptu mortis ST.—morte telum cf. iv, 28; iii. 55; 50;  
 69; Pol. iii, 63; Sil. ii, 576; xi, 186; xiii, 883 sqq; Sen. H. O. 111. R. <sup>8</sup> om. 2 P.  
 —hominem 1, 3 P. <sup>9</sup> ad. telum cf. iv, 24; V. Pat. ii, 5; Just. xx, 3; Diod. xi; xii;  
 xvii; parsimonia non mediocri telum ad virtutem, Cic. GB. GV. <sup>10</sup> F. P?—sollicitare  
 cet. Mas. <sup>11</sup> one Ma. ST.—vico tumulis F. C. V. 3, 5 L. H. HF. R. GA. HV.—vico  
 tumul 4 L.—Victumulus 1 L.—vico B.—Victumvili conj. (cf. 57.) RB. ed. BK.—Ictum-  
 muli, Ictumuli, is mentioned, as a place near Vercellæ, by Strabo v, 218, and Pliny  
 xxxiii, 4. G. Ictumuli, and Vicumnæ near Placentia, were two distinct places; CV, i, 23,

<sup>7</sup> The apostrophe being ended, he now addresses his soldiery. ST.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. v, 21; xxxviii, 21. D.

<sup>9</sup> 'Victory or death being the only alternative open to you, and every intermediate course being broken abruptly off, so as to be utterly desperate.' C.

<sup>10</sup> 'Shall waver,' and thus 'prove un-

favourable:' which he does not expressly say, that he may not use an ominous word. ST. G, on Sen. Ep. 114. D. Tac. A. ii, 80. B. 'If fortune shall hesitate to grant us the victory.' cf. Marte incerto, varia victoria, i, 33.

<sup>11</sup> 'The river,' instead of 'the banks of the river;' cf. 47. E.

P. C. Scipio ibi Hannibal castra habebat; revocatoque propere Mahar-  
T. S. Longus bale atque equitibus, cum instare certamen cerneret, nihil

Hannibal  
holds out  
rewards to  
his soldiery.  
P. iii, 63.

unquam satis dictum præmonitumque ad cohortandos  
milites ratus, vocatis ad concionem certa præmia pro-  
nunciat<sup>c</sup>; in quorum spem pugnarent: ' agrum sese datu-  
' rum esse in Italia, Africa, Hispania, ubi quisque velit,  
' immunem ipsi qui accepisset liberisque; qui pecuniam  
' quam agrum maluisset, ei se argento satisfacturum; qui  
' sociorum cives Carthaginenses fieri vellent, potestatem  
' facturum; qui domos redire mallent, daturum se operam  
' ne cujus suorum popularium mutata secum fortunam  
' esse vellent<sup>3</sup>. servis quoque dominos prosecutis liberta-  
' tem' proponit<sup>d</sup>, ' binaque pro his mancipia dominis se  
' redditurum.' eaque ut rata scirent fore, agnum læva  
i, 24; ix, 5. manu, dextera silicem retinens, ' si falleret,' Jovem ceteros-  
que precatus deos, ' ita se mactarent quemadmodum ipse  
' agnum mactâsset<sup>e</sup>,' secundum<sup>f</sup> precationem caput pecudis  
saxo elisit<sup>g</sup>. tum vero omnes, velut diis auctoribus in  
spem suam quisque acceptis<sup>h</sup>, id moræ quod nondum  
pugnarent ad potienda sperata rati, prælium uno animo  
et voce una poscunt.

Prodigies in  
the Roman  
camp.  
S. viii, 636;  
638 sqq.  
Apud Romanos haudquaquam tanta alacritas erat, super 46  
cetera recentibus etiam territos prodigiis<sup>1</sup>: nam et lupus  
intraverat castra laniatisque obviis ipse intactus evaserat,  
et examen apum in arbore prætorio imminente consederat.  
quibus<sup>2</sup> procuratis<sup>3</sup>, Scipio cum equitatu jaculatoribusque

232; i, 27, 268. The modern ' Dimoli' is between the Ticinus and the Novaria. *DJ.*  
Near Vercellæ there was a mountain called in old writings ' Vittumulo;' and near Placentia  
is the village of ' Vicomune.' *CR*, i, 48; 80. <sup>c</sup> Suet. i, 19; 26; iv, 46; vii, 16; Cic.  
*Clu.* 29; (*GV.*) ' holds forth,' ' promises:' *proponit* (which 3 P has here) below; iv, 35;  
xxiii, 15; 18; xxxix, 17; *Cæs. B. G.* v, 56; *Just.* xvi, 5; (and *promittere*) Suet. ii, 42;  
*BU*, on Ph. i, 14, 9: *declarare* Cic. *Fam.* ii, 3: *ponere* xli, 23; cf. *Sil.* iv, 267; xvi, 458.  
*D. R. G.* Compare the force of *proponit* in composition; *Her.* iii, 61, n. 99. <sup>d</sup> *promittit*, S.  
from gl. see note c, and cf. *Pol.* iii, 62; 63; *Xen. Cyr.* i, p. 6. *G.*—*permittit* R. <sup>e</sup> *et*  
ad. pl. *Mss*; if so, *est* must be supplied after *precatus*. *D.*

3 ' That they should not wish to change  
places with any of their fellow-countrymen.'

4 ' After.' *R.*

5 *Effracto intisit in ossa cerebro*, *Virg. Æ.*  
v, 480.

6 ' As though they had, each of them,  
received a divine sanction of their hopes.'

*DE.*

7 ' Deeming the postponement of battle,

the sole obstacle which retarded the attain-  
ment of their hopes.' *C.*

1 Cf. *R.*, on i, 31.

2 Und. *prodigiis*. *R.*

3 *Procurare* is ' to attend to the perform-  
ance of certain rites and sacrifices, by which  
the offence committed might be expiated, and  
the wrath of the gods (which the prodigies  
betokened) appeased;' i, 11; iii, 23; v, 50. *R.*

expeditis profectus ad castra hostium exque<sup>a</sup> propinquo P. C. Scipio  
 copias, quantæ et cujus generis essent, speculandas, obvius T. S. Longus  
 fit Hannibali et ipsi cum equitibus ad exploranda circa  
 loca progresso. neutri alteros primo cernebant; densior Engage-  
 deinde incessu tot hominum equorumque oriens pulvis ment of ca-  
 signum propinquantium hostium fuit. constitit utrumque valry at the  
 agmen, et ad prælium<sup>b</sup> sese expediebant. Scipio jacu- Ticius;  
 latores et Gallos equites<sup>c</sup> in fronte locat, Romanos, socio- l'. iii, 65.  
 rumque quod roboris fuit, in subsidiis<sup>d</sup>. Hannibal frenatos 44.  
 equites in medium accipit, cornua Numidis firmat. vixdum  
 clamore sublato jaculatores fugerunt inter subsidia ad<sup>e</sup>  
 secundam aciem. inde equitum<sup>f</sup> certamen erat aliquamdiu  
 anceps. dein quia turbabant equos pedites intermixti,  
 multis labentibus ex equis aut desilientibus, ubi suos premi  
 circumventos vidissent, jam magna ex parte ad pedes<sup>g</sup> Defeat of  
 pugna venerat<sup>h</sup>, donec Numidæ, qui in cornibus erant, the Ro-  
 circumvecti paullulum ab tergo se ostenderunt. is pavor mans. Cor-  
 perculit Romanos, auxitque pavorem consulis vulnus peri- nelius saved  
 culumque intercurso tum primum pubescentis<sup>i</sup> filii pro- by his son.  
 pulsatum<sup>j</sup>. hic erit<sup>k</sup> juvenis penes quem perfecti hujusce F. ii, 6;  
 belli laus est, Africanus ob egregiam victoriam de Hanni- SB. iii, 33;  
 bale Pœnisque appellatus. fuga tamen effusa<sup>l</sup> jaculatorum S. iv, 454  
 maxime fuit, quos primos Numidæ invaserunt. alius con- aq; P. x,  
 fertus equitatus consulem in medium<sup>m</sup> acceptum, non 3; V. v, 4, 2.  
 armis modo sed etiam corporibus suis protegens, in castra,  
 nusquam trepide neque effuse<sup>n</sup> cedendo, reduxit. servati  
 consulis decus Cœlius ad servum natione Ligurem delegat<sup>o</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> V.—ex 2 P. RG. and (with *que* after *copias*) G. C.—ex loco PT. 3 P. B. R. 5 L. HV. N.—exque loco M.—ex colle AS.—ex quo cet. Mss. <sup>b</sup> P. F. cf. ii, 55; xxxviii, 21. D.—prælio (om. ad) cet. Mss. <sup>c</sup> ac conj. cf. iv, 28. GR. D.—or om. inter subsidia (with C.) cf. vi, 8; 23; xxix, 36. GR. C. <sup>d</sup> cf. iii, 62; iv, 40; ix, 22; xxii, 49; xxix, 2; xxxviii, 26; Cæs. B. G. iv, 12; G. D.—addes P.—anceps cet. Mss. <sup>e</sup> G.—p. viderat P.—p. fuit GA.—pugnauerat C.—p. erat cet. Mss. <sup>f</sup> pulsatum F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. H. B. HF. GA. HV. D. N. <sup>g</sup> P. F. C. al. SM. cf. vii, 1; Flor. ii, 6; Ov. F. ii, 386.—erat pl. Mss. cf. xlv, 44; which is less graphic. G. D. ST. <sup>h</sup> in medio N marg. but cf. above; ii, 49; xxv, 36; xxx, 8; xxxi, 7 twice; xxxiii, 18. D.

<sup>4</sup> These were light horse. R.

<sup>5</sup> This was the heavy cavalry. R.

<sup>6</sup> 'Of the heavy cavalry.' R.

<sup>7</sup> At the age of seventeen; cf. xxvi, 18. R.

<sup>8</sup> A metaphor from a river which over-

flows or bursts its banks.

<sup>9</sup> 'Attributes,' 'assigns,' 'ascribes,' v, 20; vii, 8; ix, 13; x, 19; 27; xxviii, 42; (G. D.) xxxiv, 57; xxxix, 28; E, on Suet. iii, 16. R.

P. C. Scipio malim<sup>1</sup> equidem de filio verum esse, quod et plures tradi-  
T. S. Longus dere auctores et<sup>1</sup> fama<sup>10</sup> obtinuit<sup>k</sup>.

ix, 19. The Hoc primum cum Hannibale praelium fuit; quo facile<sup>4</sup>  
Romans re- apparuit et equitatu<sup>a</sup> meliorem Poenum esse, et ob id  
tire beyond the Padua campos patentes, quales sunt inter Padum Alpesque, belle

gerendo Romanis aptos non esse. itaque proxima nocte,  
jussis militibus vasa silentio colligere<sup>1</sup>, castra ab Ticino  
mota festinatumque ad Padum est, ut ratibus, quibus  
junxerat flumen, nondum resolutis sine tumultu atque  
insectatione hostis copias trajiceret. prius Placentiam per-  
venere quam satis sciret Hannibal ab Ticino profectos:

P. iii, 66. tamen ad sexcentos<sup>b</sup> moratorum<sup>c</sup> in citeriore ripa Padi<sup>d</sup>,  
segniter ratem solventes, cepit. transire non potuit pontem,  
ut<sup>e</sup> extrema resoluta erant, tota rate<sup>2</sup> in secundam aquam  
labente<sup>f</sup>. Coelius auctor est Magonem cum equitatu et  
Hispanis peditibus flumen extemplo transnâsse, ipsam  
Hannibalem per superiora Padi vada exercitum traduxisse,  
elephantis in ordinem ad sustinendum impetum fluminis  
oppositis. ea peritis<sup>g</sup> amnis ejus vix fidem<sup>h</sup> fecerint<sup>g</sup>: nam  
neque<sup>1</sup> equites armis equisque salvis tantam vim fluminis  
27. superâsse veri simile<sup>1</sup> est, ut<sup>4</sup> jam Hispanos omnes<sup>h</sup> inflati  
transvexerint utres; et<sup>1</sup> multorum dierum circuitu Padi

<sup>1</sup> malimus 1, 3 P. V. 1 L. H. B. GA. HV.—M. Filinius 2 P.—Manilius al. Mss.—  
Mumius conj. FA. PN. J L. G. F 2d. C. 4 L. B. D. L.—set al. Mss.—sed et 1 P 2d.  
5 L. GA. N.—sed 1, 3 P. SM. P. F. V. PE. 1 L.—ceu 2 P. GB. which is a barbarism.  
D.—su M.—secundum H.—servum V. which is contrary to the fact. L.—idem 3 L.  
<sup>k</sup> om. B.—servum ad. SM. <sup>a</sup> equitatum L. HV. if so, Pœnum is put for Punicum: D.  
cf. Pers. i, 69. <sup>b</sup> i. e. ad de cf. Pol. iii, 66. G.—adhuc 1, 5 L. N. GA. B. HF. HV.  
V int.—ad hunc 3 L.—ad hæc P. V. PE. ME. F. H. D. L. 4 L.—aliquot LT. V marg.  
—illis ad. HV. <sup>c</sup> cf. 48; xxiv, 41. The nominative is morator; and it is used not in a  
transitive but in a neuter sense: D. 'loiterers.'—moratores LT.—morantibus 5 L. GA. HV.  
(quibusdam ad.) B.—moraturum V.—moratos V marg.—moratur 4 L.—quosdam ad. HF.  
<sup>d</sup> ripadi P.—ripa cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>e</sup> quod S.—quia 3 P. HF. B.—que HV.  
<sup>f</sup> vi secundæ aquæ dilabente conj. G. <sup>g</sup> P. G. F. V. C. 1 L. H.—periti al. Mss. <sup>h</sup> P.  
G. F.—om. al. Mss. <sup>1</sup> neque (om. nam) 4 L. B. HV. D. pr. G.—namque P. G. F. V.  
1, 3, 5 L. H. R. GA. J non ad. 5 L. R. <sup>k</sup> om. or pedites conj. C. <sup>1</sup> sed opt. and  
pl. Mss.

10 'Is commonly believed': C. the same  
as fama tenuit, xxiin, 12. ED. Fama applies  
to any 'narration,' even to 'historical tradi-  
tion;' and with tenet signifies not only the  
existence of a story, i, 4; xxxiii, 3; xxxix,  
22; but its prevalence and general reception,  
i, 17; ii, 3; xxxiii, 44. R.

1 Cf. xxvii, 47; D. c. 48; Cæs. B. C.  
i, 66; SL, on Pol. 9. DU.

2 'The whole raft (i. e. the bridge of  
rafts, *σκαῖλα*, ST.) floating down the stream,  
as soon as the ends were unfastened.' C.

3 'Would scarcely be credited:' Curt.  
iv, 9; G. cf. DU, on Fl. iii, 16, 6. D.

4 'Even supposing;' C. 52; ii, 38; 40;  
xxii, 25; xxxiii, 27; (G.) xxv, 19; xxviii,  
12; xxxviii, 46; Sen. de Clem. i, 1; and  
Ep. 19. (G.) D. ST.

vada petenda fuerint<sup>a</sup>, qua<sup>b</sup> exercitus gravis impedimentis P. C. Scipio  
traduci posset. potiores apud me auctores sunt, qui biduo<sup>T. S. Longus</sup>  
vix locum rate<sup>a</sup> jungendo<sup>a</sup> flumini<sup>c</sup> inventum tradunt;  
ea<sup>b</sup> cum Magone<sup>d</sup> equites Hispanorum expeditos præ-  
missos. dum Hannibal, circa flumen legationibus Gallo-<sup>Hannibal</sup>  
rum audiendis moratus, trajicit gravior peditum agmen,<sup>follows</sup>  
interim Mago equitesque ab transitu fluminis diei unius<sup>them.</sup>  
itinere Placentiam ad hostes contendunt. Hannibal paucis  
post diebus sex millia a Placentia castra communivit, et  
postero die in conspectu hostium acie directa<sup>7</sup> potestatem  
pugnæ fecit.

Insequenti nocte cædes in castris Romanis, tumultu<sup>2200 Gauls</sup>  
tamen quam re major, ab auxiliariis Gallis facta est. ad<sup>go over to</sup>  
duo millia peditum et ducenti equites, vigilibus ad portas P. iii, 67.  
trucidatis, ad Hannibalem transfugiunt; quos Pœnus be-  
nigne allocutus, et spe ingentium donorum accensos, in  
civitates quemque suas ad sollicitandos<sup>a</sup> popularium<sup>b</sup> ani-  
mos dimisit. Scipio cædem eam signum defectionis om-  
nium Gallorum esse ratus, contactosque<sup>1</sup> eo<sup>c</sup> scelere velut  
injecta rabie ad arma ituros, quanquam gravis adhuc vul-  
nere erat, tamen quarta vigilia noctis insequentis tacito  
agmine profectus ad Trebiam fluvium in<sup>d</sup> loca altiora<sup>Cornelius</sup>  
collesque<sup>e</sup> impeditiores equiti castra movet. minus quam<sup>falls back</sup>  
ad Ticinum fefellit; missisque Hannibal primum Numidis,<sup>on the Tre-</sup>  
deinde omni equitatu turbâsset utique novissimum agmen,<sup>bia. C. i,</sup>  
ni aviditate prædæ in vacua Romana castra Numidæ dever-<sup>80.</sup>  
tissent<sup>f</sup>. ibi dum perscrutantes loca omnia castrorum nullo P. iii, 68.

<sup>a</sup> F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. GA. H. B. HV. BR. N.—*fuerunt* G.—*fuerant* al. *Mss.* but the  
assertion depends conditionally on the improbable statement of Cælius, and therefore the  
potential is the proper mood. C. <sup>n</sup> *ratem* F. V. 1, 3, 4 L. H. HF.—*rat* V marg.—  
*mitem* R. <sup>o</sup> *jungenda* V. 1 L.—*jungenda* V marg. <sup>p</sup> *flumen* GA. <sup>a</sup> *sollicitandum* B.  
<sup>b</sup> *popularium* HV. <sup>c</sup> *eos* V. <sup>d</sup> V. N. HF.—*jam* in 3 L.—*jam* 3 P. 4, 5 L. H. GA.  
—*et jam* ad B.—*et* HV. <sup>e</sup> *V.—tucosque* G. 2 P. pr. GR. cf. nn, on V. Max. i, 1, 14;  
and Suet. iii, 1. D.—*locusque* F. V. C. H. 3, 4 L.—*locus* quam N.—*quam* N 2d.—*locosque*  
5 L. GA. HF.—*quæ* B. HV.—*vel saltus* ad. V marg.—om. 3 P. <sup>f</sup> F. V. 1, 5 L. HV.  
*—dicertissent* cet. *Mss.* but this verb imports 'the turning to depart in different directions,'  
the former 'the turning out of one's road in some one direction'; cf. i, 51; D. ix, 17; xxv, 9;  
xxxv, 40; xxxviii, 15; xlv, 9; 43; Juv. xv, 72: R. *inquinatus*. Xen. A. iv, 5, 12;  
Her. vi, 34. see 50, note 6.

5 Understand *parte*. R.

6 Hasdrubal, according to Polybius. R.

7 Cf. *OU*, on Fr. St. ii, 4, 4. *D.*

1 'Infected' by being made to participate;

ii, 5; iv, 9; 15; vi, 28; xxix, 8; 18; xxxi.  
8; xxxviii, 55; cf. iv, 30; ii, 37; i, 15;  
ix, 1; 34; x, 18; 28; xl, 20. R. Compare  
what Xenophon says of Menoæ, A. ii, 6, 14.

P.C. Scipio satis digno moræ pretio tempus terunt, emissus hostis est  
 T.S. Longus de manibus; et cum jam transgressos Trebiam Romanos

metantesque castra conspexissent, paucos moratorum occiderunt citra flumen interceptos. Scipio nec vexationem vulneris in via jactati<sup>1</sup> ultra patiens, et collegam (jam enim et revocatum ex Sicilia audierat) ratus exspectandum, locum, qui prope flumen tutissimus stativis est visus, delectum communiit<sup>2</sup>. nec procul<sup>3</sup> inde Hannibal cum con-

sedisset, quantum victoria equestri elatus, tantum anxius inopia<sup>4</sup> quæ<sup>5</sup> per hostium agros euntem<sup>1</sup> nusquam præparatis<sup>1</sup> commeatibus major in dies excipiebat, ad Clastidium vicum, quo magnum frumenti numerum congesserant Romani, mittit<sup>5</sup>. ibi cum vim pararent, spes facta proditionis; nec sane magno pretio, nummis aureis<sup>6</sup> quadringentis, Dasio<sup>4</sup> Brundisino præfecto præsidii corrupto, traditur Hannibali Clastidium. id horreum fuit Pœnis sedentibus<sup>7</sup> ad Trebiam. in captivos ex tradito præsidio, ut fama clementiæ in principio rerum colligeretur, nihil sævitum est.

Cum ad Trebiam terrestre constitisset<sup>1</sup> bellum, interim<sup>49</sup> circa Siciliam insulasque Italiæ imminentes et a Sempronio consule et ante adventum ejus terra marique res gestæ. viginti quinqueremes cum mille armatis ad depopulandam oram Italiæ a Carthaginiensibus missæ, novem Liparas<sup>2</sup>, octo<sup>5</sup> insulam Vulcani tenuerunt; tres in fretum

<sup>1</sup> *HS. DJ.*—*jactanti* (to agree with *via G.*) *P. F.*—*jactantis* cet. *Mss.* cf. *lavanti* xlv, 6; *Virg. E.* i, 29; and, on the other hand, xxix, 32; xxx, 19; *Curt.* vi, 1. *G.*—*ingravescentis* conj. *DCE.* <sup>2</sup> *quam N.* <sup>3</sup> *euntes B.* if these readings were adopted, *maiores* would also be required. *D.* <sup>4</sup> *comparatis HV.* cf. xxv, 23; but cf. also iv, 10. *D.* <sup>5</sup> *em. cf. xxiv, 45. G.*—*Dasio P.*—*dati 1 L. R.*—*dati pro C.*—*datis pro V.* 4 *L.*—*datis P.* (i. e. *Publio*) 3, 5 *L.* *H. B. HV.*—*tantum datis P. GA.* <sup>6</sup> *ad ad. three P. F. V.* 1, 4, 5 *L. B. GA. HV.* cf. *ad Mendam tenere*, xxxi, 45; v. l. of i, 1; *GR.* *iter* being understood; as *lorum*, C. in xxviii, 1; *DU.* and xxxii, 5; *V. Flac.* i, 353. *G.* but in a great majority of instances no preposition is used, whether the verb signifies 'to gain' or 'to occupy'; thus *tenere montes* i, 37; *portum* xxii, 22; xxviii, 18; xxxvii, 11; *arcem* xxiv, 3; *promontorium* xxx, 24; xxxvii, 12; *regionem* xxx, 25; *sinum* xxxii, 15; *insulam* xxxv, 43; *terram* xxxvii, 16; *litus* xlv, 12;

2 Cf. iii, 42; xlii, 58. *D.*  
 3 Five miles, with the Trebia between the two armies: *Pol. R.*  
 4 This was relieved by the Gauls. *R.*  
 5 'He detaches a portion of his army.'  
 6 Perhaps these pieces were equal to the

Attic stater, which weighed two drachmæ, C. and was about the value of our sovereign.  
 7 'While encamped'; ix, 44; *DCE.* thus *consedisset* just before. *R.*  
 1 'Was at a stand-still'; cf. xxii, 32; xxxv, 4. *R.*  
 2 Lipara, with a town of the same name,

avertit æstus. ad eas conspectas a Messana duodecim naves <sup>P. C. Scipio</sup>  
 ab Hierone rege Syracusanorum missæ, qui tum forte <sup>T. S. Longus</sup>  
 Messanæ erat consulem Romanum opperiens, nullo re-  
 pugnante captas naves Messanam in portum deduxerunt.  
 cognitum ex captivis, 'præter viginti naves, cujus ipsi classis  
 'essent<sup>3</sup>, in Italiam missas, quinque et triginta alias quin-  
 'queremes Siciliam petere ad sollicitandos<sup>b</sup> veteres socios;  
 'Lilybæi occupandi præcipuam curam esse; credere<sup>4</sup> eadem  
 'tempestate qua ipsi disjecti<sup>5</sup> forent, eam quoque classem  
 'ad Ægates insulas dejectam<sup>6</sup>. hæc sicut audita erant, rex  
 M. 'Æmilio prætori<sup>7</sup>, cujus Sicilia provincia erat, per-  
 scribit, monetque<sup>d</sup> 'Lilybæum firmo teneret<sup>e</sup> præsidio.' ex-  
 templo et<sup>f</sup> circa<sup>g</sup> prætorem<sup>h</sup> ad civitates<sup>i</sup> missi legati  
 tribunique<sup>8</sup>: 'suos<sup>j</sup> ad curam<sup>9</sup> custodiæ<sup>k</sup> intenderent<sup>l</sup>; ante  
 'omnia Lilybæum teneri<sup>10</sup>, ad apparatus belli edicto pro-

and with the names of places, as below; xxx, 39; xxxii, 9; xxxvi, 21; 29; xlv, 28; xlv, 41; Ov. M. iii, 690; xv, 699; F. i, 498; G. GR. DU. D. R. Cic. Fam. i, 9. RS. In this construction *cursu* may be supplied, as in the other *cursum*. <sup>b</sup> *sollicitandum* V. <sup>c</sup> P.—om. F. G.—*Messanæ* pl. Mss. <sup>d</sup> *ut* ad. F. B. II. HV. V interl.—*et* ad. N. C. 1, 3 L. V.—*ut*, however, is very commonly omitted after verbs of admonition. D. <sup>e</sup> *teneret* 4 L. GA. R. N. <sup>f</sup> *e* conj. as *ex ante diem*, Cic. Att. ii, 16. T. <sup>g</sup> *ad* 2 P.—*a* ad. S. F. 2d. ST. R. <sup>h</sup> *prætor* S. F. ST. R. <sup>i</sup> *a civitate* three P. V. 3—5 L. H. HF. GA. HV. L. N marg. F. <sup>j</sup> *qui* (before *suos*.) ad. some Mss. <sup>k</sup> *ut* ad. B. 3 L. <sup>l</sup> *incenderent* GA. 4 L.—*tenderent* 3 L.

was the principal island of the group, which from it are called the Liparæan isles, and sometimes, from the winds and subterranean fires, the Æolian and Vulcanian or Hephæstiades. Their number is generally reckoned to be 7, though Ptolemy makes them as many as 15, Isidore 9, and Appian (B. C. v, 105,) only 5. Between Lipara and Sicily is Hiera (νῆσος Ἡραίων ἰσλά), emphatically called Vulcan's isle ('Vulcano'), where there was a temple to the god; to whom however the other islands, more especially Lipara, were sacred. R. cf. A.

3 Cf. 30, note 3. R.

4 After what they knew for certain, they add a conjecture of their own; as in xxvii, 5. GR.

5 'Dispersed;' xxiii, 49; *disjectam Æneæ toto videt æquore classem*, Virg. Æ. i, 128; D. xxxviii, 56; Tac. A. i, 32; ii, 23. R.

6 Cf. xxiii, 34, 1; 40. R. The difference between *disjicere* and *deijcere* is similar to that between *divertere* and *devertere*, 48, f.

7 Prætor for this year. S. PG. But Sicily formed part of the province of Sempronius the consul; who is said to have pro-

ceeded thither; 17; 50; Pol. iii, 41; 61. Æmilius was perhaps prætor for the former year, and held the command till such time as the consul arrived to supersede him. Livy gives us no list of the prætors of this year, (unless it was contained in book xx,) nor indeed of those of the ensuing year. DU.

8 Connect *legati tribunique* [qui] *circa prætorem* [erant], cf. i, 41; xxii, 3; 30; 'those who were immediately about the prætor's person, and formed his staff;' cf. Suet. i, 27; G. (TO. CS.) Tib. i, 3, 87; (BKH.) or *ad civitates circa prætorem* 'to the cities in his neighbourhood.' D. cf. i, 4; 9. R.

9 'To urge their garrisons to keep up a strict guard.' R.

10 *Teneri* is dependent on *missi*; *jubentes*, *nuntiantes*, or some similar word being understood. *Mittere* is often used in this way, and is followed either by a subjunctive with *ut*, (vi, 10; xxv, 22; xxvii, 43; xxix, 25; xxxiii, 28; Hirt. B. H. 16; Cic. Fam. xi, 8.) or by an infinitive (viii, 19; 23; xxiv, 19; xxxiii, 7; xxxvi, 8; xxxvii, 18; Soph. An. 169.); and these constructions are often

P.C. Scipio 'posito, ut socii navales'<sup>11</sup> decem dierum cocta cibaria ad  
 T.S. Longus 'naves deferrent; 'ubi signum datum esset, ne quis moram

'conscendendi faceret; perque omnem oram qui<sup>12</sup> ex speculis prospicerent<sup>13</sup> adventantem hostium classem.' simul itaque<sup>14</sup>, quanquam de industria morati cursum navium erant Carthaginienses, ut ante lucem<sup>15</sup> accederent Lilybæum, præsensum tamen est, quia et luna pernox<sup>16</sup> erat, et sublatis<sup>17</sup> armamentis<sup>18</sup> veniebant, extemplo datum e speculis signum, et in oppido 'ad arma' conclamatum est et in naves consensum. pars militum in muris portarumque in stationibus, pars in navibus erant. et Carthaginienses quia rem fore haud cum imparatis cernebant, usque ad lucem portu se abstinuerunt, demendis<sup>19</sup> armamentis eo tempore aptandaque ad pugnam classe absumpto. ubi illuxit, recepere classem in altum, ut spatium pugnae esset exitumque liberum e portu naves hostium haberent. nec Romani detrectavere pugnam, et memoria circa ea ipsa loca<sup>20</sup> gestarum rerum freti et militum multitudine ac virtute.

Sea-fight off Lilybæum. ubi in altum evecti sunt, Romanus conserere pugnam et ex 50  
 Lilybæum. propinquo vires conferre velle: contra eludere<sup>1</sup> Pœnus,

<sup>11</sup> et ad. F. V. 1, 3—5 L. II. B. HF. GA. HV. N.    <sup>12</sup> 'some to'—quidam conj. FB. R.  
 —uti conj. G. C.—erant qui some Mss.—perhaps essent qui    <sup>13</sup> conspicerent some Mss.  
 but cf. Hor. Od. iii, 2, 8.

blended; cf. v. 25; xxxix, 14; &c. The ellipse is supplied in *εἰς πῦρ* *ἡ δὲ οὐρανόθεν* *αἰολισθεὶς ἡ εὐρὺς καὶ ἡ ἡλιόθεν*, Thuc. iv, 93. (DU.) G. D. R. ED.

<sup>11</sup> By this name sometimes only the rowers and ship's company are intended, as here; 50; xxii, 19; xxiv, 11; xxvi, 35; sometimes those who served on board the fleet, in much the same capacity as the modern marines, and were also called (*classarii* or) *classici milites*; xxvi, 17; 28; 48; xxvii, 17; SW, on Pol. x, 17, 12; and 35, 5; iii, 76; cf. also 61; xxii, 11; 31; xxiii, 21; 40; xxviii, 36; xlv, 2. The citizens who were rated at lower than 4000 pieces of brass were usually reserved for the naval service, but on extraordinary emergencies they sometimes served in the infantry: cf. Pol. vi, 19, 2 sq; L. M. R. v, 18; SF, M. N. ii, 3 sq; SL, on Hyg. p. 1057; S, A. J. P. ii, 6; NT, Jd. i, 13. This being considered a less honourable branch of the service, freedmen were enrolled in it; xxxvi, 2; xl, 18; xlii, 27; 31. C. R. D. S. But besides these, the maritime allies in Italy,

who had to furnish a contingent of ships, were also bound to supply their quota of men for the fleet; xliii, 12. Sometimes the proportion was one third of the allies to two thirds of Romans; xlii, 31. DU. Compare the different senses of *ἰσθῆναι*, Her. vi, 12, n. 58; vii, 96, n. 51; 184, n. 55; viii, 118, n. 37.  
<sup>12</sup> Supply *ac præsensum est adventare hostium classem*, quod from the following words. D.

<sup>13</sup> 'Just before day-break.' C.

<sup>14</sup> 'There was a moon all night:' cf. Juv. viii, 10. R.

<sup>15</sup> 'Hoisted'; S. opposed to *demendis*, which follows. GL.

<sup>16</sup> 'The sails and the yard-arms,' T. *vela cum antennis*, xxxiii, 48; D. *velatæ antennæ*, Virg. Æ. iii, 548.

<sup>17</sup> Cf. xxvi, 38; R. and xxxvi, 44, where the process is thus described, *vela contrahit, molasque inclinat, simul armamenta componens*. D.

<sup>18</sup> Cf. 10, 13. R.

<sup>19</sup> Properly, 'dodging in order to avoid a blow;' ii, 48; R. xxii, 18.

et arte, non vi rem gerere, naviumque quam virorum aut armorum malle certamen facere. nam ut sociis navalibus affatim<sup>a</sup> instructam classem, ita inopem milite habebant<sup>b</sup>; et sicubi conserta navis<sup>c</sup> esset, haudquaquam par numerus armatorum ex ea pugnabat. quod ubi animadversum est, et Romanis multitudo sua auxit animum, et paucitas illis minuit. extemplo septem naves Punicæ circumventæ; fugam ceteræ ceperunt. mille et septingenti fuere in navibus capti<sup>d</sup> milites nautæque, in his tres nobiles Carthaginiensium. classis Romana incolumis, una tantum perforata navi, sed ea quoque ipsa reduce, in portum rediit.

P. C. Scipio  
T. S. Longus

The Ro-  
mans gain  
the victory.

Secundum<sup>2</sup> hanc pugnam, nondum gnaris ejus<sup>e</sup> qui Messanæ erant, Ti. Sempronius consul Messanam venit. ei fretum<sup>f</sup> intranti rex Hiero classem ornatam<sup>g</sup> obviam duxit, transgressusque ex regia in prætoriam navem, gratulatus sospitem cum exercitu et navibus advenisse, precatusque prosperum ac felicem in Siciliam transitum, statum deinde insulæ et Carthaginensium conata exposuit, pollicitusque est, 'quo animo priore bello populum Romanum<sup>xxiv, 4;</sup> juvenis adjuvisset, eo senem adjuturum; frumentum vesti-<sup>P. i, 16.</sup> mentaque sese<sup>h</sup> legionibus consulis sociisque navalibus gratis<sup>i</sup> præbiturum: grande periculum<sup>j</sup> Lilybæo maritimisque civitatibus esse, et quibusdam volentibus<sup>k</sup> novas res<sup>l</sup> fore<sup>m</sup>.' ob hæc consuli nihil cunctandum visum, quin Lilybæum

<sup>a</sup> minus ad. pl. and opt. Mss.—*affatim*, minus instructam classem milite habebat conj. G. <sup>b</sup> habebat l, 3 P. but though *Pænus* precedes, it has the force of a collective noun; thus *nec Romanum moræ, qua trahebant bellum, pænitatebat*, ix, 27. D. <sup>c</sup> manus N marg. but cf. *neque enim conserta navigia ulla ope in turbido regi poterant*; Curt. iv, 3. G. <sup>d</sup> captis P. F. 5 L. <sup>e</sup> Namely 'of the battle off Lilybæum.' G.—*eis* some Mss. <sup>f</sup> F 2d. C. em. GR.—*esse* F. V. 1, 3—5 L. H. HV.—*esse se* GA. <sup>g</sup> om. GT. It would also seem to be considered superfluous by R, and RS, who make the construction *periculum fore g. v. a. r.* This spoils the elegant turn of the phrase. G.

<sup>2</sup> 'After' 59; i, 4; ii, 5; viii, 10; xxiv, 10; 18; 21; 31; xxvi, 35; xxvii, 26; xxxi, 14; 30 twice; xxxii, 14; 33; xxxvi, 17; xxxvii, 1; xxxix, 41; xl, 59; xli, 10; xlii, 38; 51; xlv, 14; xlv, 25; &c. cf. CAR, de S. L. p. 353; CO, on S. J. 14, 2. D. R.

<sup>3</sup> 'The straits of Messina.' R.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. xl, 26. The same as *instructa*, xxii, 19; 'completely equipped with every necessary.' R. xxiv, 48, d.

<sup>5</sup> From the Carthaginians. R.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. 39, b; xxii, 27; CO, on S. J. 84, 3; SG, on V. P. ii, 62. D. 'That

there were those to whom a revolution would be acceptable,' C. 'that some were ripe for a revolution.' ED. ST takes *volentibus* in a double sense, viz. *cupientibus*, governing *novas res*, and *non invitis*, governed by *fore*. The former sense occurs in xxii, 22; xxxviii, 15; 46; the latter in xxxvii, 27; &c. cf. Tac. A. i, 59; Sil. xi, 442. R.

<sup>7</sup> Compare the expressions *novare res*, i, 52; xxvii, 24; xxviii, 36; xxix, 36; xxxv, 31; *nova consilia*, viii, 17; *ai ανδρους, ανων εν αγαπηταις* or *εν καθ'ορωτα*, Pol. ii, 21, 3; iii, 4, 12; iv, 34, 3; &c. R. cf. Her. i, 210, n. 73; iii, 62, n. 6.

P. C. Scipio classe peteret. et rex regiaque classis una profecti. navi-  
 T. S. Longus gantes inde 'pugnatum ad Lilybæum fusasque et captas  
 Sempronius 'hostium naves' acceperere. a Lilybæo consul, Hierone cum 51  
 takes Me- classe regia dimisso relictoque prætore ad tuendam<sup>a</sup> Siciliæ  
 lita: S. xiv, oram, ipse in insulam Melitam, quæ a Carthaginensibus  
 251; D. v, 12; A. xxviii, tenebatur, trajecit. advenienti Hamilcar Gisgonis filius  
 7; CV. ii, 72; iv, 46. præfectus præsidii cum paullo minus duobus millibus mili-  
 tum, oppidumque cum insula traditur. inde post paucos  
 dies reditum Lilybæum, captivique et a consule et a  
 prætore, præter insignes nobilitate viros, sub corona<sup>1</sup> veni-  
 erunt<sup>2</sup>. postquam ab ea parte satis tutam Siciliam censebat  
 consul, ad insulas Vulcani, quia fama erat stare ibi Puni-  
 cam classem, trajecit. nec quisquam hostium circa eas  
 insulas inventus. jam forte transmiserant ad vastandam  
 Italiam oram, depopulatoque Viboniensi<sup>b</sup> agro urbem<sup>c</sup>  
 etiam terrebant. repetenti Siciliam consuli exscensio<sup>c</sup> hos-  
 tium in agrum Viboniensem facta nuntiatur, litteræque ab  
 senatu de transitu in Italiam Hannibalis, et ut 'primo  
 'quoque tempore collegæ ferret auxilium,' missæ traduntur.  
 multis simul anxius curis exercitum extemplo in naves  
 C. i, 255; 3. impositum Ariminum supero mari<sup>4</sup> misit, Sex. Pomponio  
 legato cum viginti quinque longis navibus Viboniensem  
 agrum maritimamque oram Italiam tuendam attribuit, M.  
 Æmilio prætori quinquaginta navium classem explevit.  
 He joins his ipse compositis Siciliæ rebus, decem navibus oram Italiam  
 colleague. legens<sup>5</sup>, Ariminum pervenit. inde cum exercitu suo pro-  
 fectus ad Trebiam flumen collegæ conjungitur.  
 Jam ambo consules, et quicquid Romanarum virium 52  
 erat, Hannibali oppositum<sup>1</sup> aut illis copiis defendi posse

<sup>a</sup> tuendum GA.    <sup>b</sup> GA. N.—Viboniensi P. V. G. H.—Viboniensi 3 L.—Junoniensi  
 4 L.—Juboniensi 5 L.—Vibonensi al. Mss. cf. GV, on Cic. Att. iii, 3. R.—var. Mss. below.  
<sup>c</sup> 1 P. F 2d. C. V. 1 L. xxii, 32; xxvii, 5; 31; GB. Curt. ix, 4. (MD.) D.—exscensio D.  
 —extensio 3 L.—hestensio H.—exscensio F.

1 L. xxiv, 42. ED. According to the ancient custom, ii, 17, prisoners of war, when they were sold, were crowned with chaplets; Gell. vii, 4. C.

2 Venire ii, 17; contracted for *venum ire* iii, 65, 'to be exposed to sale'; *venum dari* xxiv, 47. R. With us property is said 'to come to the hammer.'

3 The city of Vibo. C.

4 According to Polybius, iii, 61; 68;

(SW.) these troops were sent over land. GL.

5 Oram or litora legens, xxv, 27; 'coasting along:' cf. Tac. A. vi, 1; R. Virg. E. viii, 7: *κατασπίλον*. Her. vi, 43, n. 54.

1 Livy, in signifying the cause of any thing, often uses neuter participles for substantives: as *auditum* xxvii, 45; xxviii, 26; ('the very being heard,' in Italian 'l'esser inteso;') *degeneratum* i, 53; *perlitatum* vii,

Romanum imperium aut spem nullam aliam esse satis <sup>P. C. Scipio</sup> declarabat. tamen consul alter, equestri prælio uno <sup>T. S. Longus</sup> et vulnere suo minutus<sup>2</sup>, trahi<sup>3</sup> rem malebat: recentis animi<sup>4</sup> alter eoque ferocior nullam dilationem patiebatur. quod inter Trebiam Padumque agri est, Galli tum incolebant, in duorum præpotentium populorum certamine per ambiguum favorem<sup>5</sup> haud dubie gratiam victoris spectantes. id P. iii, 69. Romani, ne quid modo moverent<sup>6</sup>, æquo satis, Pœnus periniquo animo ferebat, 'ab Gallis accitum se venisse ad 'liberandos' eos' dictitans. ob eam iram, simul ut præda militem aleret, duo millia peditum et mille equites, Numidas plerosque, mixtos quosdam et Gallos, populari omnem deinceps agrum usque ad Padi ripas jussit. egentes ope Galli, cum ad id<sup>7</sup> dubios servassent animos, coacti ab auctoribus injuriæ ad vindices futuros declinant, legatisque ad consulem<sup>8</sup> missis auxilium Romanorum terræ ob nimiam cultorum fidem in Romanos laboranti<sup>9</sup> orant. Cor-

<sup>2</sup> This word appears either redundant or corrupted. C.—*una* conj. S. but instead of *this*, *simul* would have been used. G.—*vano* conj. R.—*victus* ST.—some word synonymous with *adverso* seems required. <sup>3</sup> *liberandum* H. HF. GA. 3—5 L. L. D. N. <sup>4</sup> *consules* conj. D.

8; *lapidatum* xxix, 10; *cautum* iv, 16; *nuntiatum* xxvii, 37; *pronuntiatum* iv, 59; *tentatum* iv, 49; vii, 22; *ea visa inspectaque* xxiv, 40. P. on SA, M. iii, 8, 2. cf. also *castra aucta* xxvii, 47; *occupatae partes* xxiv, 22; *Romani complurati* v, 39; *mixti mares* xxxix, 8; R. B. G. *primos defensos* below. 'The very circumstance that Hannibal was now opposed by both consuls, &c.' see 25, 10; *disjecta Ilus* Ov. H. i, 47 sq; *negatum* Luc. i, 70; ib. 72; 85.

<sup>2</sup> As *augeri* applies to any gain or advantage. so *minui* applies to any loss or disadvantage. RS. The expression is borrowed from the Greeks: *ἀν' ἑνὸς μινύθητι καὶ οὐκ ὀλίγον ἄμυνον*. Hom. Il. O 492; *σὶδ' μινύθουσα δύναμις*. Apoll. Rh. i, 286; *ἀμαχανίη μινύθουσα*, iv, 1308; *μινύθουσα*, Luc. de Merc. Cond. i. 342. G.

<sup>3</sup> 'To be protracted or spun out, ii, 61; [vii, 12; G. xxiv, 27, 1; ED.] xxxii, 35; xxxviii, 50; *extruhi* xxii, 15, 3; *protrahi* Suet. ii, 17; *produci* xxxiii, 48; *perduci* xxxviii, 50; R. *duci* Hor. O. iii, 3, 29; Virg. E. ix, 56.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. *veteris perpetuæque alter gloriæ*, iii, 62; *pauci præferocis animi*, iii, 38; *præmortui esse pudoris*, iii, 72; *extremi ingenii*

*esse*, xxii, 29; *consulatum unum pleris Romanæ esse*, xxiii, 34; *regio præsentis copie*, xxii, 15, 5; *potestatis suæ esse*, xxxi, 45; xxxiii, 30; *sui arbitrii esse*, xxv, 29; *ipsorum esse potestatis*, xliii, 3; *potestatis ejus facere*, xxii, 22; *alieni arbitrii esse*, xlii, 29; The substantive may be easily supplied which governs the genitive: it is often some case of *homo*. R.

<sup>5</sup> 'By pretending to favour each party.' RS.

<sup>6</sup> 'Provided they would but keep quiet, and not join the Carthaginians.' R.

<sup>7</sup> Understand *tempus* 'up to that time'; iii, 22; ix, 15; *ad hoc* xxviii, 44: cf. Tac. A. iv, 12, 6. R.

<sup>8</sup> Namely, Cornelius, (of whom that was the province; ED.) knowing nothing, as yet, of his colleague's arrival: ST. or Sempronius, who had the sole management of every thing in the camp: cf. Pol. R. or both consuls may be meant, though but one is mentioned; cf. xxiv, 24. GR.

<sup>9</sup> *Laburare* is properly applied to persons or things oppressed with a weight which their strength is inadequate to bear; pr. iii, 31; Hor. O. i, 9, 3; Ov. M. ii, 296: it is joined with *premi*, xxii, 6. R.

P.C. Scipio nelio nec causa nec tempus agendæ rei placebat; suscep-  
T.S. Longus taque ei gens erat cum ob infida multa facinora, tum, ut<sup>10</sup>

25. alia vetustate obsolevissent<sup>d</sup>, ob recentem Boiorum per-  
fidiam. Sempronius contra continendis<sup>11</sup> in fide sociis ma-  
ximum vinculum esse primos qui eguissent<sup>e</sup> ope defensos  
censebat. tum collega cunctante<sup>f</sup> equitatum suum, mille  
Skirmish between the cavalry. peditum<sup>g</sup> jaculatoribus ferme admixtis, ad defendendum  
Gallicum agrum trans Trebiam mittit. ii<sup>h</sup> sparsos et in-  
compositos, ad hoc<sup>i</sup> graves<sup>j</sup> præda plerosque, cum inopi-  
natos<sup>k</sup> invasissent, ingentem terrorem cædemque ac fugam  
usque ad castra stationesque hostium fecere; unde multi-  
tudine effusa pulsi rursus subsidio suorum prælium resti-  
tuere. varia inde pugna<sup>12</sup> cedentes<sup>l</sup> sequentesque<sup>m</sup> quan-  
quam ad extremum æquâssent certamen, major tamen  
hostium<sup>n</sup> Romanis<sup>o</sup> fama victoriæ fuit.

Sempronius Ceterum nemini omnium major justiorque quam ipsi<sup>53</sup>  
eager to en- consuli videri: gaudio efferri<sup>1</sup>, qua parte copiarum alter  
gage.

54. consul victus foret, ea<sup>2</sup> se vicisse. 'restitutos ac refectos  
' militibus<sup>a</sup> animos; nec quemquam esse præter collegam  
' qui dilatam dimicationem vellet: eum animo magis  
' quam corpore ægrum memoria vulneris aciem ac tela

<sup>d</sup> The above passage is strangely corrupted in most Mss; originating in the two words, *ut alia*, being formed into *utilia* or *Italia*. D. <sup>e</sup> em. (cf. *egentes ope* just above; iv, 27; x, 18.) G.—*primosque qui coissent*, Mss. which DJ. would render 'the first who joined them, or repaired to them for support;' but without authority. D. <sup>f</sup> *cum collegam cunctantem* F. C. 1, 4 L. B. HF. HV. N.—*videt* ad. B.—*videret* ad. HV. HF.—*videret Sempronius* ad. N.—*Sempronio* ad. 4 L. <sup>g</sup> *peditibus* conj. C. <sup>h</sup> om. pl. Mss. <sup>i</sup> cf. 40, 8. —*adhuc* V interl.—*ad hæc* H. D.—om. B.—*hæc* N. <sup>j</sup> *gravis* 2 P. RE. F. V. 4, 5 L. H. D. cf. xxvii, 31; xxviii, 11; GB. iii, 3; xxi, 5; xxii, 20; xxxviii, 15; 40. D.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>k</sup> *inopinantes* HV. but cf. CO, on S. C. 44; OU, on Fr. iii, 1, 2: thus *palantes* for *palati*, i, 11; *concionantes* for *concionati*, iv, 9; *vociferans* for *vociferatus*, iv, 1; *conantes* for *conati*, v, 26; *persequentes* for *persecuti*, viii, 16; &c. D. <sup>l</sup> ad. SA. G.—om. Mss. GR. CL. <sup>m</sup> P.—*sequentes* cet. Mss.—*sequente* (i. e. *insequenti* xxvii, ep. xxviii, 41;) GR. CL. <sup>n</sup> *quam hostibus* conj. FB.—*cum* (and *Romano*) conj. cf. xxii, 33. GR.—*cædes* ad. cf. Pol. BU.—*justiorque* (with *Romana* or *ad Romanos* f. *victoriam* tulit cf. 53; 59; v, 49; ix, 38; xxviii, 42.) G.—before *hostium* und. *fama victoriæ* (i. e. *fama victoriæ major fuit Romanis fama victoriæ hostium*;) CL. 'the Romans had more the credit of the victory than the enemy:' C. but Livy would then rather have written *major tamen Romanorum quam hostium fama victoriæ fuit*. D. cf. *ætas parentum pejor avis* (i. e. *ætas avorum*) Hor. O. iii, 6, 46. ED. DCE takes *hostium* after *victoriæ*, 'of the victory over the enemy.' <sup>o</sup> *Romanos* P.—*Romanus* L. <sup>a</sup> F. C. cf. xxv, 18; vii, 7; G. xlii, 67; vii, 33; xxxvi, 10; xlv, 35; xlv, 10; xxiii, 4; xxviii, 19; 22; 25; xxxix, 48; i, 36; ii, 25; iii, 63; xl, 32; Epist. Liv. 120. D.—*milites ac militum* GA.—*militum* al. Mss.

10 See 47, 4. R.

11 'For keeping.' R.

12 Ablative case. RS.

1 The historical infinitive, ED. before which it is usual to understand *cepit*. R.

2 Cf. 47, 5. R.

'horrire. sed non esse cum ægro senescendum'. quid P. C. Scipio  
'enim ultra differri aut teri tempus? quem tertium con-<sup>T. S. Laelius</sup>  
'sulem, quem alium exercitum expectari? castra Car-  
'thaginiensium in Italia ac prope in conspectu urbis esse. 35.  
'non Siciliam ac Sardiniam victis ademptas nec cis Ibe-  
'rum Hispaniam peti, sed solo patrio terraque in qua  
'geniti forent pelli Romanos.' "quantum ingemiscant"<sup>5</sup>  
inquit "patres nostri circa moenia Carthaginis bellare  
"soliti, si videant nos, progeniem suam, duos consules  
"consularesque exercitus, in media Italia paventes intra  
"castra; Pœnum, quod inter Alpes Apenninumque agri  
"sit, suæ dicionis fecisse?" hæc assidens ægro collegæ,  
hæc in prætorio prope concionabundus agere<sup>6</sup>. stimulabat  
et tempus propinquum comitiorum, ne in novos consules<sup>7</sup>  
bellum differretur<sup>8</sup>, et occasio in se unum vertendæ gloriæ,  
dum æger collega erat. itaque nequicquam dissentiente  
Cornelio parari ad propinquum certamen milites jubet.

Hannibal cum quid optimum foret hosti cerneret, vix Hannibal  
ullam spem habebat temere atque improvide quicquam<sup>equally de-</sup>  
consules acturos. cum alterius ingenium, fama prius, deinde<sup>sirous of</sup>  
re cognitum, percitum<sup>9</sup> ac ferox sciret esse, ferociusque<sup>54</sup>.  
factum prospero cum prædatoribus suis certamine crederet,  
adesse gerendæ rei fortunam haud diffidebat. cujus ne  
quod prætermitteret tempus, sollicitus intentusque erat,  
dum tiro hostium esset miles, dum meliorem ex ducibus  
inutilem vulnus faceret, dum Gallorum animi vigerent,  
quorum ingentem multitudinem sciebat segnius secuturam,  
quanto longius ab domo traherentur. cum ob hæc taliaque p. iii, 70.  
speraret propinquum certamen, et facere, si cessaretur,

3 *Senescere* is 'to lose vigour and strength,'  
'to be weakened,' 'to decay,' 'to languish';  
i, 22; v, 21; ix, 3; 27; xxii, 39; xxv,  
7; xxvii, 20; xxviii, 36; xxix, 3; 22;  
xxx, 19; xxxv, 12. It is opposed to  
*maturescere*, iii, 12; as *παρημαζύν* to *ἀκμήν*  
*ἔχον*, Pol. vi, 51, 5. It also denotes 'to  
be worn out with cares and sorrows'; v, 43;  
Flor. i, 22; *senium* vii, 22: cf. Sil. ii, 457.  
R. See Arist. Rh. ii, 15, τὰ ἤδη τῶν πρὶς-  
βοτρίων καὶ παρημαζιόντων.

4 Compare Xenophon's soliloquy "ἰγὰ  
ὅν τὸν ἐκ σείας πόλεως στρατηγὸν προσδεῖν  
ταῦτα ἀνάξιν; αἰσῶν δ' ἡλικίαν ἱμάντων ἰλδύν

*ἀναμίαν*;" &c. A. iii, l, 10.

5 Her. vii, 159, n. 10; Æsch. Ctes. near  
the end; Hor. O. iii, 5; Juv. ii, 153.

6 The infinitives in the indirect speech,  
commencing with *restitutos*, may be con-  
sidered to be dependent on *agere*; which  
occurs in a like sense in viii, 33; x, 31;  
xlii, 34; Cic. Ver. i, 13; iv, 22. It.

7 That is 'till the next year;' cf. ii, 22;  
x, 31; xxxix, 56; xli, 8; Tac. A. iii, 52.  
R.

8 Cf. xxxix, 32; xxv, 25; Cic. Fam.  
v, 12; Tac. H. ii, 71; A. xiii, 20. R.

9 'Fiery,' 'ardent,' 'hasty.' R.

P. C. Scipio cuperet<sup>10</sup>, speculatoresque Galli, ad ea exploranda quæ  
 T. S. Longus vellet<sup>b</sup> tutiores, quia in utrisque castris militabant, 'para-  
 prepares an 'tos pugnæ esse Romanos' rettulissent, locum insidiis cir-  
 ambuscade. cumspectare Pœnus cœpit. erat in medio rivus præaltis<sup>1</sup> 54  
 P. iii, 71.

The Numi-  
 dians ride  
 up to the  
 Roman  
 camp.

Sempronius  
 leads out  
 his forces;  
 P. iii, 72.

utrinque clausus ripis, et circa obsitus palustribus herbis et  
 quibus inculta ferme<sup>2</sup> vestiuntur, virgultis vepribusque.  
 quem ubi equites<sup>a</sup> quoque tegendo<sup>b</sup> satis latebrosum locum  
 circumvectus ipse oculis perlustravit, "hic erit locus"  
 Magoni fratri ait "quem teneas. delige centenos<sup>3</sup> viros ex  
 "omni pedite atque equite, cum quibus ad me vigilia  
 "prima venias. nunc corpora curare<sup>c</sup> tempus est." ita  
 prætorium missum<sup>d</sup>. mox cum delectis Mago aderat.  
 "robora virorum cerno," inquit Hannibal; "sed ut et  
 "numero etiam, non animis modo valeatis, singulis vobis  
 "novenos ex turmis manipulisque vestri similes eligite.  
 "Mago locum monstrabit quem insideatis. hostem cæcum  
 "ad has belli artes habebitis<sup>e</sup>." ita mille equitibus Ma-  
 goni<sup>f</sup>, mille peditibus dimissis, Hannibal prima luce Numi-  
 das equites 'transgressos Trebiam flumen obequitare jubet  
 'hostium portis, jaculandoque in<sup>g</sup> stationes<sup>h</sup> elicere ad pug-  
 'nam hostem<sup>i</sup>, injecto deinde certamine<sup>j</sup> cedendo sensim  
 'citra flumen pertrahere.' hæc mandata Numidis: ceteris  
 ducibus peditum equitumque præceptum ut 'prandere  
 'omnes juberent, armatos deinde instratisque equis signum  
 'exspectare.'

Sempronius ad tumultum Numidarum primum omnem  
 53. equitatum, ferox ea parte virium, deinde sex millia pedi-

<sup>b</sup> vellent F. V. 4 L. B. HV. but Hannibal is understood. D. <sup>a</sup> ad equites G. C. D.—  
 equiti 1, 2 P. 3 L. <sup>b</sup> tegendos G. C. D.—tegendero is a gerund used as a dative. RS.  
<sup>c</sup> parare 4 L. but the other expression is commonly used by Livy in speaking of soldiers  
 taking their food; (65; ED.) iii, 60; xxv, 23; 38; xxxi, 39; xxxvi, 18; cibo curare,  
 ix, 37; corpora cibo somnoque curare, iii, 2; BKH, on Tib. i, 5, 33. D. <sup>d</sup> habetis two P.  
 P. F. C. N 2d.—om. 4 L. <sup>e</sup> The sense required is cum Magone missis or Magoni traditis;  
 DU. or Magoni traditis et cum eo dimissis. ST. 'for Mago to command.' DE. commissis  
 (pr. R.) or permissis RL.—cum Magone conj. P. R.—Magonis R. <sup>f</sup> om. F. C. V. 1,  
 3—5 L. H. GA. <sup>g</sup> statione 3 L. H. <sup>h</sup> pugnam: hostem F. C. V. H. 1, 3—5 L. GA.

10 'And was desirous of bringing on the  
 engagement himself, if there were any back-  
 wardness on the part of the Romans.' DE.

1 Cf. xlv, 39. D.

2 'For the most part,' 'very generally.'  
 cf. BU, on Ph. i, 13, 2. D.

3 That is '100 foot and 100 horse.' R.

4 'The council of war (which was held  
 in the general's tent DU.) was dismissed.'  
 G. xix, 5; xxxvii, 5; xvi, 15. L, M. R.  
 v, 2. OU, on Fr. ii, 5, 30; SL, on Pol.  
 Cast. p. 147. DU. R.

5 'The desire of a contest.' It occurs  
 again with injicere, xxxiv, 4. R.

tum, postremo omnes copias ad destinatum<sup>6</sup> jam ante<sup>1</sup> P. C. Scipio  
 consilio<sup>1</sup>, avidus certaminis<sup>2</sup>, eduxit. erat forte brumæ T. S. Longus  
 tempus et nivalis dies in locis Alpibus Apenninoque inter- F. ii, 6, 12.  
 jectis, propinquitatem etiam fluminum ac paludum præ-  
 gelidis<sup>7</sup>. ad hoc raptim eductis hominibus atque equis, non  
 capto ante cibo, non ope ulla ad arcendum frigus adhibita,  
 nihil caloris inerat; et quicquid<sup>8</sup> auræ fluminis appropin-  
 quabant, afflabat acrior frigoris vis. ut vero refugientes and pursues  
 Numidas insequentes aquam ingressi sunt (et erat pecto- the Numi-  
 ribus tenuis aucta nocturno imbri), tum utique egressis dians  
 rigere omnibus corpora, ut vix armorum tenendorum po- through the  
 tentia essent<sup>1</sup>, et<sup>m</sup> simul lassitudine<sup>n</sup> et<sup>o</sup> procedente jam Trebia. 55.  
 55 die fame etiam deficere. Hannibalis interim miles ignibus Fr. ii, 5, 23.  
 ante tentoria factis oleoque per manipulos, ut mollirent  
 artus, misso, et cibo per otium capto, ubi 'transgressos  
 'flumen hostes' nuntiatum est, alacer animis corporibusque  
 arma capit atque in aciem procedit. Baliares locat ante Hannibal  
 signa, levem<sup>a</sup> armaturam<sup>1</sup>, octo ferme millia hominum; forms his  
 dein graviores armis peditum, quod virium, quod roboris line of  
 erat. in cornibus circumfudit<sup>b</sup> decem millia equitum, et ab battle.  
 cornibus in utramque partem divisos<sup>c</sup> elephantos statuit.  
 consul effusos<sup>d</sup> sequentes equites, cum ab resistentibus 54.  
 subito Numidis incauti exciperentur, signo receptui dato  
 revocatos circumdedit peditibus<sup>2</sup>. duodeviginti<sup>3</sup> millia

<sup>1</sup> locum ad. B 2d. G. C. and several Edd. (AR, on A. V. ep. xlvii, 4;) which others understand; but then consilio cannot refer to Sempronius, ED. because he was led to the spot by Hannibal's stratagem. D. <sup>j</sup> consilium 3 P. B. HV. BR. <sup>k</sup> certamen conj. G. which RL and ST und. <sup>l</sup> esset three P. but potentia agrees with corpora. R. <sup>m</sup> ex 2 P.—etsi Reg.—om. GA. 5 L. G. <sup>n</sup> V marg. 3 L. B. HF. HV.—lassitudine om. N. GA.—simul om. 2 P. Reg. 4 L. H.—similitudine P. F. C. V. D. L.—similitudinem 1 L.—simul jejuni, conj. cf. 55; xxviii, 15; Front. ii, 5, 23. G.—om. 5 L. <sup>o</sup> om. N. L. B. HF. HV. GA. G.—et...etiam om. 1 L. <sup>a</sup> levemque HV. cf. Pol. S.—ac levem conj. GL. In either case it may be taken as equivalent to Baliares ceteramque levem armaturam, xxii, 4; 46; thus Virginius et tribuni, iii, 25: cf. below; vi, 16; xxviii, 14; 15. D. The Balaric slingers did not of themselves amount to 8000. ST. <sup>b</sup> circumfundit S. 4, 5 L. HF. <sup>c</sup> dispersos three P. F. V. 4, 5 L. H. B. HF. GA. HV. L. <sup>d</sup> effuse conj. R.

<sup>6</sup> Destinatum, xxxviii, 26; G. is used for a substantive, as propinquo 46. V. 'According as he had predetermined in his mind.' R.

<sup>7</sup> Our author is fond of compounds with præ used intensively, as præfervidus ix, 18; D. præaltus above; ED. x, 2; præclarus xxxviii, 28; prædices xiv, 40; præferox iii, 38; prægravis xiv, 4; prælongus xxxi, 39; præpollens i, 57; præpotens vii, 31; præproperus xxii, 41; prærapidus xxix, 32; prævalidus vii, 5. E.

<sup>8</sup> For quantum 'the more,' 'the nearer;' RS. vii, 32; G. viii, 39. D.

<sup>1</sup> 'Light-armed troops:' thus armatus gravior xxvi, 5; and gravis xxxvii, 41; R. 57. cf. Her. i, 27, n. 83; v, 30, n. 56; vii, 55, n. 8; Juv. xiv, 154, n.

<sup>2</sup> Dative case. R. 'He placed on the left and right of his infantry.' C.

<sup>3</sup> 16,000 infantry, (i. e. four legions, 17.) according to Pol. (L. cf. 26; 32; 39. R.

P. C. Scipio **Romani** \* erant, socium <sup>1</sup> nominis <sup>4</sup> Latini viginti; auxilia  
T. S. Longus

præterea <sup>5</sup> Cenomanorum <sup>6</sup>: ea sola in fide manserat <sup>5</sup> Gallica  
xxii, 7; 13; gens. his copiis concursus est. prælium a Baliaribus <sup>7</sup>  
37.

P. ii, 17; ortum est; quibus cum majore robore legiones obsisterent,  
Pl. iii, 19; deductæ <sup>1</sup> propere in cornua leves armaturæ sunt. quæ res  
C. i, 63.

Battle of  
the Trebia; effecit ut equitatus Romanus extemplo urgeretur: nam  
P. iii, 73 sq. cum vix jam per se resisterent decem millibus equitum

quattuor millia, et fessi plerisque integris, obruti sunt  
insuper velut nube jaculorum a Baliaribus conjecta. ad  
hoc elephantum eminentes ab extremis cornibus, equis ma-  
xime non visu modo sed odore insolito territis <sup>6</sup>, fugam late  
faciebant. pedestris pugna par animis magis quam viribus  
erat, quas <sup>8</sup> recentes <sup>1</sup> Pœnus, paullo ante curatis corpo-  
ribus, in prælium attulerat: contra jejuna fessaque corpora  
Romanis et rigentia gelu torpebant. restitissent tamen  
animis, si cum peditum solum foret pugnatum. sed et  
Baliarum pulso equite jaculabantur in latera, et elephantum  
jam in mediam peditum aciem sese tulerant <sup>7</sup>; et Mago  
Numidæque, simul <sup>7</sup> latebras eorum improvida præterlata \*

xxviii, 16; acies est, exorti ab tergo ingentem tumultum ac terrorem  
xxx, 33;  
P. i, 33; 40; fecere. tamen in tot circumstantibus malis mansit ali-  
Ve. iii, 24;  
I. ix, 3. quamdiu immota acies, maxime præter spem omnium  
i, 43. viii.  
10; x, 29; adversus <sup>8</sup> elephantos. eos velites <sup>9</sup> ad id <sup>9</sup> ipsum locati  
xxvii, 49. verutis conjectis et avertere, et insecuti aversos sub caudis,

\* Romana P. F. 1, 3 L. HV. B 2d. N.—Romanorum 4, 5 L. GA.—om. B. <sup>1</sup> F. V.  
1, 5 L. H. B. GA. N.—sociorum 3, 4 L. L. HV. <sup>2</sup> præter HF. HV. B. <sup>3</sup> aciem  
Numanorum HF.—Cenomanorum 3 L. HV.—a Cenomanorum B.—præcemanorum (and om.  
præter) 4 L.—Nocemanorum 5 L. <sup>4</sup> GA. V marg.—ab aliaribus H.—ab equitibus HF.  
R. N. 5 L.—ab equis B. HV.—ab Alpibus F. C. V.—ab Alpibus 3 L.—The name is again  
corrupted just below. <sup>5</sup> deductæ conj. (cf. v, 38; xlv, 33; Col. viii, 11; BU, on Ov.  
A. i, 7, 46; M. iv, 372; viii, 586; CO, on S. J. 25; on Pl. ii, 19; OVI, on Luc. iii, 584;  
on Fr. pr. and ii, 3, 8; 23; and on Cæs. B. C. ii, 6; D, on Sil. xv, 187.) D. <sup>6</sup> quos  
1, 2 P.—quam 1, 4 L. H. F.—quia 3 L. <sup>7</sup> 3 L.—recentis 1, 2 P. 1 L. H. F. V.—recen-  
ter GA.—recens B. HV. D marg. 4, 5 L. <sup>8</sup> Ov. A. iii, 10, 37. DU.—intu-  
lerant 5 L. which is frequent in Livy. D. <sup>9</sup> Lucr. iv, 573.—præterlata conj. GB. as being  
common in our author; cf. xxix, 32: TO, on Suet. i, 37. D. <sup>10</sup> P. The word, here;  
and xxiv, 34; DU. is used by anticipation; cf. xxvi, 4. SM.—pedites cet. Mss. <sup>11</sup> om.  
F. V. C. 4 L. GA. H. B. L. D. N 1st. cf. xxii, 4; Cic. Leg. ii, 5; Div. ii, 58; GR.  
xxvi, 40; (as ipsum for me ipsum pr.) D.

This, with the addition of the 1200 cavalry,  
might be called in round numbers 18,000:  
but both Polybius and Livy reckon the allies  
at 20,000. D.

4 'Of those who bore the Latin name,'  
i. e. 'of the Latin nation;' cf. i, 10; xxii, 7;  
&c. τὸ Ῥωμαίων ὄνομα, Æschines. R.

5 This phrase occurs often; xxviii, 24;  
xxxi, 2; 7; xl, 35; xlv, 31. D.

6 Compare κάμυλον ἵππος φοβέσθαι καὶ οὐκ  
ἀνίσχεται οὐκ ἐπὶ δὴν αὐτῆς ἰχθὺς αὐτὴν ἐπὶ  
ὁμῶν ἐσθραμύμενος. Her. i, 80, notes.

7 Und. ac, as in Horace very frequently. GL.

8 'Even against.' C.

53 qua maxime molli cute vulnera accipiunt, fodiebant. trepidantes propeque jam in suos consternatos <sup>1</sup> media <sup>2</sup> acie in extremam, ad sinistrum cornu, adversus Gallos auxiliares agi jussit Hannibal. extemplo haud dubiam fecere fugam<sup>3</sup>, additusque <sup>4</sup> novus terror Romanis, ut fusa auxilia sua viderunt. itaque cum jam in orbem <sup>5</sup> pugnarent, decem millia ferme hominum, cum alia <sup>6</sup> evadere nequissent, media Afrorum acie, quæ <sup>7</sup> Gallicis auxiliis firmata erat, cum ingenti cæde hostium perrupere. et cum neque in castra reditus esset flumine interclusis, neque præ imbrisatis decernere possent qua suis <sup>8</sup> opem ferrent, Placentiam recto itinere perrexere. plures deinde in omnes partes eruptiones factæ; et qui flumen petiere, aut gurgitibus absumpti sunt, aut inter cunctationem ingrediendi ab hostibus oppressi: qui passim per agros fuga sparsi erant, vestigia cedentis sequentes agminis Placentiam contendere. aliis timor hostium audaciam ingrediendi flumen fecit, transgressisque in castra pervenerunt. imber nive mixtus et intoleranda vis frigoris [et multos homines<sup>9</sup>] et jumenta et elephantos prope omnes absumpsit. finis insequendi hostis<sup>10</sup> Penis flumen Trebia fuit; et ita torpentes gelu in castra rediere, ut vix lætitiā victoriæ sentirent. itaque nocte insequenti, cum præsidium castrorum, et quod reliquum ex magna parte militum erat<sup>11</sup>, ratibus Trebiam trajicerent, aut nihil sensere obstrepente pluvia, aut quia jam moveri præ lassitudine nequibant ac vulneribus, sentire sese dissi-

P. C. Scipio  
T. S. Longus

The Ro-  
mans are  
defeated;

P.iii,72;74.

and fly to  
Placentia.

58; xxii, 2;  
xxiii, 18;  
P.iii,74;79.

<sup>1</sup> quoque ad. 1, 3 P. 1 L. B. F.—om. 3 L.—et H.—estque 2 P.      <sup>2</sup> additus three P.  
3 L. F. C.—auditus 1 L.—adductus B.—addictus B 2d.—et novus quoque terror additus H.  
<sup>3</sup> ed. A. und. via or parte, cf. Flor. ii, 12, 7; D. xlv, 43; xliii, 19. G.—alias some Edd.  
but cf. GF, on Suet. iii, 71; CH, and DN, on Ter. An. iii, 2, 48. D.—alii P. F. V. 1 P.  
PA. 1, 3—5 L. N marg. H. GA. HV. i. e. 'the others, besides those 10,000'; *οἱ ἄλλοι*,  
*ἄλλοι στρατιῶται*, &c. alius occurs in this sense, i, 12; ii, 23; iii, 54; iv, 10; v, 13; vi, 1;  
vii, 26; viii, 25; ix, 4; xxi, 27; xxii, 11; 30; 56; xxiii, 40; xxiv, 1; xl, 12; xli, 8. R.  
—alii 2 P.—alio 3 P.—aliter HV. N.      <sup>4</sup> per mediam...aciem quæ HV. hence mediam...  
aciem qua conj. G. cf. DU, on vii, 24. D.      <sup>5</sup> quavis GA. 5 L.—suavis C. 1 L. F 1st—  
suis ut F 2d. H. 2 P.—sua vi 4 L.—sua vir 3 P.—quo suam 3 L.      <sup>6</sup> et om. B.—multos  
om. H.—et...homines om. BK. but cf. 58, at the end.      <sup>7</sup> hostem N.

<sup>1</sup> 'Maddened,' 'infuriated,' 'goaded to  
madness.' C.

<sup>2</sup> Ex or ab must be understood, if not  
added. G. C. R.

<sup>3</sup> When troops were surrounded by the  
enemy and presented a front to them in every  
direction, they were said in orbem se tutari

iv, 39; defendere xxviii, 33; or pugnare as  
here; xxviii, 22; orbem colligere ii, 50;  
or volvere iv, 28; xxii, 29; turmas volvere  
vii, 33. R.

<sup>4</sup> 'And the troops that were left, most of  
them;' the others following Sempronius to  
Rome. C.

**R. C. Sequo** mulârunt; quietisque Pœnis tacito agmine ab Scipione  
**L. A. Longus** consule exercitus Placentiam est perductus, inde Pado  
 trajectus Cremonam, ne duorum exercituum hibernis una  
 colonia premeretur.

**Rome in a** Roman tantus terror ex hac clade perlatus est. ut jam 57  
**state of** ad urbem crederent infestis signis hostem venturum, nec  
**alarm** quicquam spei aut auxilii esse, quo portis mœnibusque  
 vim arcerent. uno consule ad Ticinum victo, altero ex  
 Sicilia revocato, duobus consulibus, duobus consularibus  
 exercitibus victis, quos alios duces, quas alias legiones  
 esse que accessantur? ita territis Sempronius consul ad-  
 venit, ingenti periculo per effusos passim ad prædandum  
 hostium equites, audacia magis quam consilio aut spe  
 fallendi consistende, si non falleret, transgressus. id quod  
 nimis maxime in præsentia desiderabatur, comitiis consu-  
 latoribus habitis in hiberna rediit. creati consules Cn. Ser-  
 villus et C. Flaminius.

**origines** Ceterum ne hiberna quidem Romanis quietâ erant,  
**in E. Hand** equitibus passim Numidis equitibus, et, quæ his impe-  
**in the text** ditiora erant, Celtiberis Lusitanisque. omnes igitur clausi  
 molique commœtus erant, nisi quos Pado naves subve-  
 herant. impertum prope Placentiam fuit et opere magno  
 munitum et valido firmatum præsidio. ejus castelli ex-

<sup>1</sup> *It is not clear if P. C. through R. C. is ad al. V. S. but cf. HS. on V. P. ii, 111, 1. D.  
<sup>2</sup> *The integrity of this text seems doubtful. cons. Trebiam, altero, revocato, ad Trebiam,*  
*cons. de duobus consulibus. —* *comp. to R. C. cons. consulibus om. N 2d.—duobus om. D.*  
<sup>3</sup> *In the presence of quod comp. V. R. but cf. V. 11, n. 3, iii, 26; iv, 8; vi, 17; vii, 2;*  
*ix, 10; xxi, 11, 10; xxi, 31; xxx, 12; xxxiii, 48; xxxviii, 31; xli, 24;*  
*xlii, 11. D. hibernis, 2d. of hibernis ad munitum, Cnec. i, 50. — 4 iterum conj. ad. (cf. 63.)*  
<sup>5</sup> *et* which might easily have been dropped on account of *ceterum* following, unless that was  
 corrupted from *et*. <sup>6</sup> *et* but there are numerous instances wherein Livy has omitted these  
 initials. cf. II, 10. <sup>7</sup> *D. Flaminius was consul 329 A. R. R. — 8 D. N. i. e. ubi, under-*  
*stand parts. C. C. quique V. 2 P. quique V. 3 L. U. C. et quique F. C. GA. HV. V.*  
*aque. HE. C. C. quique V. 1. C. C. al. M. S. C. C. quique comp. D. — 9 om. 3 L.*  
<sup>10</sup> *et P. V. 1. C. V. A. munitum comp. 1. munitum om. 4 L. — om. 5 L. — but firmare*  
*probatum munitum xxi, 10; N. Just. xviii, 2, and coupled with munire xxi, 49; GB.*  
*xxviii, 6, with munitio i, 31, with munire xxi, 21; with munitum xli, 39; cf. xxi,*  
*40, xli, 51, C. C. C. on S. J. 23. D. no munire munitum xxxii, 40; xliii, 20; xli, 8;*  
*fac. A. xli, 41, Ag. 11, statuary, 22, v, 23; aciem ii, 31; munitum vi, 23; and aciem*  
*subditum 12, 11; R. firmare munire præsidio i, 11.**

<sup>1</sup> *Und. loca. tr.* 'Where the ground was so  
 rough and impracticable as not to be acces-  
 sible to the Numidian horse, there the Cel-  
 tiberians and Lusitanians, who were used to  
 rugged and mountainous districts, overran  
 and devastated every thing.' *I. cf. xxi, 18;*  
*Plut. Fab. 178. G.*

<sup>2</sup> *Exiguus* 'a mart.' *R.*

<sup>3</sup> *Acie. spe. c. acie munitus, xxvi, 46;*  
*xxviii, 20; parvi operis munitio, xxvi, 42;*  
*magis operis, xxxviii, 4; Sen. Ep. 55;*  
*maximo opere, Cato in Fest. G. 'with great*  
*labour,' it also means 'military works,' xxi,*  
*39; R. but that is in the plural.*

adi<sup>b</sup> spe cum equitibus ac levi armatura profectus P. C. Scipio  
bal, cum plurimum in celando incepto<sup>1</sup> ad effectum T. S. Longus  
abuisset<sup>4</sup>, nocte adortus non fefellit vigiles. tantus  
clamor est sublatus, ut Placentiæ quoque audiretur.

sub lucem cum equitatu consul aderat, jussis qua-  
agmine legionibus sequi. equestre prælium interim  
issum; in quo, quia saucius Hannibal pugna excessit,  
hostibus injecto defensum egregie præsidium est<sup>5</sup>.  
rum inde dierum quiete sumpta, et vixdum satis  
tato vulnere, ad Victumvias<sup>6</sup> ire pergit oppugnandas. C. i, 80.  
porium a Romanis Gallico bello fuerat munitum:  
ocum frequentaverant accolæ mixti undique ex fini-  
populis; et tum terror populationum eo plerosque ex  
compulerat. hujus generis multitudo, fama impigre  
ad Placentiam præsidii accensa, armis arreptis  
n Hannibali procedit. magis agmina<sup>7</sup> quam acies<sup>1</sup>  
concurrerunt; et cum ex altera parte nihil præter  
litam<sup>8</sup> turbam esset, in altera et dux militi et duci  
miles, ad triginta quinque millia hominum a paucis  
postero die deditione facta præsidium intra moenia  
ere; jussique arma tradere cum dicto paruisent,  
n repente victoribus datur ut tanquam vi captam  
diriperent. neque ulla, quæ in tali re memorabilis  
ntibus videri solet, prætermissa clades est: adeo  
libidinis crudelitatisque et inhumanæ superbix edi-  
n miseros est exemplum. hæ fuere hibernæ expe-  
es Hannibalis.

ad longi<sup>a</sup> inde temporis<sup>b</sup>, dum intolerabilia frigora  
quies militi data est; et ad prima ac dubia signa

Hannibal  
attempts the  
passage of  
the Apen-  
nines.

ij. P. em. PZ.—*oppugnandi* Mss. but any one might attack a fortress: to take it  
the assailant would hope: cf. xl, 31; 33; 47; 60. PZ. The word *spe* is unneces-  
sary follows; and the genitive might depend on *causa* understood; cf. iii, 56; (DU.)  
xl, 52; Tac. A. ii, 59; CO, on S. C. 6. E, on T. A. xiii, 11. R. <sup>1</sup> *inceptum* 3 L.  
cf. xxv, 34; xxix, 36. G.—*agmine quam acie* al. Mss. <sup>2</sup> em. G.—*longe* H. R.  
et. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>3</sup> em. G. cf. *paucorum dierum quies*, 57. C.—*tempo-*  
ss. ed. G. C. D.

his hope of accomplishing his object  
mainly on the concealment of his  
ting.' C. cf. xxxv, 26; *tantum spei*  
*d vivendum*; Cic. At. v, 20. R.  
e success of Scipio here renders it  
that he should not have exerted him-  
ive Victumvias. GL.  
45, b. D.

<sup>7</sup> *Agmen* 'an army in order of march';  
[34, 8; ED.] *acies* 'an army in order of bat-  
tle': C. x, 4; xxv, 34; cf. Sall. J. 45.  
'more in columns than in line.' R.  
<sup>8</sup> 'Disorderly,' xxv, 1; xxvi, 40; xxix,  
34; xlii, 39; 'undisciplined,' xxx, 11;  
xlili, 10; 'raw,' xxiv, 24; Tac. A. iii, 20.  
R.

P. C. Scipio veris profectus ex hibernis in Etruriam ducit, eam quoque  
 T. S. Longus gentem, sicut Gallos Liguresque, aut vi aut voluntate  
 N. xxii, 4; adjuncturus. transeuntem Apenninum adeo atrox adorta  
 S. iv, 739 tempestas est, ut Alpium fœditatem<sup>c</sup> prope<sup>d</sup> superaverit.  
 sqq.  
 S. iii, 520 vento mixtus imber cum ferretur in ipsa ora, primo, quia  
 sqq. aut arma omittenda<sup>1</sup> erant aut contra<sup>2</sup> enitentes<sup>e</sup> vertice<sup>f</sup>  
 intorti affligebantur<sup>g</sup>, constitere; dein cum jam spiritum  
 includeret<sup>h</sup> nec reciprocare<sup>i</sup> animam sineret, aversi a vento  
 parumper consedere. tum vero ingenti sono cælum stre-  
 pere, et inter horrendos fragores micare ignes: capti<sup>1</sup>  
 auribus et oculis metu omnes torpere. tandem effuso  
 imbre, cum eo magis accensa vis venti esset, ipso illo quo  
 deprehensi<sup>4</sup> erant loco castra ponere necessarium visum  
 est. id vero laboris velut de integro<sup>5</sup> initium fuit: nam  
 nec explicare quicquam nec statuere poterant, nec quod  
 statutum esset manebat, omnia perscindente vento et ra-  
 piente. et mox aqua<sup>6</sup> levata vento, cum super gelida  
 montium juga concreta esset, tantum nivossæ grandinis  
 dejecit, ut omnibus omissis procumberent homines, teg-  
 minibus suis magis obruti quam tecti. tantaque vis frigoris  
 insecuta<sup>7</sup> est, ut ex illa miserabili hominum jumento-  
 rumque strage<sup>7</sup> cum se quisque attollere<sup>k</sup> ac levare vellet,  
 diu nequiret, quia torpentibus rigore<sup>l</sup> nervis vi<sup>8</sup> flectere  
 artus poterant. deinde ut tandem agitando sese movere ac  
 recepere<sup>m</sup> animos, et raris locis ignis fieri est coeptus, ad  
 alienam opem quisque inops tendere<sup>n</sup>. biduum eo loco

<sup>c</sup> feritatem some Edd. but cf. xxiii, 34; xxv, 7; xxix, 18; xxxviii, 2; xl, 2. D.  
<sup>d</sup> pene 4, 5 L. cf. 61, q. <sup>e</sup> eminentes B. HF. cf. BU, on Suet. iv, 15. D. <sup>f</sup> vertices  
 HV. B.—vortices HF.—here it applies to 'a whirlwind;' at other times to 'a whirlpool,' as  
 xxiii, 19; xxviii, 30; Sil. iii, 475; Juv. vi, 524, notes. R. Virg. G. i, 481. ED.  
<sup>g</sup> 3 P. F. 4, 5 L. B. GA. HV. P. cf. ii, 2; xxvii, 27. R.—intercluderet al. cf. xl, 16; 24;  
 D. xxvi, 5. R. <sup>h</sup> 'To fetch breath;' C.—receptare GA. <sup>i</sup> captis pl. Mss. but captus  
 membris ii, 36; xxxiii, 2; xli, 16; luminibus ix, 29; oculo xxii, 2; pedibus xliii, 7; cf.  
 also viii, 18; xxxix, 13; R. Virg. G. i, 183. <sup>j</sup> secuta B. but Livy often uses the com-  
 pound verb in the same sense, xxviii, 22; &c. R. <sup>k</sup> extollere P. <sup>l</sup> frigore 4 L. HF.  
 R. cf. CO, on Pl. v, 20, 4; Suet. ii, 66; Col. ix, 6. D. <sup>m</sup> recipere 1 P. F. 1, 4, 5 L.  
 B. GA. HV. N. V.—capere (and om. ac) 3 L.

1 'To be abandoned,' v, 43; 47; xxxiii, Hor. O. ii, 16, 2. R.  
 8; viii, 39. R. 5 'Afresh.' RS.  
 2 Understand ventum. R. 6 'The rain water which had fallen.'  
 3 Cf. 35, note m. R. G. obs. iv, 8. DU. ST.  
 LM, on Hor. S. ii, 2, 79; D, on Sil. 7 Strages denotes 'a multitude of bodies  
 i, 674. lying strewn on the ground.' C.  
 4 'Overtaken, surprised;' B. ix, 23; 8 'Every one that was helpless betook  
 xxxviii, 21; xxii, 29; xxviii, 30; MI, on himself.' R.

velut obsessi mansere. multi homines, multa jumenta, P. C. Scipio elephantum quoque ex his qui praelio ad Trebiam facto T.S. Longus superfuerant septem absumpti. 56; P. iii, 74—79.

- 59 Degressus<sup>a</sup> Apennino retro ad Placentiam castra movit, N. xxii, 4. et ad decem millia<sup>1</sup> progressus consedit. postero die duo- He returns decem millia peditum, quinque equitum adversus hostem towards Placentia; ducit. nec Sempronius consul (jam enim redierat ab and engages Roma) detrectavit certamen; atque eo die tria millia Sempronius. passuum inter bina castra fuere. postero die ingentibus animis, vario eventu pugnatum est. primo concursu adeo res Romana superior fuit, ut non acie vincerent solum, sed<sup>2</sup> pulsos hostes in castra persequerentur, mox castra quoque oppugnarent. Hannibal, paucis propugnatoribus in vallo portisque positis, ceteros confertos in media castra recepit, 'intentosque signum ad erumpendum spectare' jubet. jam nona ferme diei hora erat, cum Romanus<sup>3</sup> nequicquam fatigato milite, postquam nulla spes erat potiundi<sup>b</sup> castris, signum receptui dedit. quod ubi Hannibal accepit laxatamque<sup>c</sup> pugnam et recessum<sup>d</sup> a castris vidit, extemplo equitibus dextra lævaque emissis in hostem, ipse cum peditum robore mediis<sup>e</sup> castris erupit. pugna raro magis A drawn dubia et<sup>f</sup> cum utriusque partis perniciem clarior fuisset, si battle. extendi eam<sup>g</sup> dies in longum spatium sivillet<sup>h</sup>. nox accensum ingentibus animis praelium diremit. itaque acrior concursus fuit quam cædes; et sicut æquata ferme pugna erat, ita clade pari discessum est. ab neutra parte sexcentis plus

<sup>a</sup> digressus F. V. 1, 3—5 L. H. B. GA. HV. N. <sup>b</sup> potiundis B. cf. D, on iii, 46. <sup>c</sup> 'flagging.' R.—laxatamque 4 L. HV. <sup>d</sup> et ire cessum conj. L. cf. Just. ii, 12. MD. <sup>e</sup> em. cf. Hannibal ceteros in media castra recepit, above. L.—medius, i. e. 'between the cavalry on the right and left,' conj. G.—om. 5 L.—Dius P.—de his al. Mss. Both these words and castris may be erased as gl. R.—de iis al. <sup>f</sup> em. G.—æqua et conj. V. —ulla ea et 1, 3 P.—ulla 2 P. V.—ulla ea G. 3, 4 L. H. B. HV. (and om. cum) C.—ulla ea de causa (and om. cum) GA.—ulla et 5 L.—Authority is not wanting for the pleonastic use of magis with a comparative; m. quietiora, v, 16; mollior m. Plaut. Au. iii, 2, 8; m. majores, id. Men. pr. 55. cf. magis malle, xxiii, 10; xxvi, 49; GB. KL, on iv, 19, 1; plura m. Col. ii, 1; m. clarior, Just. iii, 2; (BN. VR.) HY, SCA, &c. on Virg. Cu. 78; GN, Par. i, 37; nn, on V. Max. iii, 7, 1; D. see also xli, 23, 3. μάλλος is often redundant in Greek, cf. SS. Lex. DU, on Th. vii, 29; R. xxii, 34; Her. vi, 12 n. 71; i, 32; vii, 143; ix, 7; Phil. i, 23; Chrys. de Sac. p. 98. ED. <sup>g</sup> ea 3, 5 L. B. HF. HV. R. N ?—illa GA. <sup>h</sup> or perhaps sivillet G.—uisset P.—quivisset cet. Mss.

<sup>1</sup> Und. passuum as in ix, 24; 44 sq; x, 25; 27; &c. R. <sup>3</sup> Und. dux or consul, as in iv, 10; xxvi, 17; xxvii, 17; 41 sq; xxxii, 2; 11; 40; xxxiii, 29; with Veiens iv, 18; cf. CO, on S. J. 81. R.

<sup>2</sup> Und. etiam as in i, 40; xxviii, 11. R.

P.C. Scipio peditibus, et dimidium ejus equitum cecidit. sed major  
T.S. Longus Romanis quam pro numero<sup>4</sup> jactura fuit, quia equestris

C. i, 173. ordinis aliquot et tribuni militum quinque et præfecti<sup>5</sup>  
sociorum tres sunt interfecti. secundum eam pugnam Han-  
nibal in Ligures, Sempronius Lucam concessit. venienti  
in Ligures Hannibali<sup>1</sup> per insidias intercepti duo quæstores  
Romani, C. Fulvius et L. Lucretius, cum duobus tribunis  
militum et quinque equestris ordinis senatorum ferme libe-  
ris, quo magis ratam fore cum his<sup>6</sup> pacem societatemque  
crederet, traduntur.

Proceedings Dum hæc in Italia geruntur, Cn. Cornelius Scipio in 60  
of Cn. Scipio Hispaniam cum classe et exercitu missus, cum ab ostio  
in Spain. 32; P. iii, Rhodani profectus Pyrenæosque montes circumvectus Em-  
76. porii<sup>1</sup> appulisset classem, exposito ibi exercitu, orsus a

Pt. ii, 6. 23. Lacetanis<sup>a</sup> omnem oram usque ad Iberum flumen, partim  
renovandis societatibus partim novis instituendis, Romanæ  
dicionis fecit. inde conciliata clementiæ fama non ad mari-  
timos modo populos, sed in mediterraneis quoque ac mon-  
tanis ad ferociore jam gentes valuit; nec pax modo apud  
eos sed societas etiam armorum parata<sup>b</sup> est, validæque  
aliquot auxiliorum cohortes ex iis conscriptæ sunt. Han-  
nonis<sup>c</sup> cis<sup>d</sup> Iberum<sup>e</sup> provincia erat: eum reliquerat Han-  
nibal ad regionis ejus præsidium. itaque priusquam aliena-  
rentur omnia<sup>2</sup> obviam eundum ratus, castris in conspectu  
hostium positis, in aciem eduxit. nec Romano differendum  
certamen visum, quippe qui sciret cum Hannone<sup>f</sup> et Has-

<sup>1</sup> *veniente...Hannibale* F 2d. but the construction is 'to Hannibal on his arrival are deli-  
vered certain Romans of rank as a pledge of the heartiness with which the Ligurians had  
espoused his cause.' S. <sup>a</sup> *Laceranis* 3 L. HF.—*Lucetenis* 1 L.—*Ialetanis* (*Læetani*  
Ptol. ii, 6; *Leetani* Strabo iii, 159;) em. DJ.—but our author seems to mean the whole  
coast from the Ausetani on the Ebro to the confines of *Gallia Narbonensis*. MC, Hisp. ii,  
13; 23. <sup>b</sup> *partia* conj. P. GA. N. cf. xlii, 46. D. <sup>c</sup> P. 1, 3 P. V marg. A. SB.  
AS.—*Hannoni* 2 P. GT. GB.—*Annon* F.—*Anno* F 2d.—*Hanno* al. Mss. <sup>d</sup> *non in-*  
*sciens* F 2d. C.—*insciens* F.—*tamen inscius* V.—*non inscius* pl. Mss. <sup>e</sup> *in ad. some Mss.*  
<sup>f</sup> cf. ep. n. 3.

4 Cf. 29, 1. D. 'The loss was severe  
from the quality, rather than the quantity, of  
the slain.' G.

5 These prefects of the allied troops cor-  
responded in number and rank to the military  
tribunes in the Roman army. viii, 36. C.

6 Viz. the Ligurians. ST.

1 *Emporia* 61; xxvi, 19; xxviii, 42;  
xxxiv, 3; 8 sq; Mela, Pliny iii, 3, 4; Sil.

iii, 369; *Ἐμπόριον* Strabo iii, 4, p. 159 sq.  
(Pol. S.) *Ἐμπόριον* Steph. Byz. now 'Am-  
purias.' It consisted of two towns divided  
by a wall; the one founded by the Phocæans  
or Massilians, Sil. iv, 52; the other by the  
Spaniards. GL. D. cf. xxix, 25. R.

2 'Before all the nations of Spain should  
be estranged from the Carthaginians and  
attached to the power of Rome.' R.

drubale sibi dimicandum esse, malletque adversus singulos P. C. Scipio  
separatim quam adversus duos simul rem gerere. nec <sup>T. S. Longus</sup>  
magni certaminis ea dimicatio fuit. sex millia hostium <sup>Hanno de-</sup>  
cæsa, duo capta cum præsidio castrorum. nam et castra <sup>feated.</sup>  
expugnata sunt, atque ipse dux cum aliquot principibus<sup>a</sup>  
capiuntur<sup>b</sup>; et Scissis<sup>c</sup>, propinquum castris oppidum, ex-  
pugnatur. ceterum præda oppidi parvi pretii rerum fuit<sup>d</sup>,  
supellex barbarica ac vilium mancipiorum. castra militem  
ditavere, non ejus modo exercitus qui victus erat, sed et  
ejus qui cum Hannibale in Italia militabat, omnibus fere  
caris rebus, ne gravia impedimenta ferentibus essent, citra  
Pyrenæum relictis.

- 61 Priusquam certa hujus cladis fama accideret<sup>a</sup>, transgressus Hasdrubal  
Iberum Hasdrubal cum octo millibus peditum, mille equi- <sup>comes up</sup>  
tum<sup>b</sup> tanquam ad primum adventum Romanorum occur- <sup>too late.</sup>  
surus<sup>c</sup>, postquam perditas res ad Scissim<sup>e</sup> amissaque castra  
accepit, iter ad mare convertit. haud procul Tarracone<sup>d</sup> s. iii, 369.  
<sup>e</sup>classicos<sup>e</sup> milites navalesque socios<sup>f</sup> vagos palantesque<sup>f</sup>  
per agros, quod ferme fit, ut<sup>g</sup> secundæ res negligentiam<sup>h</sup>

<sup>a</sup> F 2d. C. 1 L. some of the *reguli* or 'petty princes' of Spain being here meant as in xxii, 21; xxix, 3; <sup>ἄνδρες ἰσθμίων Ἀνδράβαντες</sup>, Pol. G.—*principiis* P. E. F. SM.—*præsidii* al. Mss. <sup>b</sup> P. as *Volumnius cum Claudio... comparati*, x, 15; *Remo cum fratre Quirinus jura dabunt*, Virg. *Æ.* i, 292; Ov. *F.* v, 329; G. on M. Seneca. Contr. iii, 13: also in i, 59; xvi, 46; xlii, 20; xlv, 28; xxxii, 25; xxxvii, 12; lxxiii, ep; Ter. *Heaut.* iii, 1, 64; Sall. C. 43; G. on xxii, 21, in Syll. Ep. by BU, t. iii, ep. 169; BU. on Ser. S. 203; an, on Flor. iii, 10, 8; CO. on S. J. 101; VO, Gr. vii, 3; D. xxvi, 1; xxxi, 36; xxxviii, 48; RK, on H. Cer. 499; Suid. "*ἰσθμίων*." R.—*capitur* al. Mss. SM. <sup>c</sup> *Kierm* Pol. S. ('Guissona.' R.)—*Scisse* B.—*Scissis* HV.—*Scissium* R.—*Scissum* 2 P. H.—*fusus* L.—*Setalsis* ('Solsona.' R. cf. Pt. ii, 6) or *Lyssa* conj. DJ. cf. MC, *Hisp.* ii, 24; D. c. 24, b. <sup>d</sup> *accederet* 3, 5 L. HF. B. R. GA. but cf. 10, f. D. <sup>e</sup> *equitibus* some Mss. but cf. xxviii, 3; xxvii, 38; xlii, 55; m *peditum* xxi, 52; xxxiii, 14; m *sagittariorum ac funditorum* xxii, 37; m *hominum* xxiv, 41; xlii, 23; m *armatorum* xxv, 24; m *Macedonum* xxxiii, 14; m *talentum* xxxvii, 1; m *jugum* vii, 16; &c. D. <sup>f</sup> PF. RE. C.—ad *Scissim* om. cet. Mss. <sup>g</sup> *erat* ad. HF.—*ubi erat* ad. HV.—*ubi erat classis* ad. B. <sup>h</sup> F. C. V. 1, 2, 5 L. B. GA. em. V.—From a division of the word *classi* *cos* have arisen various errors, D. as *classi consulis* H.—*classi consules* 4 L.—*classe consulis* 3 L.—*classis consulis* HV.—*classis consules* HF. <sup>i</sup> *vagos* and *que* om. HK. but *vagus* and *palans* are often joined, vii, 17; x, 20; xxiii, 42; xxxiii, 15; D. v, 44; cf. ii, 50. E. <sup>j</sup> *ubi* conj. DE.

3 'Consisted of things of little value.' ED. x, 43; xxviii, 8; xxxi, 29; xxxvi, 24; Before *rerum* and *mancipiorum*, the word *præda* is to be supplied: the latter genitive is perhaps used to avoid the cacophony, which would arise from so many words ending in a. ST. xxxvii, 32; xxxix, 6; thus *obvenire* xxix, 34; and *φύλιν* or *σαταρῆς* *ει* or *σις* *ει* or *ισί* *ει*: R. cf. G. on Sen. Ben. iv, 6; and Contr. ii, 11. DU.

4 'From the circumstance that almost all the valuables, not only &c.' C.

1 'To be in the way on the first arrival of the Romans,' or 'to be on the spot to meet them as soon as they arrived.' xxxv, 15; B.

2 'Tarragona,' a seaport town of Catalonia, gave the name to *Hispania Tarracensis*, of which it was the capital: xxii, 22. R.

3 Cf. 49, n. 11.

4 *Ita se res habet: ad id, quod ne timeatur*

P. C. Scipio creent<sup>1</sup>, equite passim dimisso cum magna caede, majore  
 T. S. Longus fuga ad naves compellit. nec diutius circa ea loca morari  
 ausus, ne a Scipione opprimeretur, trans Iberum sese  
 recepit. et Scipio raptim ad famam novorum hostium  
 agmine acto<sup>5</sup>, cum in paucos praefectos navium<sup>1</sup> animad-  
 vertisset, praesidio Tarracone modico relicto Emporias cum  
 classe rediit. vixdum digresso eo Hasdrubal aderat; et  
 Ilergetum populo, qui obsides Scipioni dederat, ad defec-  
 tionem impulso cum eorum ipsorum juventute agros fide-  
 lium Romanis sociorum vastat. excito deinde Scipione  
 hibernis, toto cis<sup>1</sup> Iberum rursus cedit agro. Scipio re-  
 lictam ab auctore<sup>6</sup> defectionis Ilergetum gentem cum  
 infesto exercitu invasisset, compulsis omnibus Atanagrum<sup>4</sup>,  
 urbem, quæ<sup>1</sup> caput ejus populi erat, circumscedit, intraque  
 dies paucos, pluribus quam ante obsidibus imperatis, Iler-  
 getes pecunia etiam multatos in jus dicionemque<sup>7</sup> recepit.  
 inde in Ausetanos<sup>8</sup> prope Iberum, socios et ipsos Pœnorum,  
 procedit; atque urbe eorum obsessa Lacetanos auxilium  
 finitimis ferentes nocte, haud procul jam urbe<sup>9</sup>, cum  
 intrare vellent, excepit insidiis. cæsa<sup>9</sup> duodecim millia;  
 exuti pene<sup>9</sup> omnes armis domos passim palantes per agros  
 diffugere. nec obsessos alia ulla res quam iniqua oppug-  
 nantibus hiems tutabatur. triginta dies obsidio fuit, per  
 quos raro unquam nix minus quattuor pedes alta jacuit;  
 adeoque pluteos ac vineas<sup>7</sup> Romanorum operuerat, ut ea

He lays  
waste the  
territory of  
the Roman  
allies.

xxxix, 56.

<sup>1</sup> *creant* V. 1 L. FB. DE.—but then *quod ferme fit* would seem superfluous. DU. DJ.  
<sup>1</sup> em. cf. xxiii, 26. G.—*pavium* P.—*paulum* F. C.—*paululum* al. Mss.—*palam* conj. L.  
<sup>1</sup> B. HF. S.—*toto* HV.—*hostis* cis *Tarraconem* PV.—*stoicosis* three P. F 1st. C. V. 1, 5 L.  
 H. GA.—*stercosis* 4 L.—*stationibus* R.—*hosticosis* conj. SB. which is a barbarism: EG.  
 perhaps some Ms. might have had *hostico* cis. ED. <sup>5</sup> E. three P. N. V. 3, 4 L. HF. F.—  
*Athanagrum* C. B. BR.—*Athanagram* HV.—*Athanagiam* G. D. C. the same as *Athenasia*,  
 afterwards 'Lerida.' MC. CE.—'Manrega' according to others; 'Aytona,' ST. or 'Tar-  
 rega.' TA. <sup>1</sup> om. E. <sup>6</sup> *deditionemque* V. 1 L. HF. but cf. xxxii, 33; xl, 35. R.  
<sup>8</sup> *Ausetanos* V. HV.—*Ausetanos* 1 L.—*Auxetanos* 3 L.—*Ausitanos* 4 L.—*jam Lusitanos*  
 (and om. in) HF.—*Cosetanos* conj. DJ. but the *Ausetani* of Livy appear to have been differ-  
 ently situated from those mentioned by Pliny, who were more remote from the Ebro. D.  
<sup>9</sup> ed. AS.—*urbem* three P. F. 3—5 L. GA. HV. N. cf. VO, Gr. vi, 22; D. xxiv, 28, c.—  
*quum jam urbem* B.—*urbem quum jam* R. <sup>7</sup> 3 L. B 1st.—*ad ad. al.* <sup>9</sup> *prope* F. cf. 58, d. D.

*fortuna fuit, minime tuti sunt homines; quia,  
 quod neglexeris, incautum atque apertum  
 habes:* &c. xxv, 38; ἡ πλείονος δὲ βλάβη  
 ψαμα παραφρονέει. In τοῦ πολλοῦ οὐδ' ἄλλου,  
 οὐδ' ἰσχυρίων ὄμμα ἀφρονίᾳ μετατρέσσεται  
 Thuc. i, 122; compare Xen. H. iv, 8, 18 sq.  
 The same moral is contained in the fable of

The one-eyed Stag.

5 Cf. vi, 28; xxiii, 36; R. xxv, 9. D.

6 Namely, Hasdrubal. S.

7 These were not very different either in  
 their make or in their use. C. cf. 7, n. 6;  
 xxxiv, 17. Some made the difference con-  
 sist in the *pluteus* sloping but one way,

sola ignibus aliquoties coniectis ab hoste etiam tutamentum P. C. Scipio fuerit. postremo cum Amusitus princeps eorum ad Has-<sup>T. S. Longus</sup>drubalem profugisset, viginti argenti talentis pacti<sup>1</sup> deduntur<sup>2</sup>. Tarraconem in hiberna reditum est.

- 62 Romæ et<sup>3</sup> circa urbem multa ea hieme prodigia<sup>1</sup> facta<sup>2</sup> Prodigies. aut, quod evenire solet motis semel in religionem animis, multa nuntiata et temere credita sunt, in quib<sup>3</sup> ingenuum infantem semestrem in foro<sup>2</sup> olitorio<sup>c</sup> 'triumphum'<sup>d</sup> clama-<sup>V. i, 6, 5;</sup> māsse; et foro boario<sup>5</sup> bovem in tertiam contignationem<sup>C. i, 456.</sup> sua sponte escendisse<sup>e</sup>, atque inde tumultu habitatorum<sup>C. i, 421.</sup> territorum sese dejecisse; et navium speciem de cælo afful-<sup>xliv, 2.</sup> sisse<sup>f</sup>; et ædem Spei<sup>4</sup>, quæ est in foro olitorio, fulmine ictam; et Lanuvii<sup>g</sup> hastam<sup>h</sup> se commovisse, et corvum in C. ii, 27. ædem Junonis devolâsse atque in ipso pulvinario<sup>5</sup> conse-<sup>disse</sup>; et in agro Amiternino multis locis hominum specie<sup>1</sup> C. i, 319. procul candida veste visos<sup>1</sup>, nec cum ullo congressos; et in

<sup>1</sup> pactis V. 1 L. GA. <sup>2</sup> deducuntur (placing the full stop before in) 1, 3 P. F. C. 1, 3 L. H. D. N 1st. V. GA. <sup>3</sup> em. G. cf. Obseq. de Prod. 112; HS, on V. P. i, 3; also i, 38; xxxvi, 14; xxxix, 25. D.—aut Mss. <sup>4</sup> D, on Sil. i, 13; CO, on S. J. 80, 5.—in quis om. 1 L.—in foro...clamasse om. C. <sup>5</sup> boario Val. Max. (PZ. TO.) D. <sup>6</sup> is triumphus (both here and in Val. Max.) conj. in Obs. Misc. t. v, p. 201; cf. xxiv, 10; the is being absorbed by the end of the preceding word; D. and ST. Hor. O. iv, 2, 49 sq. ED. but cf. Ov. Am. i, 2, 25; also xlv, 38; xxii, 1; Cic. Div. ii, 40. R. <sup>7</sup> P. F.—scandisse cet. Mss. <sup>8</sup> effulsisse H.—offulsisse conj. BU, on Q. Decl. ix, 7a cf. nn, on Sil. xiii, 114. D. <sup>9</sup> F. C. V. H. 1, 2 L. em. for there Juno Sospita had a temple; Cic. for Mur. 41. SB.—Lavinii cet. Mss. cf. S, on viii, 13. It is remarkable that the modern name of Lanuvium is 'Civita Lavinia' or Città della Vigna. CR. <sup>10</sup> em. cf. xxiv, 10; xl, 19. (Homer and others attribute a spear to Juno.) SB. This is well illustrated by coins of the Proculian clan, which represent Juno as having goat's horns and armed with a spear: D. sospitam videt cum pelle caprina, cum hasta, cum scutulo, cum calceolis repandis; Cic. Nat. D. i, 29. HV, Th. Mor. i, p. 360. The ancients, indeed, placed a spear by way of sceptre in the hands of many deities. RQ, cap. 19.—hostiam Mss. <sup>11</sup> species HF. N.—speciem 5 L. R. GA. <sup>12</sup> visas HF. cf. xxiv, 10. Our author uses indefinite language lest he should inadvertently offend these mysterious beings. dæmonas aërios, genios, or nescio quos may be understood. Thus situs est, quemcumque eum dici jus fasque est, super Numicium flumen: Jovem Indigetem appellant; i, 2. G.

whereas the vinea consisted of two slanting sides meeting at the top; DM, 2496 (where Ley is printed by mistake for Vegetius); in which case the pluteus would be presented with its broadside to the besieged; the vinea with its gable-end: but of the former engine there appears to have been more than one kind. ED. see F.

1 On the prodigies recorded by Livy, see HY, O. A. iii, 198—215; 255—274; STG, Prod. R. From the language which our author holds here, [xxiv, 10, ED.] xxvii, 23; but, above all, in xliii, 13, he appears not to give implicit credit to every superstitious report, though he professes to be so old-

fashioned as to treat with respect the religious prejudices of his forefathers. C.

2 The herb-market was without the Carmental gate between the Capitol and the river; R. in the eighth ward of the city.

3 The Ox-market was in the eleventh ward of the city, between the Circus maximus and the river. R.

4 This was built by M. Attilius Calatinus, consul 495 and 498 Y. R. cf. xxiv, 47; xxv, 7; Cic. Leg. ii, 11; Tac. A. ii, 49. R.

5 'The sacred couch' used in the ceremonial of the lectisternium; v, 52; xxii, 1; xxiv, 10; xxxi, 8; &c. R.

P. C. Scipio Piceno lapidibus pluvisse<sup>k</sup>; et Cære sortes<sup>6</sup> attenuatas<sup>l</sup>; T. S. Longus

et in Gallia lupum vigili gladium e vagina raptum abstulisse. ob cetera prodigia libros<sup>7</sup> adire decemviri jussi: C. i, 279. quod autem lapidibus pluvisset in Piceno, novemdiale Expiatory rites. sacrum<sup>8</sup> edictum, et subinde aliis procurandis prope tota civitas operata fuit<sup>9</sup>. jam primum omnium urbs lustrata est<sup>10</sup>, hostiæque majores<sup>11</sup>, quibus editum<sup>m</sup> est, diis cæsæ; et donum ex auri pondo quadraginta Lanuvium ad Junonis<sup>12</sup> portatum est; et signum æneum matronæ<sup>13</sup> Junoni C. i, 204. in Aventino dedicaverunt<sup>n</sup>; et lectisternium<sup>14</sup> Cære, ubi

<sup>k</sup> F. Prisc. x, 881. so *pluvisset*, below, F. HV. <sup>l</sup> P. i. e. *ισχυροτέλειος* or *μυροτέλειος*: Ov. A. A. i, 735; Pliny xxxvi, 6; Mart. xiv, 114. Soothsayers and professors of onirromancy regarded it as portending good when what was seen appeared larger than ordinary; cf. Pliny xxviii, 2; Her. viii, 137; whereas the attenuation and lessening of objects was looked upon as an evil prognostic; Artem. On. see Genesis xli. SM. PZ. *Servilium familia habet trientem sacrum, cui summa cum cura magnificentique sacra quotannis faciunt, quem ferunt alias crevisse, alias decrevisse videri, et ex eo aut honorem aut diminutionem familie significari*; Plin. xxxiv, 14; G. Hor. O. i, 34, 13. ED.—*extenuata* F. C. V. 1, 3—5 L. H. GA. HV.—*extenuatas* al.—*extenuatas* conj. here and below, and xxii, 1. L. pr. GT. VD. adv. AH. TU. <sup>m</sup> xli, 13; xlii, 2; G. 'it was given out.' vii, 6; R. viz. 'from the books of fate,' RS. xxii, 10; xxix, 10; xxx, 2; xl, 45; xlv, 34; &c. BU, on Lact. M. iv, 1; nn, on Suet. i, 18; and ii, 72. D.—*edictum* al. Mss. <sup>n</sup> em. RB.—*edicaverunt* P.—*hedicaverunt* V.—*edicaverunt* cet. Mss.

6 These were little tablets or tickets, or slips of wood, marked with certain characters or words, which used to be kept at particular temples in chests of olive wood: Suet. iii, 63; *sortes Prænestinas in robore insculptas præcærum litterarum notis . . . ex olea arcam esse factam; easque conditas sortes, quæ hodie pueri manus miscentur atque ducuntur*; Civ. Div. ii, 41; L. ib. 32; i, 18; 34. When any one wished to consult them, they were mixed together in an urn and afterwards drawn out one by one. DN. Cic. Verr. ii, § 127. C. cf. AD. Juv. i, 82, note.

7 The Sibylline books mentioned below: cf. iii, 10; v, 50; x, 47; xxii, 9; 36; xxv, 12; xxxi, 12; xxxiv, 56; xlii, 2. They are said to have been purchased by Tarquin from the Sibyl of Cumæ and consigned by him to the custody of noble duumvirs; Dion. iv, 62. Ten keepers were appointed 386 Y. R. cf. vi, 37. Sylla raised the number to fifteen. On critical emergencies like the present, a decree of the senate was issued for consulting these venerable records. R. cf. x, 8; RS. v, 13.

8 That is, as he explains it elsewhere, *feriæ per novem dies agebantur*, i, 31. R.

9 'Was busily engaged,' i, 31; iv, 60; 69; cf. Sil. ii, 70; 673; Tac. A. ii, 14;

(L.) iii, 43; Pliny xxvi, 2. R. D. It is a word peculiarly used of religious ceremonies. MD. cf. PG, on V. M. vi, 6, 1. BKH, on Tib. ii, 5, 95; BY, on H. O. iii, 14, 16; DU. BR, i, p. 19; VL, on Gr. C. 42; TN, on F. St. iv, 7, 44; PA, on Pr. ii, 33, 2. D.

10 The lustral sacrifice consisted of a hog, a sheep, and a bull (*suovetaurile*), which were led in procession round the boundaries of the city, and then slain: cf. i, 28; xxxv, 9; xl, 6; xlii, 20; xlv, 16; Tac. A. xiii, 24; Pol. iv, 21; SM, on Vop. Aur. 20; HY, on V. E. v, 75; and on Tib. ii, 1, 1; R. SV, on V. E. iii, 77. C.

11 So called in contradistinction to 'sucklings,' xxii, 1; C. xxvii, 4; R. xxxvii, 3; GB.

12 Understand *ædem*, as in i, 33; 41; ii, 51; x, 23; ii, 7; iii, 48, &c. *Is* 'Adamas' [mê] Hom. Il. z 379; cf. viii, 14; Sil. viii, 360; xiii, 364. R.

13 Either *sterna*, or *matrona tonantis*, Ov. F. vi, 33: cf. nn. on Hor. O. iii, 4, 59. R.

14 In this ceremony, the images of the deities were placed on couches round the altars, which were furnished with meats from the victims slain on the occasion. The duumvirs, or decemvirs for performing sacred

sortes attenuatæ<sup>o</sup> erant, imperatum; et supplicatio For-  
 tunæ in Algido; Romæ quoque et lectisternium Juventati<sup>p</sup> et supplicatio<sup>15</sup> ad ædem Herculis nominatim, deinde  
 universo populo circa omnia pulvinaria indicta; et Genio  
 majores<sup>16</sup> hostiæ cæsæ quinque; et C. Atilius Serranus  
 prætor 'vota<sup>17</sup> suscipere' jussus, 'si in decem annos res  
 'publica' eodem stetisset statu.' hæc procurata vota ex  
 libris Sibyllinis magna ex parte levaverant religione<sup>r</sup>  
 animos.

- 63 Consulum designatorum alter Flaminius, cui æ legiones  
 quæ Placentiæ hibernabant sorte evenerant, edictum<sup>1</sup> et  
 litteras ad consulem<sup>2</sup> misit ut 'is exercitus idibus Martiis<sup>3</sup>  
 'Arimini<sup>4</sup> adesset in castris.' huic in provincia consulatum<sup>51</sup>

\* P. RE. PE. ME. F. C.—*extenuatæ* cet. P. RE. PE. ME. F. C. V. H. cf. i, 55;  
 v, 54; xxxvi, 36. G.—*Juventuti* 1, 3, 5 L. HF. R. GA. HV. N.—*Juventat* al. P. RE. PE. ME. F. C. V. H. cf. i, 55;  
 some MSS.—whence *populus Romanus* al.—and *republican* H. P. F. C. H. E.—  
*regionis* HF.—*religionis* LI. V. 1 L. D. thus *levare curarum*: *sermonis falli*, Plaut.  
 Ep. ii. 2, 55; *quiescere pugna*, Quadr. in A. Gell. ix, 13. L. COL, on Ap. M. v, 70: but  
 such Grecisms are not usual in Livy. D. *nec tamen ludorum primum initium procurandis*  
*religionibus datum, aut religione animis aut corpora morbis levavit*, vii, 3; G. xxxix, 16;  
 opposed to *cumulare religiones animis*; xlii, 20. R.

rites, were the first to partake of the feast; next in order came the triumvirs superintending banquets; and sometimes the senators themselves. On some occasions a public feast followed. R. AD. C. The banquet prepared for goddesses was properly called *lectisternium*; Tac. A. xv, 44; *Jovis epula*, *ipsum in lectulo, Junonem et Minervam in sellis ad carnem incituri*; V. Max. ii, 1, 2. cf. note 5; and xxii, 10; RY. GR. (cf. also SN, on Julian Cæs. near the beginning,) but neither there nor in v, 13; does Livy make this distinction. He speaks of a *lectisternium* to *Juventas*, just below, and to the Idæan Mother, xxix, 14. But Valerius is speaking of a banquet of Jove, which was given on occasion of the games, (cf. Liv. xxv, 2; FAB, i, 6;) and could only be held in the Capitol. (L. v, 52.) The *lectisternia* were not confined to any particular spot and were celebrated by direction of the decemvirs from the Sibylline books on special occasions; vii, 27; xxii, 1; and it appears from this last passage that they were sometimes followed by a public feast. DU.

15 This word frequently is synonymous with *gratulatio*, and signifies 'a thanksgiving,' iii, 63; xxxiv, 7; at other times it denotes 'supplications,' and is joined with *obsecrationes*; cf. iii, 5; 7; iv, 21; xxi, 17, 7;

xxxi, 8 sq; xlii, 20. R.

16 As 'to the Genius of the city;' cf. Sil. ii, 584 sq; vi, 283; xiii, 124; MI, on Hor. O. iii, 17, 14 sq. R.

17 'Vows, which he should be bound to pay in case &c.' RS.

1 Edicere is literally 'to speak out,' xxx, 5; Plaut. Amph. ii, 2, 184; Sal. C. 48; G. (CO.) xliii, 4; Cic. Am. 16; D. applied to judges it means 'to give a verdict' or 'to pronounce sentence;' applied to magistrates 'to issue orders, either verbally or by writing publicly set forth.' cf. xii, 2; E, C. C. R.

2 Sempronius. R.

3 The ides of March was then the day on which magistrates entered upon office, ST. xxii, 1; as the day before the ides was that for resigning office, xxx, 39. R.

4 Etruria fell to Flaminius as his province, and Ariminum to Servilius. But it was settled that both the consuls with their united forces should march to oppose Hannibal in Liguria, where he was apparently waiting for them. Contrary to their expectation, however, he marched silently by night over the mountains into Etruria, leaving his cavalry in the camp. The consuls then separated, Flaminius marching off to Arretium and Servilius remaining on the spot. G.

P.C. Scipio inire consilium erat, memori veterum certaminum cum  
T.S. Longus patribus, quæ tribunus plebis<sup>5</sup> et quæ postea consul<sup>6</sup>,  
 FS. xx, 19; prius de consulatu qui abrogabatur, dein de triumpho  
 47; S. iv, habuerat; invisus etiam patribus ob novam legem<sup>7</sup>, quam  
 706 sqq. Q. Claudius tribunus plebis adversus senatum<sup>8</sup>, uno patrum  
 adjuvante C. Flaminius, tulerat, 'ne quis senator<sup>9</sup>, cuive'  
 'senator<sup>4</sup> pater<sup>c</sup> fuisset, maritimam navem, quæ plus  
 'quam trecentarum amphorarum<sup>8</sup> esset, haberet.' id satis  
 habitum ad fructus ex agris vectandos: quæstus<sup>9</sup> omnis  
 patribus indecorus visus. res per summam contentionem  
 acta invidiam apud nobilitatem suasori<sup>10</sup> legis Flaminius,  
 favorem apud plebem alterumque inde consulatum pe-  
 perit. ob hæc ratus auspiciis ementiendis<sup>f</sup> Latinarumque

<sup>a</sup> atque ad. P. F. C. 1, 4, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. al.—atque ut ad. 3 L.—adverso senatu (cf. xxxiii, 23; xlii, 22; vi, 42;) conj. G. cf. also 10; xxxix, 41; i, 46; Sall. J. 84. D. —or adversante senatu (which, being written by mistake, advers-senatu-ante, was then made adversus senatum atque) G. D. <sup>b</sup> senatorum GA. HF. HV. <sup>c</sup> em. RL. ST.—qui B 1st.—quinc cet. Mas. <sup>d</sup> em. RL.—senatorius conj. ST.—senatoris Mas. <sup>e</sup> filius conj. P. but then the verb should be esset. ST. <sup>f</sup> MO. 2 P. B. C. F. GA. H. HF. 2, 3 L. It must be borne in mind that our author is here representing the opinion of Flaminius: GL. and that the soothsayers were in the patrician interest and well-inclined to abuse their art to crush an aspiring plebeian. ST. *ementita auspicia*. Cic. Ph. ii, 35; GB. are those which the soothsayers falsely asserted to exist: FA. Cic. Div. i, 16; Ph. ii, 33; iii, 4; Dom. 48;

5 Q. Fabius Maximus consul iterum, Sp. Carvilio collega quiescente, quod potuit, C. Flaminius tribunus plebis restitit, agrum Picenum et Gallicum viritum contra senatus auctoritatem dividendi; Cic. Sen. 4; cum Flaminius tribunus plebis legem de Gallico agro viritum dividendo promulgasset invito senatu, precibus minisque ejus resistens ac ne exercitu quidem adversus se conscripto, si in eadem sententia perseveraret, obstritus, postquam pro rostris ei legem jam ferenti pater manum iniecit, privato fractus imperio, descendit e rostris: V. Max. v, 4, 5; Pol. ii, 21; Cic. Inv. ii, 17; S. id. Br. 14; D. id. Ac. ii, 6; Leg. iii, 9; Div. i, 35; iii, 32. R. RO, H. R. xii. C.

6 Y. R. 529 with P. Furius Philus. The augurs having stated that there was a flaw in the election, the senate immediately sent off despatches to the consuls, (xxii, 3, n. 14, ED.) who had already marched against the Insubres, bidding them return to Rome at once and abdicate office without presuming to act in their official capacity. Flaminius did not open the letter till he had defeated the Gauls: Pol. ii, 32 sq. He then returned to Rome as conqueror and with rich spoils, but a triumph was denied him: whereupon

he triumphed as a private person, and was then compelled to lay down his office; Plut. Marc. p. 299; S. R. xxii, 14.

7 Cf. Cic. Ver. v, 18; CJ, Obs. vi, 38; E. V. M. iii. DU. R.

8 The Romans distinguished the size of their merchant vessels by the number of amphoræ they would contain; as modern vessels are distinguished by their tonnage. ST. cf. MN, on Cic. Div. xii, 15; HD, on Pl. vi, 22, 24; FO, on Mela p. 280. R. The amphora was little more than seven gallons; a ton is forty cubic feet.

9 After the first Punic war the senators purchased estates in Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica; and, under the pretence of importing the produce of these estates, were more extensively engaged in commercial transactions, than was consistent with the dignity of their order. DU. cf. E, C. C. on negotiator. R.

10 The first proposer of a law was called inventor ii, 56; auctor is often used in the same sense, but is generally applied to the person, who lent the weight of his influence and authority to carrying the enactment; cf. xxii, 25: suasor is here taken in this latter sense. R.

feriarum<sup>10</sup> mora<sup>11</sup> et consularibus aliis impedimentis retenturos se in urbe, simulato itinere privatus<sup>12</sup> clam in provinciam abiit. ea res ubi palam facta est, novam insuper iram infestis jam ante patribus movit. 'non cum senatu modo, sed jam cum diis immortalibus C. Flaminium bellum gerere. consulem ante<sup>13</sup> inauspicato factum revocantibus ex ipsa acie<sup>14</sup> diis<sup>15</sup> atque hominibus<sup>16</sup> non paruisse; nunc conscientia spectorum<sup>17</sup> et Capitolium et sollemnem votorum nuncupationem fugisse<sup>18</sup>, ne die initi magistratus Jovis optimi maximi templum adiret; ne senatum invisus ipse et sibi uni invisum videret consuleretque; ne Latinas indiceret, Jovique Latiari<sup>1</sup> sollemne sacrum in monte<sup>1</sup> faceret; ne auspicato<sup>17</sup> profectus in Capitolium ad vota nuncupanda,

P. C. Scipio  
T. S. Longus

He sets off  
privately  
for his province.

G. cf. *auspicium mentiri*, x, 40; *ementiri fulsa naufragia*, xxv, 3. D.—*ementiendus* HV. al. H.—*emendis* 1, 3 P. 1, 4, 5 L. V. al. H.—*habendis* V marg.—*emendandis* conj. SB.—*petendis* R. N. pr. or *repetendis* (cf. xli, 16) conj. S. 3 *arce* conj. CL. contrary to the fact. D. <sup>1</sup> em. (viz. *daorumque et hominum*) G.—*conscientias praetorum* Mss.—*conscientias praetorum* conj. MN. S. <sup>1</sup> Cf. Cic. Mil. 31; Varro, L. L. 16; DU. Suet. iv, 22; (CS. GV. BU.) OU, on Luc. i, 198. D. <sup>1</sup> Albano ad. some Edd. unnecessarily; cf. xrv, 12; xi, 45; C. xxii, 1; xlii, 22. D.

10 Tarquin the second collected all the people of Latium, to the number of 47 towns, into one grand league, of which Rome was the head; and which, from that time forward, was annually renewed on the Alban mount (where the king had built a temple to Latian Jove) upon a certain day fixed by the chief magistrates. This was generally in the commencement of the year, before the newly-appointed authorities departed for their provinces. The ratification of the league, by the delegates from the several states, was celebrated with sacrifices, feasts, and games. For which purpose Tarquin dedicated one day; a second was added after the expulsion of the kings; a third on the reconciliation of the patricians and plebeians 261 Y. R. and a fourth on the admission of plebeians to the consulship. cf. i, 49—53; v, 17; ix, 8; xxi, 1; xxv, 12; xli, 16; xlii, 35; Plut. Cam. end; Dion. iv, 25 sq; 45—50. C. R.

11 'By detaining him to preside at the Latian festival, and to discharge other consular duties.' ST.

12 'Private' persons are opposed to kings, i, 40; or to magistrates and others in high authority, ii, 56; (where the tribunes of the commons are so called): consequently, to a general during his triumph, xxxviii, 50; or, lastly, to pontiffs and flamens, v, 52. Flaminius, though consul elect, had not been inaugurated. R.

13 'On the former occasion.' R.

14 Viz. 'by means of the auspices.' R.

15 'The senate.' R.

16 The consul who was to enter upon office received in the morning the compliments of the senate and people at his own house; thence he was conducted in procession to the Capitol, where he vowed to the gods sacrifices, temples, and the like, according to the success with which they should crown his administration, xli, 10; 27; xlii, 49; xlv, 12; BR. i, 168; at the same time he immolated an ox to Jove. He then entered on his office by holding a meeting of the senate, to which he referred matters of immediate urgency, ix, 8; and first, the celebration of the Latian festival, and other religious affairs; Cic. ad Q. p. Red. 5; Gell. xiv, 7; afterwards, other public business was discussed, and, in particular, the sending out or recalling the commanders of the provinces, and the levying or disbanding of forces; xxii, 1; Cic. Ph. vi, 1. Before the meeting broke up, the new consul took an oath to observe and maintain the laws; xxxi, 50. His next care was to celebrate the Latian festival; xxiv, 26; Tac. A. iii, 59; iv, 36. When the consul left the city, he wore his military robes, and was accompanied out of respect by a large retinue. R. ST.

17 'After previously taking the auspices;' i, 36; v, 21; vi, 41; xlii, 12; Tac. A. xi,

P. C. Scipio 'paludatus inde<sup>a</sup> cum lictoribus in provinciam iret. lixæ<sup>18</sup>  
 T. S. Longus 'modo sine insignibus, sine lictoribus profectum clam,  
 'furtim, haud aliter quam si exsilii causa solum vertisset<sup>19</sup>.  
 'magis pro maiestate videlicet imperii<sup>20</sup> Arimini quam  
 'Romæ magistratum initurum, et in deversorio hospitali  
 Unanimous 'quam apud penates suos prætextam sumpturum.' 'revo-  
 decree of 'candum' universi 'retrahendumque' censuerunt, 'et cogen-  
 the Senate 'dum omnibus prius præsentem in deos hominesque fungi  
 for his re- 'officii quam ad exercitum et in provinciam iret.' in eam  
 recall : legationem (legatos enim mitti placuit) Q. Terentius et M.  
 which he Antistius profecti nihilo magis eum moverunt quam priori  
 disregards. consulatu litteræ moverant ab senatu missæ. paucos post  
 S. v, 63 sqq; dies magistratum iniit, immolantique ei vitulus jam ictus e  
 xvi, 265. manibus sacrificantium sese cum proripuisset<sup>21</sup>, multos cir-  
 cumstantes cruore respersit. fuga procul etiam major apud  
 ignaros quid<sup>22</sup> trepidaretur, et concursatio fuit. id a pleris-  
 B.C. 217— que in<sup>a</sup> omen magni terroris acceptum. legionibus inde.  
 Y.R. 535. duabus a Sempronio prioris anni consule, duabus a  
 Consuls, Cn. C. Atilio prætore acceptis, in Etruriam per Apennini tra-  
 Servilius, C. Flaminius 2. mites<sup>23</sup> exercitus duci est coeptus.

<sup>a</sup> *deinde* D. but *inde* means 'from the Capitol.' D. <sup>1</sup> om. cf. Tac. A. i, 28. G.—as  
 conj. DU. cf. x, 11; xlix, ep. D. but cf. 32, 4. R.

27; Juv. x, 336; [note; ED.] so likewise  
*augurato*, i, 18; *auspicato* also signifies 'aus-  
 piciously,' xli, 18. R.

18 Hyperbole: 'the vilest man,' 'not  
 even a common soldier, but a soldier's ser-  
 vant.' ST.

19 *Vertere* or *mutare solum* 'to quit one's  
 country,' iii, 13; 58; xliii, 2. R.

20 'In a manner more worthy of the  
 dignity of the consular office:' C. *videlicet*,  
 like *divus*, implying irony.

21 It was considered very unlucky if a  
 victim, on the point of sacrifice, made its  
 escape: Suet. i, 59; vii, 18; Tac. H. iii, 56;  
 Lamp. Al. Sev. 60; V. Max. i, 6. Dio xli,  
 182; Amm. xxiii, MD. For the phrase, cf.  
 iii, 17; viii, 28; CO, on S. C. 32. D.

22 *Trepidare*, *trahere*, *horrens*, &c. are  
 often joined with an accusative, after the  
 manner of the Greek idiom; cf. xxii, 27.  
*propter* may be understood. R.

23 Cf. Cic. Ph. xii, 11. R.

## BOOK XXII.

### EPITOME.

HANNIBAL per continuas vigilias in paludibus oculo amisso venit in Etruriam; per quas paludes quadriduo et tribus noctibus sine ulla requie iter fecit. C. Flaminius consul, homo temerarius, contra auspicia profectus, signis militaribus effossis quæ tolli non poterant, et ab equo quem conscenderat per caput devolutus, insidiis ab Hannibale circumventus ad Trasimenum lacum cum exercitu cæsus est. sex millia quæ eruperant, fide ab Maharbale data, perfidia Hannibalis viacta sunt. cum ad nuntium cladis Romæ luctus esset, duæ matres ex insperato<sup>1</sup> receptis filiis gaudio mortuæ sunt. ob hanc cladem ex Sibyllinis libris ver sacrum votum. cum deinde Q. Fabius Maximus dictator adversus Hannibalem missus nollet acie cum eo configere, ne contra ferocem tot victoriis hostem territum adversis præliis militem pugnæ committeret, et opponendo se tantummodo conatus Hannibalis impediret, M. Minucius magister equitum, ferox et temerarius, criminando dictatorem tanquam segnem et timidum effecit ut populi jussu æquaretur ei cum dictatore imperium; divisoque exercitu, cum iniquo loco conflisset et in maximo discrimine legiones ejus essent, superveniente cum exercitu Fabio Maximo discrimine liberatus est. quo beneficio victus castra cum eo junxit, et patrem eum salutavit, idemque facere milites jussit. Hannibal vastata Campania, inter Casilinum oppidum et Calliculam montem a Fabio clausus, sarmentis ad cornua bouum alligatis et incensis præsidium Romanorum, quod Calliculam insidebat, fugavit, et sic transgressus est saltum. idemque Q. Fabii Maximi dictatoris, cum circumposita ureret, agro pepercit, ut illum

<sup>1</sup> v, 23; xlv, 5; V. Pat. ii, 112; ex *ἑλκυστον* Her. i, 111, n. 94; *ἡ ἀπερδαίνου* vii, composito i, 9; ex *improvisio* vi, 33; D. *ἡ* 204, n. 39; i, 108, n. 57; 60, n. 23 and 29. *ED.*

tanquam proditorem suspectum faceret. Emilio deinde Paulo et Terentio Varrone consulibus et ducibus cum maxima clade adversus Hannibalem ad Cannas pugnatum est; cæsaque eo prælio Romanorum quadraginta quinque millia, cum Paulo consule et senatoribus octoginta<sup>a</sup>, consularibus atque prætoribus aut ædilibus triginta. post quam cladem cum a nobilibus adolescentibus propter desperationem consilium de relinquenda Italia iniretur, P. Cornelius Scipio tribunus militum, qui postea Africanus nuncupatus est, stricto super capita deliberantium ferro juravit 'se pro hoste habiturum eum qui in verba sua non 'jurasset,' effecitque ut omnes 'non relictum iri a se Italiam' jurejurando adstringerentur. præterea trepidationem urbis et luctum et res in Hispania meliore eventu gestas continet. Opimia et Flordia Vestales virgines incesti damnatæ sunt. propter paucitatem vero militum servorum octo millia armata sunt. captivi, cum potestas esset redimendi, redempti non sunt. Varroni obviam itum est, et gratiæ actæ quod de re publica non desperasset.

Cn Servilius JAM ver appetebat<sup>1</sup>, cum<sup>a</sup> Hannibal ex hibernis<sup>2</sup> movit,  
C. Flamin. 2 et nequicquam<sup>b</sup> ante conatus transcendere Apenninum  
xxi, 58 sq; intolerandis frigoribus, et cum ingenti periculo moratus  
P. iii, 77. ac metu. Galli, quos prædæ populationumque conciverat  
Hannibal unpopular spes, postquam pro eo ut ipsi ex alieno agro raperent  
with the agerentque<sup>3</sup>, suas terras sedem belli esse premique utrius-  
Gauls; P. que partis exercituum hibernis viderunt<sup>c</sup>, verterunt retro in  
iii, 78. Hannibalem ab Romanis odia; petitusque sæpe principum  
insidiis, ipsorum inter se fraude, eadem levitate qua con-

<sup>a</sup> nonaginta pl. Mss. <sup>a</sup> 1 L. GA. PO. AL. AC. V.—quæ F. C. 3, 4 L. HV. H. V. PT. FA. PN.—et B. HF. VK.—neque 5 L.—atque [from the reading of several of the best Mss, appetebat quæ] conj. cf. Her. iii, 76, n. 4. ED. <sup>b</sup> em V.—ut neque eo qui jam PT.—et neque eo qui jam F. V. 4 L. H. GA.—et neque eo qui C.—et neque eo quia jam 1 L.—et neque eo quo jam 3 L. HF.—et neque eo quod jam B.—et præterquam quod jam 5 L. <sup>c</sup> ant. Edd. G.—viderent Mss. CU.

1 'Was coming on;' v, 19; 44; vii, 26; viii, 38; x, 20 sq; xxix, 10; xxxiv, 13; Plaut. Aul. i, 1, 36. R. *ἰσχυρῶς* δὲ τῆς *ἰσχυρῆς* *ἑως*, Pol. S.

2 Hannibal had taken up his winter quarters in Cisalpine Gaul, having returned thither from Liguria. GL.

3 *Rapiunt feruntque*, Virg. Æ. ii, 374. *Ferre* and *agere* (iii, 37; x, 34; xxii, 3; xxxiii, 13; xxxviii, 15; 18; xxxix, 54; xl, 49;) or *portare* and *agere* (xxiv, 16; xxxviii, 18;) correspond to *ἄγω* and *φέρειν* in Greek, (Xen. Cyr. iii, 72; 76; An. ii, 6; v, 5; H. iii, 2, [14; and 30; ED.] Dion.

H. iii, 31; iv, 39; v, 281; ix, 583;) *ἄγω* καὶ *φέρειν* διαφέρει· *ἄγεται* μὲν γὰρ τὰ *ἰμψυχα*, *φίεται* δὲ τὰ *ἄψυχα*, Ammon. de Dif. Voc. p. 2. cf. CM, r. v. Her. "ἄγω:" ER, Ad. "molesti" p. m. 1317; T, xxvii, 32. C. D. ST. R. Suid. "φέρειν:" Hom. Il. B 301; E 484. WS. VG, v, 4, 7; 13, 10; Joseph. i, p. 102, r; (HV.) *λίγισται* ὡς ἐπὶ πολὺ *ἄγισται* μὲν τὰ *ἰμψυχα* καὶ *βαδιστά*, *φίεσται* δὲ τὰ *βαρυστά*, Eustath. *boves multos inter ceteram agrestem prædam agebat*, 16; Her. i, 88, n. 55; 166, n. 1; vi, 90, n. 75; add Hom. Il. i 590; Dem. Ph. i, 12.



senserant consensum indicantium<sup>4</sup>, servatus erat, et mu- Cn Servilius  
tando nunc vestem nunc tegumenta capitis<sup>5</sup>, errore<sup>6</sup> etiam C. Flamin.2  
sese ab insidiis munierat. ceterum hic quoque ei timor  
causa fuit maturius movendi ex hibernis.

Per idem tempus Cn. Servilius consul Romæ idibus  
Martii magistratum iniiit<sup>7</sup>. ibi cum de re publica rettu- The Ro-  
lisset, redintegrata in C. Flaminium invidia est. ' duos se mans com-  
' consules creâsse, unum habere. quod enim illi justum plain of  
' imperium, quod auspicium<sup>9</sup> esse<sup>8</sup>? magistratus id<sup>10</sup> a Flaminius.  
' domo, publicis privatisque penatibus, Latinis feriis actis, xxi, 63.  
' sacrificio in monte perfecto<sup>11</sup>, votis rite in Capitolio nun-  
' cupatis secum ferre. nec privatum auspicia sequi<sup>11</sup>, nec  
' sine auspiciis profectum in externo ea solo nova atque  
' integra concipere<sup>12</sup> posse.' augebant metum prodigia. ex Prodigies.  
pluribus simul locis nuntiata: in Sicilia militibus<sup>12</sup> aliquot  
spicula<sup>12</sup>, in Sardinia<sup>1</sup> autem<sup>1</sup> in muro circumeunti<sup>12</sup> vigi-  
lias<sup>1</sup> equiti<sup>1</sup> scipionem<sup>1</sup>, quem manu tenuerat<sup>1</sup>, arsisse, et  
littora crebris ignibus fulsisse, et scuta duo sanguine<sup>1</sup> sudâsse, PF. p. 174.

<sup>4</sup> pl. Mss. L. MD. GT.—ævet C. N. ant. Edd. with no stop.—om. H. <sup>5</sup> i, 31; D. cf. Her. iii, 79, n. 25; Plato R. P. 1, init. ED.—indictis E. cf. xxi, 63; but the consuls were not merely to fix, but to celebrate, the festival. D. <sup>6</sup> xxiii, 14; cf. v, 52. D.—peracto H. R. from gl. <sup>7</sup> nubibus L. <sup>8</sup> cecidisse ad. L. HV. <sup>9</sup> in Sardinia om. 3 L. <sup>10</sup> audez P. two MD. BA. RE. ME. F. 3 L. N.—audez 1 L.—sudes 4 L. H. B. HF. HV.—rudes 1, 2 P.—cudes al. Mss.—om. 3 P.—Sulcis (which is the name of one of the principal towns in the island) conj. GR. (adv. JA.) and C thinks the name of some town is here wanting. pr. R. That autem would ever have been so corrupted is unlikely. D. Is the word sudum here latent? Thus of Æneas and his friends it is said, arma inter nubem, ceti in regione serena, per sudum rutilare vident et pulsa tonare; Virg. Æ. viii, 528 sq. ED. <sup>11</sup> numero circumventi H. <sup>12</sup> om. GT. but cf. xxviii, 24; xxxii, 26; xxxiv, 9. G. <sup>13</sup> equite HF.—equites F. C. H.—equitem V.—equitum 3 L.—miti 3 P. from mi-[litis]... equi—[it] omitting all between the brackets. ED. <sup>14</sup> h. rūs l'pōdīas nīeris sīs rūs l'arūs dūmī- l'arūs, Pol. vi, 33. G. Sometimes, however, this duty was performed by tribunes, xxviii, 24; or lieutenants, or the general himself: cf. xlv, 37; Sall. J. 45. The knight might have had this staff as a badge of authority, like the vine branch of the centurions: L, M. R. v, 9. ST. <sup>15</sup> stipem R. <sup>16</sup> tenuerant H.—teneret 3 P.—tenuerit conj. ST. P F. H. two P. cf. xvii, 4; Sil. ii, 455; (D.) Or. iv, 15; Freculph. t. i, v, 7; V. Max. i, 6, 6. (PZ.) D.

<sup>4</sup> The same levity of temper, which had led them to conspire, led them also to betray their fellow-conspirators.' C.

<sup>5</sup> False hair.' According to Polybius, he had a great variety of wigs suited to different ages, which he was continually changing. C.

<sup>6</sup> By this artifice, which deceived and baffled the conspirators.' R. RS.

<sup>7</sup> The prætors for the year were these; M. Æm. Regillus for civic jurisdiction, M. Pompon. Matho for the foreign, T. Otac. Crassus for Sicily, A. Corn. Mammula for

Sardinia. C.

<sup>8</sup> 'True and lawful.' C.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. L, on Tac. A. iii, 59, and iv, 36. MD.

<sup>10</sup> Viz. imperium and auspicium. R.

<sup>11</sup> The sense is auspiciu non sequuntur privatum. C.

<sup>12</sup> He who had once taken the auspices at home, could renew them abroad as often as he pleased; but without this preliminary step, no auspices taken in a foreign land could be valid. C.

CaServilius et milites quosdam ictos fulminibus, et solis orbem minui  
 C. Flamin.<sup>2</sup> visum<sup>13</sup>; et Præneste ardentēs 'lapides' cælo cecidisse;  
 C. ii, 66. et Arpis parmas in cælo visas pugnātemque cum luna  
 O. iv, 15; solem; et Capenæ duas interdiu lunas ortas, et aquas  
 C. ii, 280. Cæretes 'sanguine mixtas fluxisse, fontemque ipsum' Her-  
 C. ii, 86. culis cruentis manasse sparsum maculis; et in 'Antiati'  
 xxviii, 11. metentibus cruentas in corbem<sup>14</sup> spicas cecidisse<sup>15</sup>; et  
 C. i, 288. Faleriis cælum findi<sup>15</sup> velut magno hiātu visum, quaque  
 xxi, 62; patuerit, ingens lumen effulsisse; sortes sua sponte attenu-  
 PF. p. 175. atas, unamque excidisse<sup>16</sup> ita scriptam *Mavors telum suum*  
*concutit*; et per idem tempus Romæ signum Martis Appia  
 C. ii, 199. via<sup>17</sup> ad simulacra luporum<sup>18</sup> sudasse; et Capusæ speciem  
 cæli ardentis fuisse lunæque<sup>19</sup> inter imbrem cadentis\*. inde  
 minoribus etiam dictu prodigiis fides habita<sup>a</sup>: capras lana-

—sanguinem cet. *Ms. sudare, flere, manare, pluere, stillare, rorare, &c.* admit of either case: cf. *H.S.* on O. M. vi, 312; *R. Juv.* vi, 623, n. <sup>13</sup> om. BR. <sup>14</sup> *lampades* BR. pr. [cf. *Lycosth.* in suppl. of J. Obseq. 31; *fax*, Obseq. 70; 105; 128; 131; (*OU.SF.*) *λαμπάδες*, Dio xiv, 278; liv, 534; Pliny H. N. ii, 26.] D. ST. but Plutarch says *λίθοις* in *εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ φλογμίνους φέρονται*. S. <sup>15</sup> P. F. C. cf. v, 50; 16; *Cærites* is the more usual form; vii, 19 sq; xxviii, 45; V. Max. i, 6, 5: the former from *Kaṛē*, the latter from *Kaṛē*; CV, ii, 2, 491. G. D. cf. xxii, 36. R. <sup>16</sup> *ipsorum* (i. e. 'of the Capenates,' understood from *Capenæ*; cf. *Same...orum*, xxxviii, 29;) F. V. 1 L. cf. also xxxiv, 26, for instances of a double genitive. D.—*ipsius* 4, 5 L. HV. GA. which may be gl. of *ipsorum*. D. —*frontemque ipsam* (perhaps of the great statue of Hercules in the Capitol, ix, 44;) conj. cf. *caput multis cicatricibus sparsum*, l, ep. R. <sup>17</sup> om. H. 1, 4, 5 L. R. GA. V 2d. *GE*. v *Antiati* (cf. iii, 6; vi, 14; viii, 34; xxxiii, 26; xli, 13.) em. G. cf. also viii, 11; FB. vi, 31; xxiii, 27; xxviii, 24; xli, 21; R. vii, 39; ii, 59; *OU*, on J. O. 130. The full expression in *Antiati agro* occurs, viii, 12. D.—*Anciagro* HF.—*Aricii* 4 L. cf. nn, on V. Max. i, 6, 5. D.—*Antii* cet. *Ms. apud Antium*, V. Max. Oros. Freculph. *scrip* *Arcius*, Plut. cf. xxviii, 11. G. D.—*agro* ad. 3 L. HV. B. from gl. <sup>18</sup> *decidisse* R. <sup>19</sup> ac P. F. N. pr. C. <sup>19</sup> *lanæque* conj. (cf. *OU*, on J. O. 111.) D. <sup>20</sup> *candentis* conj. S. i. e. 'shining bright.' pr. ST. <sup>a</sup> *adhibita* C. but *adhibere fidem* in the sense of *credere*, if not a barbarism, is not the Latinity of the Augustan age. SC, p. 38; (adv. BOR, Cog. p. 306, An. p. 7.) cf. nn, on C. Nep. ii, 7, 2. D.

13 A partial eclipse. C.

14 'The basket' used by reapers, i, 5. *spicas conjiciunt in corbem atque in aream mittunt;...infra manum stramentum, quod terra hæret, subsecatur; contra, quod cum spica stramentum hæret, corbibus in aream defertur*; Varro R. R. i, 50. R.

15 The same as *scindi, dividi, rumpi, discedere* Cic. D. i, 43; [*σχίζονται* St Mark i, 10. ED.] The sky too is cloudy: in a clear sky it would have been a favourable sign: Sil. i, 135; 535 sqq. R.

16 Cf. xxi, 42, f; R. nn, on Sil. xvi, 651. D. Plutarch confounds this with the preceding prodigy at Falerii. L. has in vain attempted to reconcile the two authors. PC, A. H. ix, 380.

17 Cf. ix, 29; Front. de Aq. 5; A. Vici.

V. I. 34; de Or. G. R. 8; Strabo v, 3, 6; 9; vi, 3, 7: *longarum regina viarum*, Stat. S. ii, 2, 12: R. CR, ii, 137. This statue of Mars is mentioned, Cic. ad Q. Fr. iii, 7. G.

18 These animals might be represented on the helmet or shield of Mars, as being sacred to that deity: hence *Martius lupus*, x, 27; Virg. *Æ.* ix, 566; *Martialis l.* Hor. O. i, 17, 9. R.

19 In matters which they wished to be brought to a speedy end, they used to sacrifice animals that were old and now in their decline; but in affairs which they wished to be augmented and confirmed, lesser animals that had not done growing. SV, on V. *Æ.* xii, 170. Cato speaks of *suavetauriis lactentia*, R. R. 142. D. *τίλαιος ἱεῖος* Her. vi, 57; Hom. Il. A 66; *ἱερταῖς* Soph. Tr. 773.

tas quibusdam factas, et gallinam in marem, gallum in Cn Servilius  
feminam sese vertisse. his, sicut erant nuntiata, expositis, C. Flamin. 2  
auctoribusque in curiam introductis, consul de religione  
patres consuluit. decretum ut 'ea prodigia partim majoribus Expiatory  
'hostiis<sup>19</sup> partim 'lactentibus<sup>a</sup> procurarentur, et uti sup- rites.  
'plicatio per triduum ad omnia pulvinaria haberetur;  
'cetera, cum decemviri libros inspexissent, ut ita fierent  
'quemadmodum cordi esse<sup>20</sup> divis<sup>c</sup> carminibus profarentur.'  
decemvirorum monitu decretum est, 'Jovi primum donum  
'fulmen aureum pondo quinquaginta fieret, Junoni Miner-  
'væque ex argento dona darentur, et Junoni reginæ  
'in Aventino Junonique Sospitæ Lanuvii majoribus hostiis  
'sacrificaretur; matronæque pecunia collata, quantam<sup>e</sup> con-  
'ferre cuique commodum esset, donum Junoni reginæ in  
'Aventinum ferrent, lectisterniumque fieret<sup>b</sup>; quin ut liber-  
'tinæ et 'ipsæ, unde Feroniæ<sup>21</sup> donum daretur, pecuniam  
'pro facultatibus suis conferrent.' hæc ubi facta, decemviri  
Ardeæ<sup>22</sup> in foro majoribus hostiis sacrificârunt. postremo C. ii, 21.  
Decembri<sup>23</sup> jam mense ad ædem Saturni Romæ immo-  
latum est, lectisterniumque imperatum (et eum<sup>d</sup> lectum  
senatores straverunt) et convivium publicum; ac per ur-  
bem "Saturnalia"<sup>24</sup> diem ac noctem clamatum<sup>f</sup>, populusque  
eum diem<sup>24</sup> festum habere ac servare in perpetuum jussus.

<sup>a</sup> om. conj. (cf. ii, 62, n. *femineam in speciem convertit* [convertisse occurs here in GA.]  
*masculus ales: paroque de pavo constitit ante oculos*; Aus. Ep. 69. D. <sup>c</sup> minoribus ad.  
2 P. HF. N. combining two readings. GB. <sup>d</sup> lactantibus 1 P. P. F 1st. V. 1 L. L. D.  
but this would signify 'giving milk,' 'suckling'; 'lactens' is 'sucking.' SV, on G. i, 315. D.  
These two words are often confounded. cf. F. <sup>e</sup> R. conj. PZ. pr. ST.—divinis cet. Mss.  
—divi in or divi suis conj. GR.—divi his or divi iis conj. R. <sup>f</sup> em. cf. Petr. 89; (SC.  
BU.) Ulp. i, 9, de Æd. ed. Messala de prog. Aug. G. pr. DCE. cf. also Cat. 64, 383. (PA.)  
D.—præfarentur Mss. <sup>g</sup> 3 L. em. G. adv. BU, on Luc. viii, 766.—quantum cet. Mss.  
<sup>h</sup> facerent conj. R. <sup>i</sup> E.—et ut l. et F. D. 4, 5 L. H. GA.—et l. ut em. G. where ut ipsæ  
will mean 'as well the matrons themselves'; ST. cf. Juv. i, 62, n. ED. <sup>j</sup> et eum susp.  
G. ST. but these pronouns are often redundant; cf. i, 19. R. <sup>k</sup> "Io Saturnalia" conj.  
cf. n, on Petr. 58; BU. cf. also OM, t. v, 201. D. <sup>l</sup> clamatum P.—clamata conj. cf.  
xii, 62; Ov. Am. i, 2. G. pr. C. Macr. S. i, 10; D. xlv, 38. E.

<sup>20</sup> 'To be acceptable and well-pleasing,'  
vi, 9; 20; viii, 7; ix, 1; 8; x, 42; xxiii,  
31; xxx, 17; R. *dis pietas mea et musa cordi*  
æ, Hor. O. i, 17, 13 sq.

<sup>21</sup> Feronia was one of the *Dii Indigetes* of  
Laium, and the patroness of freed-men and  
freed-women; it was from her temple that  
they received the cap which was the badge  
of liberty: SV, and HY, on V. Æ. vii, 800;  
viii, 564; GY, H. D. iii. DU. R. cf. Pers.  
iii, 106, n. But this renders the observation  
of ST, in note i, less probable.

<sup>22</sup> Sacrifices were sometimes performed in

those places where no prodigy had occurred:  
cf. xlii, 20. S.

<sup>23</sup> In the December of that year in which  
Flaminius and Servilius were consuls. Livy is  
here collecting together all that was done during  
this year to satisfy the demands of religion. C.

<sup>24</sup> An account of the institution of the  
Saturnalia is given in ii, 21; cf. L, Sat. i, 2.  
DU. The day on which this festival was  
kept was the 14th before the Calends of  
January; Macr. S. i, 10. S. See also xxx,  
36. R. Perhaps the day of proclamation  
was to be kept as a holiday as well.

Ca. Servilius C. Flamio.<sup>2</sup> Dum consul placandis<sup>a</sup> Romæ diis habendoque<sup>b</sup> delectu<sup>1</sup> 2  
 Hannibal dat operam, Hannibal profectus ex hibernia, quia jam  
 Flaminium consulem Arretium pervenisse fama erat, cum  
 aliud longius, ceterum commodius ostenderetur iter, pro-  
 priam viam per paludem<sup>c</sup> petit, qua fluvius Arnus<sup>d</sup> per  
 eos dies solito magis inundaverat. 'Hispanos et Afros et'  
 'omne<sup>e</sup> veterani<sup>f</sup> exercitus robur, admixtis ipsorum impedi-  
 'mentis, necubi<sup>g</sup> consistere coactis necessaria ad usus dees-  
 'sent, primos ire<sup>h</sup> jussit; 'sequi Gallos, ut id agminis me-  
 'dium esset; novissimos ire equites; Magonem inde cum  
 'expeditis Numidis cogere agmen, maxime Gallos, si tædio  
 'laboris longæque viæ,' (ut est mollis ad talia gens,) 'dila-  
 'berentur<sup>i</sup> aut subsisterent, cohibentem.' primi, qua modo  
 præirent duces, per præaltas fluvii ac profundas<sup>j</sup> voragines,  
 hausti pene limo immergentesque se tamen signa seque-  
 bantur. Galli neque sustinere se prolapsi neque<sup>k</sup> assur-  
 gere ex voraginibus poterant,<sup>l</sup> aut<sup>m</sup> corpora animis aut  
 animos spe sustinebant, alii fessa ægre trahentes membra,  
 alii, ubi semel victis tædio animis procubuissent, inter  
 jumenta et ipsa jacentia passim morientes<sup>n</sup>. maximeque  
 omnium vigiliæ conficiebant<sup>o</sup> per quatrimum jam et tres  
 noctes toleratæ. cum omnia obtinentibus aquis nihil, ubi  
 in sicco fessa sternerent corpora, inveniri posset, cumulatis  
 in aquas sarcinis insuper incumbebant<sup>p</sup>. jumentorum itinere  
 toto prostratorum passim acervi tantum<sup>q</sup>, quod exstaret

<sup>a</sup> dis ad. pl. Mss. <sup>b</sup> B. ed. AS. pl. Edd. C.—*distrahendoque* 2 P. HV. H. F. 1, 4, 5 L. GA. N. C.—*dis trahendoque* F. 1, 3 P. P. V. A. cf. xxiv, 27; G. i, 47; v, 11. D. But that the consul should have acted thus, in such a pressing emergency, appears unaccountable. DU. C. ST. <sup>c</sup> paludes conj. R. <sup>d</sup> Sarnus B. 3 L.—om. F.—*Tarus* conj. CR, i, 177. <sup>e</sup> id ed. G. C. D. *ναὶ πάντες ἡγεμονισσέοντες μάχης εἰς ἐπίρρητον δύναμιν*. Pol. G. <sup>f</sup> quod ad. 3 P. <sup>g</sup> erat ad. 1, 3 P. cf. xxviii, 2. G. <sup>h</sup> neque prolapsi tr. (cf. xxi, 35) C. pr. R. <sup>i</sup> neque ad. P. but aut after neque often has a negative sense. C. <sup>j</sup> om. G. <sup>k</sup> vel ad. DU.

1 The old form of the dative, as usu iv, 12; versu vii, 2; exercitu ix, 5: (DU.) VO, Gr. iv, 18; VR, on V. M. iii, 6, 1; BU, on Gr. C. 60; BKH, on Pr. i, 11, 12; CO, on S. J. vi, 1. This form frequently occurs in Mss; as ii, 40, 13; iv, 6, 4; 37, 4; 48, 11; vi, 25, 2; viii, 33, 15; ix, 43, 10; 41, 6 and 7; xxxvi, 4, 4; xxxix, 20, 4. D. cf. nn, on Sil. iii, 88; and Tac. A. iii, 30; R. xxiv, 19, d.

2 For *ne alicubi*, F. 16; 28; xxv, 33; xxxviii, 49; as *necunde* for *ne alicunde* 23;

xxviii, 1. ST. D.

3 Cf. xxiii, 18; xxxvii, 20. R.

4 As Livy has elsewhere spoken of *profunda altitudo*, so here he speaks of *præaltæ ac profundæ voragines*, the one epithet referring to the pools themselves, the other to the bottom of the pools. RS.

5 For *trahebant...moriebantur*; cf. DV, on C. N. D. iv, 44. DCE.

6 Cf. 61. Understand *Pennis*. R.

7 'As far as they rose above the water:' *cupile* is to be taken both with *debant* and

aqua, quærentibus ad quietem parvi temporis necessarium<sup>8</sup> <sup>Ca. Servilius</sup> <sup>C. Flamini.</sup> <sup>2</sup>  
 ebile dabant. ipse Hannibal æger oculis ex verna primum  
 intemperie<sup>9</sup> variante calores frigoraque, elephanto qui <sup>Hannibal</sup> <sup>loos aneye.</sup> <sup>xxi, 56.</sup>  
 unus superfuerat, quo altius ab<sup>1</sup> aqua exstaret, vectus,  
 vigiliis tandem et nocturno humore palustrique cælo gra- <sup>S. iv, 749 sq;</sup> <sup>764; Ju. ix,</sup>  
 vante<sup>10</sup> caput, et quia medendi nec locus nec tempus erat, <sup>157; TH.</sup>  
 altero oculo capitur<sup>11</sup>. <sup>iv, 13.</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Multis hominibus jumentisque fœde amissis cum tandem  
 de paludibus emersisset, ubi primum in sicco potuit, castra  
 locat; certumque per præmissos exploratores habuit exer-  
 citum Romanum circa Arretii mœnia esse. consulis deinde  
 consilia atque animum et situm regionum itineraque et <sup>P. iii, 80-82.</sup>  
 copias<sup>1</sup> ad commeatus expediendos, et cetera quæ cognôsse<sup>2</sup>  
 in rem<sup>3</sup> erat<sup>4</sup>, summa omnia cum cura inquirendo exse-  
 quebatur<sup>5</sup>. regio erat in primis Italiæ fertilis, Etrusci  
 campi, qui Fœsulæ inter Arretiumque jacent, frumenti ac <sup>C. i, 177.</sup>  
 pecoris et omnium copia rerum opulenti. consul<sup>6</sup> ferox ab <sup>Rashness</sup> <sup>and reck-</sup>  
 consulatu priore, et non modo<sup>4</sup> legum aut patrum majes- <sup>lessness of</sup> <sup>Flaminius.</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Our author generally adds to a verb compounded with a preposition, a different preposition to that used in the compound: when this latter is *ex*, he mostly adds *ab*, as in viii, 26; x, 37; xxv, 22; xxxvi, 26; cf. lvii, ep. sometimes *de*, as in 3. D. a 2 P. P. F. cf. Cic. ad F. i, 5; V. Max. iv, 6; vi, 3. G. Livy is fond of this contraction, cf. iv, 19; xxvii, 40; xxix, 21; xxxvii, 52; cf. also *GV*, on C. ad F. i, 9; *nn*, on Suet. iii, 35; and on V. Max. iii, 2, 15. D.—*cognosce* 3 P.—*cognoscere* V. GA. i, 4, 5 L. L.—*cognoscenda* HV. b P. 2 P. i, 5 L. F. *cognitis* mox, *quæ nosci prius in rem esset*, xlv, 19; G. 'useful'; 29; xxvi, 17; 44; xxx, 4; (G.) xxxiv, 18; xxxv, 35; *in rem est utrique ut fiant*, Ter. An. iii, 3, 14; Tac. H. iii, 8; Just. xiii, 6, 13; D. c. 20; xxx, 4; *non ab re esse*, xv, 32; *e re publica*, vi, 22; xxii, 11; 39. b; xxiii, 24; xxiv, 14; xxv, 7; xxvii, 38; xxix, 10; 13; xxxiii, 31; 45; *e re sua*, xxxii, 21. P. C. R.—*in re* 3 P. V. GA. L. 4 L.—*jure* HV. cf. xxi, 10, c. c *erant* 2, 3 P. HV. V. GA. F.

quærentibus. ST. or 'Who only sought for something which rose above the water.' RS. The latter appears to me the true sense. ED.

<sup>8</sup> This word, like *ἀνεπαρκής* in Greek, denotes that, 'which, though not by any means desirable in itself, is still the best which one's distressed circumstances admit of,' 'a make-shift': cf. Thuc. i, 61; ii, 70; v, 8; vi, 37.

<sup>9</sup> *Intemperies* denotes 'extremes of temperature'; v, 13; viii, 18. R.

<sup>10</sup> 'Seriously affecting.' R.

<sup>11</sup> 'Loses the sight of one eye:' cf. ix, 29; V. Max. i, 1, 17; Ov. F. vi, 204; Cic. Div. ii, 3; Suet. ii, 53; Pliny H. N. xxxiii, 5; Virg. G. i, 183. C. Nepos relates the incident differently, *hoc itinere* (he is speaking of the passage of the Apennines) *ideo gravi morbo oculorum affectum, ut nun-*

*quam de stro æque bene usus sit*; 4. DU.

<sup>1</sup> 'Abundance of necessities.' C.

<sup>2</sup> 'Ascertained by continued enquiry,' *exsequi quærendo*, vi, 14; ix, 16; *percunctando*, ix, 3; *seiscitando*, xxv, 29. R.

<sup>3</sup> *Erat* is understood from the preceding sentence. R.

<sup>4</sup> *Non* is to be supplied in this phrase, where followed by *sed ne quidem*; cf. vi, 34; xxxix, 36; G. i, 40; ii, 23; iv, 3; v, 42; ix, 19; C. iii, 24; v, 38; ix, 6; xxii, 28; xxiii, 42; xxv, 26; xxviii, 29; 39; xxix, 19; xxxi, 22; xxxiv, 39; xxxviii, ep. 5; xxxix, 34; &c. The same ellipsis occurs after *non solum*, v, 42; *non tantum*, Sen. de Prov. 3. (G.) The full expression is seldom met with. Sometimes there is no negative in the latter clause, as *non modo, ... sed vir*; iii, 6. vii, 32; [xxii, 25; R.] xxiv, 40, 7. D. E.

Cn. Servilius tatis, sed ne deorum quidem satis metuens<sup>5</sup>. hanc insitam  
C. Flamin. ingenio ejus temeritatem fortuna prospero civilibus belli-  
 cisque rebus successu aluerat. itaque satis apparebat nec  
 deos nec homines consulentem ferociter omnia ac præpro-  
 pere<sup>6</sup> acturum. quoque pronior esset in vitia sua, agitare  
 eum atque irritare Pœnus parat; et læva relicto hoste  
 Fæsulas petens, medio<sup>4</sup> Etruriæ agro<sup>7</sup> prædatum pro-  
 fectus, quantam maximam vastitatem potest, cædibus  
 incendiisque consuli procul ostendit. Flaminius, qui ne  
 quieto quidem hoste ipse quieturus erat, tum vero, post-  
 quam res sociorum ante oculos prope suos ferri agique  
 vidit, 'suum<sup>1</sup> id dedecus' ratus, 'per mediam jam Italiam  
 'vagari Pœnum atque obsistente nullo ad ipsa Romana  
 'mcenia ire oppugnanda,' ceteris omnibus in consilio<sup>7</sup>  
 salutaria magis quam speciosa<sup>8</sup> suadentibus, 'collegam  
 'exspectandum, ut conjunctis exercitibus, communi animo  
 'consilioque rem gererent; interim equitatu auxiliisque  
 'levium armorum ab effusa<sup>1</sup> prædandi licentia hostem  
 'cohibendum;' iratus se ex consilio proripuit, signumque  
 simul itineris pugnaeque proposuit. "quin immo Arretii  
 "ante mcenia sedeamus"<sup>9</sup> inquit: "hic enim patria et  
 "penates sunt. Hannibal emissus e manibus<sup>10</sup> perpopu-

<sup>4</sup> om. 1, 3 P. V. GA. L. D. N marg.    <sup>5</sup> three P. P. R. MD. V. GA. L. D. N marg.  
 C? prædari is joined with an ablative in 31; with in agro, xxiv, 20; ex  
 agro xxiv, 47; cf. latronum modo percursare totis finibus, xxiii, 42. G.—agros cet. MM. CV.  
 I. A. ii, 3. (HL.) adv. GR.    <sup>6</sup> summum 4, 5 L. but cf. nn, on Suet. vi, 41; on Cic. O.  
 Planc. 1. D.    <sup>7</sup> effuse conj. cf. 9; xxxiv, 16. DU.

Cicero often uses this elliptical mode of  
 speech; S. cf. MN, on C. Fam. i, 9; BO,  
 on C. At. xiv, 5; BN, and VR, on Just. ii,  
 1, 6; BU, on Q. I. O. xi, 1, p. 960. D.

<sup>5</sup> By a Grecism, participles often govern  
 a genitive; as aduetus xxxviii, 17; insuetus  
 vi, 34; insolitus x, 28; incertus iv, 23;  
 xxiv, 24; cf. D, on iv, 9; and xxiv, 22, b;  
 and xl, 8; R, on Sil. viii, 614; ib. app.  
 p. 171 sq. R. cf. also 13, c.

<sup>6</sup> Raptim omnia præpropere agendo, 19. D.

<sup>7</sup> This council of war consisted of lieuten-  
 ants and tribunes of the forces, and centurions  
 of the first century of the veterans; viii, 6;  
 ix, 15; xxv, 31; xxvii, 46; xxviii, 26; 29;  
 xxx, 5; xxxi, 36; xxxii, 6; 9; xxxvii, 13;  
 15; xlii, 60; xlv, 35; 37; xlv, 7; 26. G.  
 R. cf. 53, 4.

<sup>8</sup> Understand dictu. 'Things which  
 might sound well enough, but were in re-

ality rash and ill-advised.' DÆ. cf. Curt. v,  
 1, 8. Species is often said of that which seems  
 to be what it is not. cf. Tac. A. iii, 30, 7. R.

<sup>9</sup> Sedere, assidere, (xxiii, 19,) and stare,  
 as well as sedas and nasctas, are used in the  
 sense of 'wasting time to no purpose, doing  
 nothing, and being in a state of supineness,  
 listlessness, and sloth.' cf. vii, 37; ix, 3;  
 xxii, 14; 24; Sil. iii, 142; vii, 151; x, 597;  
 R. Her. i, 45, n. 59; iii, 68, n. 57; 83, n. 85;  
 134, n. 24; ix, 72, n. 74; Juv. v, 101, n.  
 desidem inter sacella et aras acturum esse reg-  
 num, i, 32; Lucan. viii, Thuc. i, 40; in  
 σοῦ πύρου ἵσταται, Her. viii, 22; Virg. G. iii,  
 456; PK, on Numb. xxxii, 6; and on  
 1 Sam. vii, 14; St Matthew xx, 3, 6.

<sup>10</sup> This phrase occurs, 41; xxviii, 43;  
 amittere e manibus, xxix, 32; emittere de  
 manibus, xxi, 48; xxxvii, 12; emittere mani-  
 bus, xlv, 36: in which and many similar pas-

- "letur Italiam, vastandoque et urendo<sup>11</sup> omnia ad Romana Cn Servilius  
 "moenia perveniat; nec ante nos hinc moverimus quam, C. Flamin. 2  
 "sicut olim Camillum ab Veiiis<sup>12</sup>, C. Flaminium ab Arre- C. i, 235.  
 "tio patres acciverint." hæc simul increpans, cum ocuis He falls  
 signa convelli<sup>13</sup> juberet et ipse in equum insiluisse, equus from his  
 repente corruit consulemque lapsum super caput effudit. horse; V. i,  
 territis omnibus qui circa erant velut fœdo omine inci- 6, 6; S. v,  
 piendæ rei, insuper nuntiatur 'signum omni vi moliente 59 sqq;  
 'signifero convelli nequire.' conversus ad nuntium "num The stand-  
 "litteras quoque" inquit "ab senatu affers<sup>14</sup>; quæ me ard is im-  
 "rem gerere vetent? abi, nuntia, effodiant signum, si ad moveable.  
 "convellendum manus præ metu obtorpuerint." incedere  
 inde agmen cœpit, primoribus, superquam quod<sup>15</sup> dissen-  
 serant a consilio, territis etiam duplici prodigio, milite in  
 vulgus<sup>16</sup> læto ferocia ducis, cum spem magis ipsam quam  
 causam spei intueretur<sup>17</sup>. Hannibal  
 4 Hannibal, quod agri est inter Cortonam urbem Trasi- lays a snare  
 menumque lacum, omni clade belli pervastat, quo magis for Flami-  
 iram hosti<sup>1</sup> ad vindicandas sociorum injurias acuat. et jam nius, P. iii,  
 pervenerant<sup>2</sup> ad loca insidiis nata<sup>3</sup>, ubi maxime montes 82 sq; CI.  
 Cortonenses in Trasimenum<sup>4</sup> sidunt<sup>5</sup>. via tantum interest ii, 3, 573;  
 216; S. v,  
 1 sqq.

<sup>11</sup> *Trasimenus* (and om. in) G. C. D. and al. Edd. <sup>12</sup> em. G.—*subit* 1 P. F. V. 3 L. HF. H. cf. Mela pr. Curt. vii, 3, 19; viii, 2, 7; *DU*. ὑποβήσθαι Strabo xv, 688; ἀποβήσθαι Diod. xvii, 607; *FR*. Pliny vi, 26. *D*.—*subeunt* 1 P marg. 2, 3 P. 4, 5 L. B. HV.

*reges manus* denotes 'power'; cf. nn, on Sil. xi, 163; *D*. Her. viii, 140, n. 10; Soph. El. 1096, 1098; *PK*, on Numb. xi, 23; on Deut. iv, 34; xi, 2; xxxii, 27; on Josh. iv, 24; and on I Sam. v, 4; Pol. Syn. Crit. "brachium."

<sup>11</sup> Cf. xxi, 34, c.

<sup>12</sup> Camillus himself was summoned from Ardea, but his army came from Veii; v, 43; 46: cf. ix, 4. *D*.

<sup>13</sup> *Vellere signa* is also used; Virg. G. iv, 188; *Æ*. xi, 19; (*SV*. *CD*.) *G*, on iii, 54: *MD*, on c. 3; *tolli non poterant signa*, ep. *signis sublati*, 6; xxv, 33; xxxii, 30. *DU*. *BR*, iv, 345.

<sup>14</sup> Cf. xxi, 63, 5. *C*.

<sup>15</sup> Cf. xxvii, 20; *præterquam quod*, xxiv, 49; xxv, 41; *præterquam* only, 53; iv, 17; v, 14; x, 20; xxv, 23; xxvi, 8; 13; xxx, 6; Cels. R. M. i, 9; cf. *DU*, on vi, 24, 7. *G. D. R.* *quam* is equivalent to *is*, *ea*, *id*, in all cases and genders; *insuper quam*, xxiii, 7.

*ST*. cf. nn, on Tac. A. iv, 11, 1. Thus *extra quam qui* (for *præter eos qui*) xxvi, 34; and *extra quam si* (*ἐπεὶ εἰ μὴ*) xxxviii, 38; xxxix, 18. *R*.

<sup>16</sup> 'Universally.' *B*.

<sup>17</sup> 'So wholly engrossed by hope, that they never once paused to think what its grounds were.' *DCE*.

<sup>1</sup> Thus *reficere militibus animos*, xxi, 53, a. *D*.

<sup>2</sup> Understand *Pani*: instead of *pervenerat Hannibal*. Livy often introduces such a change, as in xxii, 16; xxiv, 22; 24; xxv, 21: a like enallage occurs in Diod. *ἐπὶ τῷ δρόμῳ*.... *κατασπένδοντες*.... *ἀποβήσθαι*, xv, 42. *ST*.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. 28; *GB*. xxix, 19; *G*. v, 37; 54; xxxix, 1; Ov. Her. xx, 119; *BU*, on Ov. Am. i, 9, 41; and F. vi, 433; *DU*, on Fl. i, 13, 4; *D*, on Sil. iii, 335. *G*, on iv, 13; and ix, 33; apd Obs. iv, 17, 277; *D*. cf. also xxiv, 4; 42; xxxvi, 17; xxii, 44; ix, 2; iv, 15; *αἰφνιδίως*. *It*. Juv. i, 141, n.

Cn Servilius perangusta, velut ad id ipsum de industria <sup>4</sup> relicto spatio;  
C. Flamini.<sup>2</sup> deinde paullo latior patescit campus; inde colles assurgunt.

xxi, 55. Hispanisque consideret. Baliares ceteramque levem armaturam post montes circumducit; equites ad ipsas fauces saltus, tumultis apte tegentibus, locat, ut ubi intrâssent Romani, objecto equitatu clausa omnia lacu ac montibus essent.

Into which the consul falls, Flaminius cum pridie solis occasu ad lacum pervenisset, inexplorato <sup>5</sup> postero die, vixdum satis certa luce, angustiis superatis, postquam in patentiorem <sup>6</sup> campum pandi agmen cœpit, id tantum hostium quod ex adverso erat conspexit: ab tergo et super caput decipere <sup>7</sup> insidiæ. Pœnus ubi, id quod petierat, clausum lacu ac montibus et circumfusum suis copiis habuit hostem, signum omnibus dat simul invadendi. qui ubi, qua cuique proximum fuit, decucurrere, eo

P. iii, 85; magis Romanis subita atque improvisa res fuit, quod orta  
S. v, 34 sqq. ex lacu nebula campo quam montibus densior sederat, agminaque hostium ex pluribus collibus <sup>8</sup> ipsa inter se satis conspecta eoque <sup>6</sup> magis pariter decucurrerunt. Romanus clamore prius undique orto <sup>9</sup> quam <sup>1</sup> satis <sup>1</sup> cerneret <sup>7</sup>, se circumventum esse sensit: et ante in frontem lateraque pugnari cœptum est quam satis instrueretur acies aut expediri arma stringique gladii possent. consul percussis omnibus ipse satis, ut in trepida re <sup>1</sup>, impavidus turbatos

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Pliny ii, 66; vi, 17; Ovid uses the simple verb *jussit et extendi campos, subidere valles, fronde tegi silvas, lapidosos surgere montes*, M. i, 42 sq.—*adinsurgunt* P. RE. F. N. pr. (cf. v. l. Suet. i, 86;) GR. but this is rather an attempt to preserve two readings. D.

<sup>3</sup> ponit 3 L. which, as *locat* so soon follows, would be preferable, did not Livy often repeat words in this manner. D. <sup>4</sup> *apertiore* 4 L. from gl. <sup>5</sup> a Grecism, (*ἰλαδός*,) used in the sense of *sejellere*. em. J. pr. GB. G. and pl. Edd.—*deceptæ* 1 P. P. RE. PE. ME. V. C. F. 1 L. H. 'received below from above,' cf. Apul. M. x, 255; Plaut. Pœn. i, 1, 59. PS.—*detentæ* 4 L.—*deductæ* HV.—*contectæ* V marg.—*detectæ* al. Mss. for the simple *tactæ* GL. and (cf. 28, a.) VOS, on V. P. i, 15. adv. BU.—*haud detectæ* conj. ST. <sup>6</sup> em. L. pr. DU. G. C. ST. R. pl. Edd.—*valibus* Mss. <sup>7</sup> *undique orto prius* WL. i. e. *prius sensit quam cerneret* D. at any rate the words are to be taken in this order. R. <sup>8</sup> *jam ad*. 4 L. perhaps *id ED.* <sup>9</sup> *hostes* conj. or *hostes* ad. ST.

<sup>4</sup> i, 45; xxi, 49; *ex industria* i, 9; 56; cf. Her. i, 120, n. 82.

<sup>5</sup> This word is to be joined with *angustiis superatis*; cf. vi, 30; xxiii, 43; xxvii, 26; G. xxi, 25; xxxviii, 18. D.

<sup>6</sup> 'And therefore,' i, 11; vi, 5; &c. R.

<sup>7</sup> Understand *se circumventum esse*. D.

<sup>8</sup> 'Under the trying circumstances,' considering his perilous position, 'for the critical situation in which he was placed,' xxxiv, 11. R.

ordines, vertente<sup>a</sup> se quoque ad dissonos clamores, instruit<sup>Ca. Servilius</sup>  
ut tempus locusque patitur; et quacunq[ue] adire audiriq[ue]<sup>C. Plautius</sup>  
potest, adhortatur ac 'stare et pugnare' jubet: 'nec enim<sup>Personal</sup>  
inde votis aut imploratione deum, sed vi ac virtute eva-<sup>courage of</sup>  
dendum esse. per medias acies ferro viam fieri<sup>Flaminius</sup><sup>2</sup>; et quo  
'timoris minus sit, eo minus ferme periculi esse.' ceterum  
præ strepitu ac tumultu nec consilium nec imperium accipi  
poterat. tantumque aberat ut sua signa atque ordinem et  
locum nosceret miles, ut vix ad arma capienda aptandaque  
pugnæ competeret animus<sup>3</sup>, opprimerenturque quidam  
onerati<sup>4</sup> magis his quam tecti. et erat in tanta caligine  
major usus aurium quam oculorum. ad gemitus vulnerum<sup>5</sup>  
ictusque corporum aut armorum et mixtos strepentium  
paventiumque clamores circumferebant ora oculosque. alii  
fugientes pugnantium globo illati hærebant; alios rede-  
untes in pugnam avertebat fugientium agmen. deinde ubi  
in omnes partes nequicquam impetus capti<sup>6</sup>, et ab lateribus  
montes ac lacus, a fronte et ab tergo hostium acies claud-  
bat, apparuitque nullam nisi in dextra ferroque salutis  
spem esse, tum sibi quisque dux adhortatorque factus ad  
rem gerendam, et nova de integro pugna exorta est, non  
illa ordinata per principes hastatosque<sup>c</sup> ac triarios, nec ut  
pro signis antesignani<sup>6</sup>, post signa alia pugnaret acies, nec

<sup>a</sup> em. (cf. iv, 28; xxi, 33, h.) to agree with *quoque*, the ablative of *quisque*. G. cf. also xxi, 36, k. ED.—*vertentes* l P. HF. F. V. 1, 3, 4 L. GA. HV.—*vertens* 2 P. B 2d.—om. B 1st. <sup>b</sup> P. al. opt. Mss. cf. ii, 65; iii, 5; ix, 4; G. viii, 30; Flor. iv, 11. D.—*facti* pl. Mss. <sup>c</sup> *hastatos principesque* conj. (cf. xxx, 33; xxxvii, 39; S. on xxx, 8; L, de M. R. iv, 1; SL, on Hyg. 1053; adv. SM, de R. M. R. 4; ) DU. pr. R.—*hastatosque* om. D.

<sup>2</sup> *An deum aliquem protecturum vos rapturumque hinc putatis? ferro via facienda est!* iv, 28; D. imitated by Justin, *The mistocles timens ne interclusi hostes desperationem in virtutem verterent, et iter, quod aliter non pate-ret, ferro patefacere*, ii, 13: GB, with which compare Her. viii, 109 and n. 80.

<sup>3</sup> 'The mind scarcely retained sufficient self-possession:' cf. *neque animo neque auri-bus aut lingua competere*, Sal. C. 'The mind was hardly equal.' cf. Tac. A. iii, 46, l. R.

<sup>4</sup> Because they had not yet had time to get their arms ready for fighting. C.

<sup>5</sup> 'Uttered on account of wounds re-ceived:' xxi, 16, l: or 'of the wounded' (*vulneratorum* might be read): or 'the sound of the blows;' *gemitus* being used for any

'sound' (cf. Sil. i, 425; v, 398; xv, 156; Ov. M. xii, 487; ) or *vulnus* might be put for *telum* (cf. Sil. i, 397; iv, 387). Hence perhaps the expressions *gravi et mortifero vulnere ictus*, ii, 47: *vulneribus confodi*, xxiv, 7. In which case these words would be nearly syn-onymous with what immediately follows. R. Thus, according to Heyschius, *αἶμα* signifies *ἡ μάχη* in Soph. El. 1412. cf. Steph. Th. L. G. (ed. Valpy) 1501 sq. D.

<sup>6</sup> Cf L. de M. R. iv, 3; SL; on Hyg. 1053; DU. SM, de M. R. 17, 1413. D. 'Those who fought in the van of the principal standards,' which were guarded by the *triarii*: at least, the first centurion of the *triarii* had charge of the eagle, which was the common standard of the whole legion. Behind the

CnSerrilius ut in sua legione miles aut cohorte aut manipulo esset.  
 C. Flamin.<sup>2</sup> fors<sup>d</sup> conglobat<sup>7</sup>, et animus suus cuique ante aut post<sup>8</sup>  
 An earth- pugnandi ordinem dabat<sup>c</sup>; tantusque fuit ardor armorum<sup>f</sup>,  
 quake oc- adeo intentus pugnae animus, ut eum motum terrae qui  
 curs unper- multarum urbium Italiae magnas partes prostravit, aver-  
 ceived by titque cursu rapidos<sup>e</sup> amnes, mare fluminibus<sup>h</sup> invexit<sup>2</sup>,  
 the combat- PF. 175; S. v. 611; sqq;  
 ants; CD. i, 35; Pl. ii, 84, 86;  
 F. ii, 6, 14;  
 O. iv, 13 sqq. Tres ferme horas pugnatum est, et ubique atrociter.<sup>6</sup>  
 circa consulem tamen acrior infestiorque pugna est<sup>a</sup>. eum  
 et robora virorum sequebantur, et ipse, quacunque in parte  
 premi ac laborare<sup>1</sup> senserat suos, impigre ferebat opem.  
 insignemque<sup>b</sup> armis et hostes<sup>c</sup> summa vi petebant<sup>4</sup> et  
 Death of Flaminio; tuebantur<sup>e</sup> cives, donec Insuber<sup>2</sup> eques (Ducario nomen  
 P. iii, 84; S. v, 545 sqq. erat) facie<sup>3</sup> quoque noscitans "consul en" inquit "hic  
 "est" popularibus suis, "qui legiones nostras cecidit,  
 "agrosque et urbem est depopulatus. jam ego hanc victi-  
 "mam Manibus peremptorum fœde civium dabo." subdi-  
 tisque calcaribus equo per confertissimam hostium turbam  
 impetum facit; obtruncatoque prius armigero, qui se in-

ac om. R. hence *per hastatos, principes, triarios*, conj. D. but Livy's meaning may be, that  
 'these three bodies were not formed in any regular order so as to fight separately,' without  
 any reference to the relative position of the three bodies; which has been laid down in viii, 8.  
 C. 42 P. F. al. opt. Mss. cf. Cæs. B. G. ii, 21; viii, 19; G. c. 51. D.—*sors* pl. Mss.  
<sup>a</sup> *dat* opt. Mss. <sup>b</sup> G. in tanto civili bello, tantoque animorum ardore et armorum, Cic. for  
 Marc. 8; *tantus ardor ad dimicandum fuit*, iv, 47. DU. arma seems here to be put for  
 pugna, as it often is for bellum, with which it is frequently interchanged; cf. i, 30; iv, 45;  
 viii, 16; ix, 10. R.—*animorum* cet. Mss.—om. DJ. H. <sup>c</sup> P. F. ed. ST. R.—*rapido*  
 cet. Mss. Edd. <sup>d</sup> *culminibus* conj. (cf. Sil. v, 619; and Amm. describing an earthquake  
 which happened under Valentinian, *ingentes alie naves extruxit rapidis flatibus [fluctibus?]  
 culminibus insedere tectorum*;) RB. adv. GB. G. <sup>e</sup> opt. and pl. Mss.—*erat* 4 L. R. GA.  
 al. pr. or *esse* conj. B. <sup>f</sup> F. II.—*insignisque* 5 L. GA. HF.—*insignisque* cet. Mss.  
<sup>2</sup> P. 3 L.—*hastem* F. H. <sup>4</sup> Mss. 1, 3 P. GA. 1, 3, 4 L. B. HV. V. F. H.—*pugnabant*  
 H. F.—*petebat* cet. Mss. <sup>6</sup> 1, 3 P. GA. 1, 3, 4 L. B. HV. V. F. H. HF.—*tuebatur* cet.  
 Mss. <sup>f</sup> em. G.—*consulem* P. B. N. E.—*consul* cet. Mss.

standards, fought the *accensi* or supernumeraries, cf. ii, 20; viii, 8; 11; C. and the *triarii*. R. The *hastati* and *principes* were also called *antepilani*. ST.

7 Understand *Romanos*. R. *postquam ens ex variis causis fortuna similis conglobaverat*; xxvi, 40; *catervatim, uti quosque fors conglobaverat, in nostros incurruunt*; Sal. J. 97. G.

8 Understand *signa*. R.

9 Either as the cause or consequence of the rivers forsaking their ordinary channels; cf. Hor. O. i, 2, 1—20; Thuc. iii, 89; ED. xvii, 49; Plaut. Curc. i, 1, 86; V. Flac. i, 24;

Sil. v, 624; G. *ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, atque in amnes mare influxerit*, Cic. D. i, 35. R.

1 Cf. xxi, 52, 9. R.

2 In his previous consulship, Flaminio had conquered the Insubres and ravaged their territories; SB. cf. xxi, 63, 5. R.

3 'By his face': cf. *ut reor a facie, Calliopea fuit*; Prop. iii, 3, 38; G. H. *nomine notus*; Hor. S. i, 9, 3; D. Juv. iii, 35. ED. To all the consul might be known by the prætorian cohort around him; but Ducarius knew him personally. GT.

festo<sup>4</sup> venienti obviam objecerat, consulem lancea transfixit. Ca Servilius  
C. Flaminius  
 spoliare cupientem triarii objectis scutis<sup>5</sup> arcuere. magnæ  
 partis fuga inde primum cœpit: ei<sup>6</sup> jam nec lacus nec montes The Ro-  
mans fly.  
 obstabant pavori. per omnia arta præruptaque velut cæci  
 evadunt; armaque et viri super alium alii præcitantur<sup>7</sup>.  
 pars magna, ubi locus fugæ deest, per prima vada paludis  
 in aquam progressi, quoad capitibus humerisque existare  
 possunt, sese immergunt. fuere quos inconsultus pavor  
 nando etiam capessere fugam impulerit<sup>8</sup>, quæ ubi immensa  
 ac sine spe erat, aut deficientibus animis hauriebantur  
 gurgitibus, aut nequicquam fessi vada<sup>9</sup> retro<sup>1</sup> ægerrime  
 repetebant, atque ibi ab ingressis aquam hostium equitibus  
 passim trucidabantur. sex millia ferme primi agminis, per  
 adversos hostes eruptione impigre facta, ignari omnium  
 quæ post se agerentur ex saltu evasere, et cum in tumulto  
 quodam constitissent, clamorem modo ac sonum armorum  
 audientes, quæ fortuna pugnae esset neque scire nec per-  
 spicere<sup>1</sup> præ caligine poterant. inclinata<sup>7</sup> denique re,  
 cum incalescente<sup>8</sup> sole dispulsa<sup>9</sup> nebula aperuisset diem,  
 tum liquida jam luce montes campique perditas res stra-  
 tamque ostendere foede Romanam aciem. itaque ne in  
 conspectos procul immitteretur eques, sublatis raptim  
 signis, quam citatissimo poterant agmine, sese abripue-  
 runt. postero die, cum super cetera extrema<sup>9</sup> fames etiam

<sup>4</sup> The *scutum* properly belonged to the *triarii*; cf. viii, 8; ix, 19. *GL L*, de M. R. iii, 2. *D.—clipeis* 4, 5 L. B. HF. <sup>5</sup> ubi 5 L. GA.—et cet. *Mss.* and *Edd.*—*etiam* 'yoked'; 3 L. H. <sup>6</sup> *præcitantur* conj. (cf. ii, 51; xxv, 11.) *GB.* <sup>7</sup> *em.* cf. ix, 2. *G.—fata vado-ventro P.—festinaverant retro* cet. *Mss.* <sup>8</sup> 'to see thoroughly,' which sense is not applicable here: but cf. xl, 22. *D.* 'to see through.' *R.—præspicere* 3 *P.—præspicere B. GH.* 'to see at a distance,' (in opposition to *conspicere* 'to see near';) cf. x, 32; xxi, 49; 'to see from a height'; cf. 14; xxiv, 21; *BU.* on O. H. v, 63; *an.* on *Front. Str.* i, 2, 1; iii, 9, 3: either of which senses would suit this passage. *D.* <sup>9</sup> *em. G.—ad inique P.—ad iniqua F.*—*ad iniqua pl. Mss.* <sup>10</sup> *em. from Mss. G.* cf. xlv, 36. *D.—calescente pl. Mss.*

4 Cf. xxi, 44, 3. *R.*

5 The student, who wishes to gain information respecting the construction of *qui* with a subjunctive mood, will do well to consult a useful little work entitled "Rules for the Construction of the Relative *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, with the Subjunctive Mood. By A. R. Carson, Edin. 1818." See Rule i, § 1.

6 *Vada* is often opposed to *gurgites*, as in *Juv.* ii, 150 sq.

7 'The scale having turned against the Romans:' cf. i, 12; iii, 16; vii, 33; ix,

12; xxv, 18; xxxii, 30; *Tac. A.* iv, 24, 1. *R.* We have the same metaphor: "Long time in even scale The battle hung;" *Milton P. L.* vi, 245 sq.

8 Cf. xxvi, 17, 11; *Cic. T. Q.* i, 26; *BU.* on *Ph.* iii, 10, 42; *discussa nebula xxii, 27*; *Pliny H. N.* xii, 17; *Cart.* iv, 12, 23; *dilatæ xli, 2. D.*

9 'Extremities,' *ἄκρῃσι καίτοις, ὅτε* to be taken with *cetera*: *B.* unless *extrema fames* is put for *ad extremam fames*: as *εὐλασ-σῶς* is used in Greek.

C. Silius instaret, fidem dante Maharbale, qui cum omnibus eque-  
 C. Flaminio. 2 tribus copiis nocte consecutus erat, 'si arma tradidissent,  
 xxi, 4. 'abire cum singulis vestimentis passurum,' sese dediderunt.  
 quæ Punica religione servata fides ab Hannibale est,  
 atque<sup>a</sup> in vincula omnes coniecit<sup>c</sup>.

Loss on both Hæc est nobilis ad Trasimenum pugna atque inter 7  
 sides; P. iii, paucas memorata populi Romani clades. quindecim millia  
 84 sqq; E. Romanorum in acie cæsa sunt; decem millia, sparsa fuga  
 iii, 9; D. iv, per omnem Etruriam, diversis<sup>a</sup> itineribus urbem petiere.  
 15; AHa. mille quingenti hostium in acie, multi postea utrinque<sup>b</sup>  
 10. ex vulneribus periere. multiplex<sup>1</sup> cædes utrinque facta  
 traditur ab aliis. ego præterquam quod nihil auctum<sup>c</sup> ex  
 vano<sup>d</sup> velim, quo nimis inclinant ferme scribentium animi,  
 Fabium<sup>2</sup> æqualem temporibus hujusce belli potissimum  
 auctorem habui<sup>3</sup>. Hannibal, captivorum<sup>4</sup> qui Latini  
 nominis essent, sine pretio dimissis<sup>5</sup>, Romanis in vincula  
 datis, 'segregata ex hostium coacervatorum cumulis corpora  
 S. v, 656 sqq. 'suorum' cum 'sepeliri' jussisset, Flaminii quoque corpus

<sup>a</sup> om. conj. (because *atque* properly joins two predicates of the same subject; and if a colon be placed at *est*, the construction will resemble *sacerdos in custodiam datur: pueros in aquam mitti jubet*, i, 4; *rerum dicinarum habita cura: et regem sacrificulum creant*, ii, 2;) ST.—from the latter example we might conjecture *et* or *isque* ED. as sentences where the subject is different are constantly joined by *et* or *que*, and that with a transition from active to passive, or the converse; ii, 56; iii, 38; iv, 17; xxii, 20; xxiii, 8; 18; xxiv, 21; 25; xxv, 35; xxix, 32; xxxiii, 36; xxxvi, 31; xxxvii, 20; xli, 25. ST. R.—*qui* conj. DÆ. but we may suppose Livy to have sometimes expressed himself harshly, as Thucydides has done. B. <sup>c</sup> *conjecti* al. Mss. pr. C. R. <sup>a</sup> cf. D, on Sil. i, 264.—*adversis* pl. and opt. Mss.—*acensis* 3 P. 4 L. thus *avertit iter*, 9; GB. 'by bye roads;' cf. xxvii, 41; Plaut. Pers. iii, 3, 39; Ov. M. xiv, 120. *devium iter* is used in the same sense, xxviii, 35; Cic. Att. ix, 14, 10. G. <sup>b</sup> om. for it is likely, that, of the Romans, few or none died of their wounds after the battle, since those who were severely wounded could hardly have escaped from the field of action, *ubi ab lateribus montes ac lacus, a fronte et ab tergo hostium acies clauderat*, 5. PZ. pr. C. Many however, whose wounds were not dangerous in the first instance, might have perished after reaching the mountains, or have dropped from fatigue and loss of blood upon the road. ED. <sup>c</sup> em. WL. compare the phrase *ἐν τοῖς μισθοῖς κορυμνῶν*, Thuc. i, 10. ED.—*assertum* HF marg. but this, in the sense of *affirmatum*, is not a word of the Augustan age. D.—*assertum* B.—*asserturum* 3 L.—*haustum* cet. Mss. and Edd. <sup>d</sup> *vatio* GA. conj. LT. U. E. cf. xxi, 28; ED. CO, on Pl. Ep. ii, 1; D. on Sil. x, 290: but *vanum* denotes what is 'without good foundation'; *ne cuius incerti vanique auctor esset*, iv, 13. D.

1 'Many times as great as I have just stated,' C. or 'very much greater,' as *multiplex gaudium*, iv, 60; cf. xxxvii, 54; *πλάσιον* Her. v, 45; vii, 48; [cf. n. 55; iii, 135, n. 40; ED.] viii, 143. ST.

2 Q. Fabius Pictor wrote Roman annals about 530 Y. R. cf. i, 44; 55; xxiii, 11; Dion. i, 6: his fidelity as an historian is impugned by Pol. i, 14; 58; iii, 9; and Dion. iv, 30; but defended by F, Op. l'phil.

p. 102 sqq. R. C.

3 *Nævium, Plautum, Ennium accusant, quos hic noster auctores habuit*; Ter. An. pr. 18; PZ. ix, 36. R.

4 Upwards of 15000 were taken prisoners. R.

5 Telling them at the same time, that he was not come to wage war with the Italians, but only with the Romans, in order to restore liberty to Italy: cf. Pol. ST.



funeris causa magna cum cura inquisitum non in-  
venit.

Ca. Servilius  
C. Flaminia. 2

Romæ ad primum nuntium cladis ejus cum ingenti  
terrore ac tumultu concursus in forum populi est factus.  
matronæ vagæ per vias, quæ repens<sup>6</sup> clades allata quæve  
fortuna exercitus esset<sup>7</sup>, obvios percunctantur<sup>8</sup>. et cum  
frequentis concionis modo turba in comitium<sup>9</sup> et curiam  
versa magistratus vocaret<sup>10</sup>, tandem haud multo ante solis  
occasum M. Pomponius prætor "pugna" inquit "magna  
"victi sumus." et quanquam nihil certius ex eo auditum  
est, tamen alius ab alio impleti<sup>11</sup> rumoribus domos referunt  
'consulem cum magna parte copiarum cæsum, superesse  
'paucos aut fuga passim per Etruriam sparsos aut captos ab  
'hoste.' quot<sup>12</sup> casus exercitus victi fuerant, tot in curas  
dispertiti eorum animi erant quorum propinqui sub C.  
Flaminio consule meruerant, ignorantium quæ cujusque  
suorum fortuna esset. nec quisquam satis certum habet  
quid aut speret aut timeat. postero ac deinceps<sup>13</sup> aliquot  
diebus ad portas major prope mulierum quam virorum  
multitudo stetit, aut suorum aliquem aut nuntios de his  
opperiens; circumfundebanturque obviis sciscitantes, neque  
avelli, utique ab notis, priusquam ordine omnia inquisissent  
poterant. inde varios vultus digredientium<sup>14</sup> ab nuntiis  
cerneres, ut cuique aut læta aut tristia nuntiabantur,  
gratulantesque aut consolantes redeuntibus domos circum-  
fusus. feminarum præcipue et gaudia insignia erant et  
luctus. unam in ipsa porta sospiti filio repente oblatam

Alarm at  
Rome.

C. i. 402;  
PF. 175;  
S. vi. 652 sq.

Fatal effects  
of sudden  
joy in two  
cases.

<sup>6</sup> c. 8; xxi, 30. ED.—*recens* 1 P.—*repens* 5 L. <sup>11</sup> either *sit* or *percunctabantur* conj.  
R. but cf. i, 41; ii, 37; v, 27; nn, on Tac. A. i, 39, 9; vi, 32, 2. R. <sup>12</sup> *degradientium*  
cf. xxi, 36, 3. conj. B. but the other word marks, in a more picturesque manner, the breaking  
up, and dispersion to their several homes, of the little knot of listeners which had gathered  
round each new-comer. ED.

6 Cf. xxvii, 36; C. i, 36; xlv, 20; Var.  
L. L. iv, 3. R.

7 The crowd called on the magistrates to  
tell them what had really happened: the  
latter were desirous of extenuating the bad  
news as much as possible. SA.

8 The plural is used because *alius ab alio*  
has a collective sense: thus *populi mirantium*  
i, 41; *quiquis* i, 59; ii, 6; 22; (D.) iii, 56;  
vi, 3; xxiv, 1; xxv, 12; *senatus* ii, 9; *plebes*  
iii, 38; xxiv, 2; *multitudo* xxiv, 3; *hostis*

xxv, 21; *cuneus* xxv, 34; *cohors* xxiv, 1;  
*pars* i, 53; vi, 24; *ætas* xxvii, 51; *civitas*  
xxix, 14; cf. iii, 47; xxii, 4; xxix, 12;  
nn, on Sil. v, 496. R.

9 Some being slain, others taken prisoners,  
others wounded, and some having escaped  
unhurt. C.

10 'Successive,' 'running'; *ŭs* or *ŭins*  
in Hom. Il. Z 241: cf. i, 21; 44; iii, 39;  
60; v, 17; 37; 51; vi, 5; ix, 6; D, on ii,  
47. R.

Cn. Servilius in conspectu ejus exspirasse ferunt; alteram, cui mors filii  
C. Flamini<sup>2</sup> falso nuntiata erat, maestam sedentem domi, ad primum  
 conspectum redeuntis filii gaudio nimio exanimatam. sena-  
 tum prætores per dies aliquot ab orto<sup>b</sup> usque ad occidentem  
 solem in curia retinent, consultantes quonam duce aut  
 quibus copiis resisti victoribus Pœnis posset.

Another serious loss; P. iii, 86; N. xxii, 4; A.H.D. 9; 11; cf. xxv, 19; Z. viii, 24; S. xii, 463; O. iv, 16. Priusquam satis certa consilia essent, repens alia nun-<sup>8</sup>  
 tiatur clades, 'quattuor millia equitum cum C. Centenio'  
 'proprætore'<sup>1</sup> missa ad collegam ab Servilio consule in  
 Umbria, quo post pugnam ad Trasimenum auditam aver-  
 terant iter, ab Hannibale circumventa.' ejus rei fama varie  
 homines affecit. pars, occupatis majore ægritudine animis,  
 levem ex comparatione priorum ducere recentem equitum  
 jacturam; pars non id quod acciderat per se æstimare, sed  
 ut in affecto<sup>2</sup> corpore quamvis<sup>b</sup> levis causa<sup>3</sup> magis quam<sup>c</sup>  
 valido gravior sentiretur, ita tum ægræ et affectæ civitati  
 quodcunque adversi inciderit, non rerum magnitudine, sed  
 viribus extenuatis, quæ nihil quod aggravaret<sup>4</sup> pati possent,  
 æstimandum esse<sup>5</sup>. itaque ad remedium jam diu neque<sup>d</sup>  
 desideratum neque adhibitum, dictatorem dicendum, civi-  
 tas confugit. et<sup>e</sup> quia et consul aberat, a quo uno dici  
 posse videbatur, nec per occupatam armis Punicis Italiam  
 facile erat aut nuntium aut litteras mitti, nec dictatorem  
 iv, 31. populus creare poterat, quod nunquam ante eam diem

<sup>b</sup> em. V.—*ortu* Mss. <sup>a</sup> em. from Pol. and others. S. LT. CV, I. A. ii, 3, 587; PG, An. DXXIX, p. 97. D.—*Centonio* pl. Mss.—*Centronio* al. <sup>b</sup> 'However,' 'although,' i, 4; ii, 39; 51; 54; v, 6; xxxviii, 19; cf. BU, on Ph. i, 28, 1. D. R.—*quisvis* conj. AN. <sup>c</sup> in ad. 2 P. pr. D. R. <sup>d</sup> om. al. Mss. pr. DJ. —but *jam diu* could not well apply to the short time that Hannibal had been in Italy: and Livy is here speaking of a dictator appointed to conduct operations; the last of which description was A. Atilius Calatinus, more than thirty years before this period, 204 Y. R. There had, indeed, been some dictators in the interim, this Fabius a few years previously, before him L. Cæc. Metellus, before Metellus C. Duilius, before Duilius Ti. Coruncanius; but they were created solely for the purpose of holding comitia. S. C. D. <sup>e</sup> *sed* conj. M.

1 *Proprætor* appears to be sometimes synonymous with *legatus consulis*, xxix, 6; 8 sq; as it is applied to those who had never filled the prætorship: cf. x, 25. DU. ST. Servilius, on being apprized of his colleague's danger, was hastening to join him, and had despatched the cavalry in advance. Pol. R.

2 'Disordered,' vi, 3; xxviii, 26; 'enfeebled, exhausted'; 9; 'impaired,' 14; 60; v, 10; R. GB. cf. xxv, 37, 1.

3 'Complaint': cf. G, obs. iii, 14; DU.

xxx, 44; and often in Sen. Cels. and Veget. cf. VP, and HY, on Tib. i, 8, 51. *urgere* in Greek. ST.

4 'Which might augment with any new weight a burden already heavy of itself,' RS. cf. iv, 12; vi, 27; xlv, 7. *premere* and *onere* are used in this sense, and are therefore tantamount to *augere*, v, 39; xxxiv, 62; xxxviii, 56; as opposed to *levare* or *elevare*; cf. iii, 13; 21; Tac. A. i, 69, 7. R.

5 Before this infinitive the verb *ducere* must be repeated. RS. cf. xxi, 16, 5. R.

factum erat, prodicatorum<sup>6</sup> populus creavit Q. Fabium Cn. Servilius  
Maximum et magistrum equitum M. Minucium Rufum. C. Flamin. 2

hisque negotium ab senatu datum ut 'muros turresque  
'urbis firmarent, et praesidia disponderent quibus locis vide- Fabius, pro-  
dictator;  
Minucius,  
master of  
horse; P.  
iii, 87.  
'retur, pontesque rescinderent fluminum: ad penates' pro  
'urbe dimicandum esse, quando Italiam tueri nequissent.'

9 Hannibal recto itinere per Umbriam usque ad Spole- Hannibal  
fails in an  
attack on  
Spoletum;  
C. i, 250;  
271; P. iii,  
86.  
tum<sup>a</sup> venit. inde, cum perpopulato agro urbem oppugnare  
adortus esset, cum magna caede suorum repulsus, coniec-  
tans ex unius coloniae haud nimis prospere tentatae viribus

quanta moles<sup>1</sup> Romanae urbis esset, in agrum Picenum<sup>a</sup>  
avertit<sup>c</sup> iter, non copia solum omnis generis frugum abun-  
dantem, sed<sup>2</sup> refertum praeda, quam effuse avidi atque  
egentes rapiebant. ibi per dies aliquot stativa habita,  
refectusque miles hibernis itineribus ac palustri via prae-  
lioque magis ad<sup>3</sup> eventum secundo quam levi aut facili  
affectus. ubi satis quietis<sup>d</sup> datum praeda ac populationibus He ravages  
Italy. Pl.  
iii, 13 sq;  
P. iii, 88;  
magis quam otio aut requie gaudentibus<sup>4</sup>, profectus Praetu-

<sup>a</sup> em. G.—ac penatibus P. F. C. 1 PE. one of C.—a penatibus conj. PZ.—ac pro penatibus RE.—ac tum penatibus GA.—ac cum penatibus 1, 3 P. V. 2 PE. ME. 1, 3, 4 L. H. B. —ac cum Panis 2 P. 5 L. B. HF. R. pr. S. GB.—ac tum pro penatibus aut. Edd.  
<sup>a</sup> Spolegium F. V. CV, I. A. ii, 7, 633. CR. <sup>b</sup> According to SM, on Fl. i, 19; and GI<sup>1</sup>, on Cic. Sen. 4; Picenum is the name of the country, and its ethnic adjective is *Picens* or *Picentinus*: but CV, I. A. ii, 11, 723, has shown, by many examples from Cæs. Cic. and Livy, that the territory is called indifferently *Picenum* or *ager Picens*; add xxiii, 14; xxiv, 10; Cic. de Cl. Or. 14; id. Cat. ii, 3; Off. iii, 18; Pliny H. N. xiv, 3. D. Besides which, we often find *Picena poma*, *Picena vitis*, *Piceni cadi*, *Picena porca*, &c. CV<sup>c</sup>. <sup>c</sup> tertii H. but cf. 8; xxi, 23; xxxviii, 16. D. <sup>d</sup> em. (cf. xxv, 33; iii, 25;) 'when sufficient rest had been given by the general to his soldiers.' G. pr. C. R. cf. xxi, 27; 37. ED.—*quieti* Mas. 'when sufficient time had been devoted to rest by the soldiers.' G. pr. D.

6 Cf. 31.

1 'The magnitude and the strength.'  
RS.

2. *Etiam* is often omitted after *non modo*, i, 40, R. or *non solum*, iii, 36; but not so much when mere addition is denoted, as when that addition is of something more important; RS. xxi, 41: 'but, what is more, &c.'

3 'As respects,' *navæ. invicti ad laborem corporis*, ix, 16; *nequaquam par ad virtutem viri*, xxvi, 16; *ad cetera egregius*, xxxvii, 7; *Ov. M.* xii, 167; *Cic. Off.* i, 20; *R. ad contumeliam inexpertus*, vi, 18. D. In the first and last of these examples the Greek idiom would require a genitive.

4 This may be made the dative, or ablative absolute; *DJ.* cf. *impositus* xxiv, 40; *ST.* but this latter construction is awkward. *R.* Or put a semicolon after *datum*; and make

the construction *profectus gaudentibus*, i. e. *cum militibus gaudentibus*: there are many instances of *profectus* (or the like) with an ablative, as *exercitus*, ii, 16; 24; iii, 23; iv, 46; vii, 9; viii, 30; xxiii, 43; xxviii, 13; xxx, 11; xxxvi, 30; *copias*, i, 14; ii, 19; v, 34; 53; x, 5; 27; xxiii, 29; xxv, 22; 24; xxvii, 48; xxxi, 36; xxxv, 24; 44; xxxvi, 26; xxxvii, 11; xxxviii, 11; *ugmine*, vi, 15; xxxii, 5; *navibus*, xxviii, 38; 46; xxx, 27; xxxiv, 26; xxxv, 43; xxxvii, 11; xli, 1; also of *manu*, iii, 38; *legionibus*, ix, 44; *quingueremibus et lembis*, xxviii, 8; *turmis*, xxxv, 34; *classe*, xxxvii, 9. D. G. cf. PZ, on *SA*, M. iv, 6, 18. *It.* But, in every one of these cases, the noun has an adjective annexed to it; so that all the above examples are referable to the rule in *MA*, G. G. 400. c. (that the words *στρατῆς* 'an army,' *στῆλος*

**Cn. Servilius** tianum Hadrianumque agrum, Marsos inde Marrucinosque  
**C. Flaminio** et Pelignos devastat circaque Arpos et Luceriam proxi-

CI. ii, 11, mam Apuliæ regionem. Cn. Servilius consul levibus præ-  
 743; C. i, liis cum Gallis actis et uno oppido ignobili expugnato,  
 289-91; 325; postquam de collegæ exercitusque cæde audivit, jam mœ-  
 339; 331; nibus patriæ metuens, ne abesset in discrimine extremo,  
 285; 264. ad urbem iter intendit.

**Advice of** Q. Fabius Maximus dictator iterum<sup>5</sup>, quo die magis-  
**Fabius**; tratum iniit, vocato senatu, ab diis orsus, cum edocuisset  
 xxviii, 40; patres 'plus negligentia<sup>6</sup> cerimoniarum auspiciorumque  
 V. i, 1, 5; 'quam temeritate atque inscitia<sup>7</sup> peccatum a C. Flaminio  
 PF. 176. 'consule esse, quæque piacula iræ deûm essent, ipsos deos  
 'consulendos esse,' pervicit ut, quod non ferme decernitur  
 nisi cum tetra prodigia nuntiata sunt, decemviri 'libros  
 'Sihyllinos adire' juberentur. qui inspectis fatalibus libris  
 rettulerunt patribus, 'quod ejus belli causa votum Marti'  
 'foret, id non rite factum de integro atque amplius facien-  
 'dum esse; et Jovi ludos magnos<sup>8</sup> et ædes Veneri Ery-  
 'cinæ<sup>9</sup> ac Menti<sup>10</sup> vovendas esse, et supplicationem lecti-  
 'sterniumque habendum, et ver sacrum<sup>11</sup> vovendum, si

\* *ante conj.* RB. but it does not follow that Marti must be wrong, R. because Livy omitted mentioning this before. C.

'a fleet,' *χιεῖ* 'a band,' *εργατήριον* and the various classes of 'soldiers,' *μῆς* and the different kinds of 'ships,' are generally put in the dative without *eis*, when they signify an accompaniment: cf. *Ilier*. v, 99, n. 52; and will not authorize the proposed construction in this place.

5 Cf. 8, d. D. This appears by the following inscription: Q. FABIVS. MAXIMVS. DICTATOR. BIS. COS. V. CENSOR. INTERREX. II. AED. CUR. &c. Flaminius was his master of horse: 532 Y. R. S. PG.

6 'Contempt,' iii, 20; xliii, 13. R.

7 These two nouns are often joined, as 25; S. vi, 30; xlii, 49. D.

8 These games, also called *circenses*, (cf. *Juv.* iii, 223 n. ED.) were annually celebrated, with great pomp and magnificence, from the day before the nones to that before the ides of September, in honour of the great deities, Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, for the public safety: cf. i, 35; ii, 36; vi, 42; *Cic. Verr.* ii, 5, 14. R.

9 Venus had this epithet from her famous temple on Mount Eryx; cf. nn, on Tac. A.

iv, 43, 8; *IHY*, A. A. t. i, p. 136; exc. ù, on *Æt.* v, 759 sq; *Suet.* v, 25; *Thuc.* vi, 46; *Paus.* viii, 24; *Æt.* H. A. iv, 2; x, 50: and temples were erected to her, under this designation, both at Rome, x, 38; and elsewhere; *Paus.* R.

10 Cf. 10; xxiii, 31; *Cic. Leg.* ii, 8; *Ov. F.* vi, 241 sq; *Aug. Civ. D.* iv, 21; *Lact.* i, 20. R.

11 *Ver sacrum vovendi mos fuit Italiae. magnis enim periculis adducti vovebant, quæcumque proximo vere nata essent apud ea animalia, immolatu- ros. sed cum crudele videretur pueros ac puellas innocentes interficere, perductos in adultam ætatem velabant atque ita extra fines suos erigebant; Fest. quondam Sabini feruntur vovisse, si res communis melioribus locis constitisset, se ver sacrum facturos; Sisen. H. iv, in Nonn. *Plut. Fab.* 176. S. cf. *BR.* i, 97; *HD.* Em. Pl. ii, 18. D. This spring included all the time from the calends of March to the day before the calends of May: cf. xxxiv, 44; *DD.* de C. x, 10; and app. *Pr. Camd.* p. 768; *R. Juv.* i, 26 n.*

'bellatum prospere esset, resque<sup>12</sup> publica in eodem quo Fabius prd.  
'ante bellum fuisset statu permansisset.' senatus, quoniam <sup>Minuc. m. h.</sup>  
Fabium belli cura occupatura esset, M. Æmiliū<sup>13</sup> præ- 33; xxiv,  
torem ex collegii<sup>1</sup> pontificum sententia, 'omnia ea ut ma- 7.9; xxvii,  
10 'ture fiant, curare' jubet. his senatus consultis perfectis 33; xxix, 11.  
L. Cornelius Lentulus<sup>1</sup> pontifex maximus, consulente  
collegio prætorum<sup>2</sup>, 'omnium primum populum consulen- Form of  
'dum de vere sacro' censet: 'injussu populi voveri non <sup>vowing a</sup>  
'posse.' rogatus in hæc verba populus "velitis jubeatisne <sup>sacred</sup>  
'hoc sic fieri? si res publica<sup>4</sup> populi Romani Quiritium<sup>5</sup>  
'ad quinquennium proximum, sicut<sup>6</sup> velim<sup>7</sup> eam<sup>8</sup>, salva<sup>1</sup>  
'servata<sup>9</sup> erit<sup>1</sup> hisce duellis<sup>10</sup>, quod duellum populo  
'Romano cum Carthaginensi est<sup>1</sup>, quæque<sup>11</sup> duella cum  
'Gallis sunt qui eis Alpes sunt, datum<sup>12</sup> donum<sup>13</sup> duit<sup>14</sup>

<sup>1</sup> collegii F. V. 1, 3, 4 L. H. B. HF. HV.—collegio GA.—cum collegis ex p. or et collegas de p. conj. PG. pr. G. cf. 10. R. <sup>2</sup> pl. Mss. The charge was committed to Æmilius solely; yet it is by no means improbable that he might apply to his colleagues for their assistance, and afterwards act in concert with them. C. cum prætor esset, collegiumque prætorum tribuni plebis adhibuissent, Cic. Off. iii, 20. G. ed. D.—pontificum ant. Edd.—augurum B.—prætoris F.—prætorum L.—collegium prætorum conj. L. pr. MD. GT. GB. D. ed. G. <sup>3</sup> jubeatis L. BR. <sup>4</sup> hoc...fieri? om. cf. velitis jubeatis, ut M. Tullius in civitate ne sit? Cic. pro Domo 17 sq. L. U. BR. <sup>5</sup> P. F. C. V. 4 L. GA. BR.—al. Mss vary on account of the abbreviated form u. p. v. n. D.—om. U. but res publica populi Romani occurs 53; viii, 9; xxxiii, 45? xxxiv, 34; V. Pat. ii, 16: and publicus populi Romani, i, 32; viii, 9; x, 7; xxiii, 17; xxvi, 16; 47; xxxi, 4. G. <sup>6</sup> om. as gl. DP. but it occurs in P. F. C. V. 4 L. R. <sup>7</sup> sic pl. Mss. <sup>8</sup> velint RG.—velitis conj. C.—om. B. HF. <sup>9</sup> eamque pl. Mss.—validam B. HF. <sup>10</sup> salvam pl. Mss.—salvanque B. HF.—sicuti meo, [i. e. res cf. iii, 38: Cic. p. Red. 5; Sen. de Tr. An. 2;] quæ salva est, cf. Varr. R. R. ii, 2; or si urbs Roma, quæ salva est, or sicuti maxime cum salva est, conj. G. <sup>11</sup> servaverit pl. Mss.—servaverint V. 5 L. HF.—servaverim E.—servarint C.—servavit R. <sup>12</sup> The following words occurred in this order datum...quiritium, (quod...sunt), but the clauses were transposed by L. pr. G. C. D. ST. B. R. <sup>13</sup> quod...est om. U. <sup>14</sup> quæ U. datum conj. S.—latum conj. (cf. ager latus datus est, xxiii, 46; where, however, latus may mean extensive,) L. it is now omitted in that place. ED.—ratum conj. as in xxxviii, 48. G. but see n. 3. <sup>15</sup> An ancient form for det, C. or dederit; x, 19; F.—cluit HV. 3 L.—cluit 5 L. HF.—luit conj. (a verb which is used for sacrificar: by SV, on A. viii, 173; 343) G.

<sup>12</sup> Res and publica are often separated by this conjunction; as 10; v, 52; viii, 14; Juv. v, 8. D.

<sup>13</sup> S suspected this name; but it is not said that Æmilius, who was probably the civic prætor, performed all these religious duties himself, but that he was to see to their being duly performed. A. Cornelius Mammula, the prætor, vowed the sacred spring, xxxiii, 44; Fabius, the dictator, vowed the temple to Venus, 10; and T. Otacilius Crassus, the prætor, that to Mind: the decemvirs for sacred matters prepared the lectisternium; and Æmilius had for his own peculiar depart-

ment the great games. G. C. P. 2. D.

<sup>1</sup> His agnomen was Caudinus. He was consul with Q. Fulvius Flaccus between the first and second Punic wars. He succeeded in the pontificate L. Cæc. Metellus, who rescued the palladium from the flames: (cf. Juv. iii, 139 nn. ED.) The predecessor of Metellus was Ti. Cornucanius, the first plebeian pontiff. S.

<sup>2</sup> Salvum servare occurs in Cato de R. R. 142. D.

<sup>3</sup> This combination of words is not surprising, considering the verbose phraseology of such formularies as the present: C. thus

Cn. Servilius C. Flamin. 2 "populus Romanus Quiritium<sup>p</sup> quod ver attulerit ex suillo  
 "ovillo caprino bovillo<sup>q</sup> grege<sup>r</sup>, quæque profana<sup>s</sup> erunt,  
 "Jovi fieri<sup>t</sup> ex qua<sup>u</sup> die senatus populusque<sup>v</sup> jusserit. qui  
 "faciet, quando volet quaque lege<sup>w</sup> volet, facito: quo  
 "modo faxit, probe factum esto. si id moritur quod fieri  
 "oportebit, profanum<sup>x</sup> esto, neque scelus<sup>y</sup> esto. si quis  
 "rumpet<sup>z</sup> occidetve insciens, ne fraus esto. si quis clep-  
 "sit<sup>a</sup>, ne populo scelus esto, neve cui cleptum<sup>b</sup> erit. si  
 "atro<sup>c</sup> die faxit insciens, probe factum esto. si nocte sive  
 "luce, si servus sive liber faxit, probe factum esto. si

<sup>p</sup> Quirites conj. BR, who denies that Quiritium is Latin; but cf. i. 32; viii. 9; xli. 16; Varr. L. L. v, p. 61. G.—om. DP. <sup>q</sup> em. (αἰγῶν. οὐῶν, βοῶν, Plut. V. F.) S. F 2d. G.—ovillo 1 P. V. 1 L. HF. al.—novillo six Mss.—noello E? RE. and one other. —[caprino or capri non] ovillo 4 L. H. al.—ovi 3 P.—ovillo is omitted in the former place by 3 L. B. HV. and in the latter by al. Mss. and U. <sup>r</sup> genere U. <sup>s</sup> Romanus ad. U. <sup>t</sup> In the same sense as fraus just below, DU. (cf. i. 24; iii. 53; xxiii. 14; Cic. Rab. 9;) that is ἄγος, 'a crime which would bring a curse on the perpetrator, and, unless atoned for, entail that curse on his posterity and the community to which he belonged': cf. MI, on Hor. O. i, 28, 30 sq; R. Her. vi, 91, n. 76. ED.—secus ed. Pa.—whence secius (cf. Suet. iii, 2.) conj. L. <sup>u</sup> From the Greek κλέπτω. C.—furatur IIv. from gl. <sup>v</sup> demptum GA. from gl. <sup>w</sup> That is, religious, 'a day, whereon it was prohibited to sacrifice, and during which it was considered as ominous to commence any new undertaking.' C. cf. vi, 1. R.—altero 1 L. and al. Ms. alter et pro non bono ponitur, ut in auguriis 'altera aris.' sic alter nonnunquam pro adverso dicitur et malo; Fest. L. if this were the correct reading, the other would be gl. D.

velitis jubeatis...res publica populi Romani Quiritium...salva servata...hisce duellis, quod duellum...quæque duella...datum donum duit...populus Romanus Quiritium...solutus liber. ED. cf. i. 32; dona data, xxii. 10; R. dono dedit, vii. 37; dona dedit, xli. 20; ut dona data sint, xlv. 33; dona dando, Sen. Ben. vi, 6; ut donum darentur, Tac. H. iii, 13; and, in an imitator of Livy, dona dat, Sil. xvi, 164; dona dabis, 431. With other verbs such a combination is not uncommon; as terebratum quid pertandis? Plaut. in Non. inventum inveni, id. Capt. ii. 3; occupatos occupat, id. Men. iii, 1, Rud. i, 2; [prolapsus cecidisse, v, 21; D.] impeditum impedire, Cic. ad Att. xv, 15; ne perditum perdamus, ad F. xiv, 1; noli extinguere extinctos, ad Her. iv, 52; ἀλλοῖς ἐκτελεῖν, Soph. Ant. 1302; ["And thrice he slew the slain," Dryden Al. F. ED.] 'What is now given by vow, shall be given in fact,' viz. by being immolated. G. This sense of datum corresponds to that of the word ἀγῶν in St Mark vii, 11. ED. or datum may be a substantive, as in Cic. Clu. 10; 24; and therefore should be divided by a comma from donum. ST. cf. F. Cl. C. In the former of these two passages I do not find the word, in the latter

the expression is donis datis muneribusque.

4 'Not previously voted or consecrated to any other deity; for such as had been already dedicated would of course be exempt. G.

5 Fieri and faciet, just below, are here found simply, like the Greek ἵκναι, RS. to be applied to the performance of sacrifices, C. sacra or sacrum being understood; x, 42; cf. Juv. ix, 117 na. At other times facere is used with an ablative denoting the victim; as in Virg. E. iii, 77; Colum. ii, 22; (and is understood before bubus and hostiis just below. ED.) It is not put with an accusative of the thing, excepting sacra, sacrificium, or res divinas. R.

6 Till they were so many days old, animals were not to be sacrificed; cf. Varr. R. R. ii, 4; ST, on Æ. iv, 57: this time was to be fixed by the senate and people. Unless the day on which the ver sacrum should commence is rather meant; cf. xxxiv, 44; G. C. or the day before which they were not to commence sacrificing. ST.

7 'According to whatever rite.' R.

8 'Exempt from the consecration.' ST. see n. 4. R.

9 'Shall damage in any way.' ST.

"anteidea" senatus populusque jussert fieri ac faxit', eo Fabius prd.  
 "populus solutus liber esto." ejusdem rei causa ludi magni Minuc.m.h.  
 voti aeris trecentis triginta tribus millibus, trecentis triginta Great  
 tribus, triente<sup>2</sup>; præterea bubus Jovi trecentis, multis aliis games and  
 divis bubus albis atque ceteris hostiis<sup>10</sup>.†votis rite nuncu- other sacred  
 patis supplicatio edicta; supplicatumque iere cum "conju- rites vowed.  
 gibus ac liberis non urbana multitudo tantum, sed agrestium  
 etiam quos in aliqua sua fortuna<sup>11</sup> publicæ<sup>6</sup> quoque con-  
 tingebat<sup>12</sup> cura. tum<sup>c</sup> lectisternium per triduum habitum,  
 decemviris sacrorum curantibus. sex<sup>d</sup> pulvinaria in con-  
 spectu fuere, Jovi ac Junoni unum, alterum Neptuno ac  
 Minervæ, tertium Marti ac Veneri, quartum Apollini ac Temples  
 Dianæ, quintum Vulcano ac Vestæ, sextum Mercurio ac vowed to  
 Cereri<sup>13</sup>. tum ædes votæ. Veneri Erycinæ ædem Q. Fabius Venus,  
 Maximus dictator vovit, quia ita ex fatalibus libris editum xxihi, 31.  
 erat, ut 'is voveret cujus maximum imperium in civitate and to  
 'esset.' Menti ædem T. Otacilius prætor vovit. Mind.

- 11 Ita rebus divinis peractis, tum de bello reque de publica Fabius set-  
 dictator rettulit, quibus quotve legionibus victori hosti- ties his plan  
 obviā eundum esse patres censerent. decretum ut 'ab tions.  
 of opera-

<sup>2</sup> F. anteidea ac an ancient expression for priusquam. C. ST transposes the ac to this place.  
 —anteidea U. the d is inserted as in postidea, medecum, antideo, antidhac; in Plaut. L. ST.—  
 ante id eu pl. Mss.—autem id ea H. <sup>1</sup> faxerit GA —facitur F.—faxitur P. V. 4, 6 L. H.  
 B. HV. i. e. factum fuerit. pr. G. <sup>2</sup> aeris cccxxx millibus ecc D.—aeris cccxxxiii millibus  
 cccxxxiii triente L.—aeris cccxxxiii millibus triente pl. Mss.—the true reading was elicited from  
 Plut. de deo stercoribus equanorum τριάντα τριών και διασπαστον τριάντα τριών τρι-  
 παύας αερίων, F. 176; cf. BD, de Asse iii, p. 313; GL. S. SCA. G, de Pec. Vet. iv, 2.  
 (adv. X, and RD, on Pl. HT, de R. N. p. 93.) DU. D. SM, de Us. p. 574; PZ, de Æ. Gr.  
 § 18; 24; KU, in Bibl. Choix. t. xxiv, pt. 1, p. 119 sq. R. The number of three was to  
 run throughout the sum, being esteemed a lucky number. C. cf. Virg. E. viii, 73 sqq.  
 a em. G.—supplicatumque regum RE. H.—supplicatum qui regum P. I PE. F.—s. iitque  
 cum 5 L.—que cum GA. B. HV.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>b</sup> em. G.—publica Mss. <sup>c</sup> em.  
 G. 3 L.—curatum (placing the full point after contingebat) pl. Mss.—but, before this verb,  
 cura ad. B. <sup>d</sup> em. SM. G.—ex P. F.—et cet. Mss.

10 Understand sacrum fieri, votum; ST. cf. n. 5.

11 'Those who had some property of their own to lose,' and would therefore be the more anxious for the preservation of the commonwealth: *res publica incolumis et privatus res facile salvas præstat; publica promiendo, tua nequidquam servas*, G. xxvi, 36. R. Compare with this the opening of Pericles' speech; Thuc. ii, 60.

12 'Concerned, affected;' E. xxxiv, 22. R. *concernitus*, Arist. Eth. i, 11; for which Cicero writes *pertinere ad*, Am. 4.

13 On each couch there was a god and a

goddess: whose association seems to have depended on various causes: Jupiter and Juno as the king and queen of heaven; Apollo and Diana as the twin children of Latona; Mars and Venus as the ancestors of the nation; Vulcan and Vesta as the deities of fire; (cf. Mag. für Schulen u. Schullehrer, t. ii, p. 189 sq.) R. Mercury and Ceres as the tutelary powers of trade and agriculture; and Neptune and Minerva were frequently joined as objects of worship; see ML, Dor. app. vii, 6 7. These twelve deities are those called *ai δωδεκα θεοι* by the Greeks: cf. Her. vi, 108, n. 83.

- Cn. Servilius C. Flaminius <sup>2</sup> Cn. Servilio consule exercitum acciperet; scriberet præ-  
 terea ex civibus sociisque quantum equitum ac peditum  
 videretur; cetera omnia ageret faceretque ut e re publica<sup>1</sup>  
 P. iii, 88. 'duceret.' Fabius 'duas se legiones adjecturum ad Servi-  
 lianum exercitum' dixit. iis per magistrum equitum scriptis  
 C. ii, 54. Tibur diem ad conveniendum edixit. edictoquoque proposito  
 ut 'quibus oppida castellaque immunita essent, uti<sup>a</sup> commi-  
 grarent in loca tuta; ex agris quoque demigrarent omnes  
 regionis ejus qua iturus Hannibal esset, tectis prius incen-  
 sis ac frugibus corruptis, ne cujus rei<sup>b</sup> copia esset;' ipse via  
 C. i, 292. Flaminia<sup>2</sup> profectus obviam consuli exercituique, cum ad  
 C. i, 278; Tiberim circa Oriculum prospexisset agmen consulemque  
 PF. 176. cum equitibus ad se prodeuntem<sup>c</sup>, viatorem<sup>d</sup> misit qui  
 consuli nuntiaret ut 'sine lictoribus ad dictatorem veniret.'  
 qui cum dicto paruisset, congressusque eorum ingentem  
 speciem<sup>e</sup> dictaturæ apud cives sociosque vetustate jam  
 prope oblitos<sup>f</sup> ejus imperii fecisset, litteræ ab urbe allatæ  
 C. ii, 11. sunt 'naves onerarias commeatum ab Ostia in Hispaniam  
 C. i, 196. 'ad exercitum portantes a classe Punica circa portum Cosa-  
 num captas esse.' itaque extemplo consul 'Ostiam profi-  
 cisci' jussus, 'navibusque quæ<sup>d</sup> ad urbem Romanam aut  
 Ostiæ essent completis milite ac navalibus sociis persequi  
 hostium classem ac littora Italiæ tutari.' magna vis homi-  
 num conscripta Romæ erat; libertini etiam, quibus liberi<sup>g</sup>

<sup>a</sup> ut ii or ut hi (here and in xxxvi, 3) conj. G.—others place the *uti* after *quæque*—but *uti* is redundant after *ut* in viii, 6; and *ut* is repeated pleonastically, v, 21; xxxiv, 3; 56; xlv, 16; cf. G. on Plaut. Bac. iv, 6, 18; CO. on Pl. Ep. ii, 18, 4; and on S. J. 13; where *tamen* is thus repeated. D. cf. also xxviii, 9; xxxvi, 1; C. xxxviii, 38; xlii, 21; 22; 28; 30; so *quum* occurs twice in xxviii 40. R. <sup>b</sup> ei conj. ad. GT. <sup>c</sup> *progredientem* D. from gl. <sup>d</sup> em. G. H.—either *que* or *quæ* om. cet. Mss.

<sup>1</sup> 'For the public weal;' D. cf. 3, b. R.

<sup>2</sup> This most ancient of the Roman roads was constructed, from Rome to Ariminum, by C. Flaminius Nepos (who fell in the battle of Trasimenus) during his censorship; C. xxiii, 23; Suet. ii, 30; cf. xxxix, 2; BG. de V. R. P. iii, 21. R.

<sup>3</sup> This was properly the officer sent by magistrates to summon members from their villas to the senate; Cic. Sen. 16. He was also employed to arrest persons; ii, 56; iii, 56. The name is generally applied to the attendant on the tribunes of the commons; but also to that of the dictator, vi, 15, and here; of the consuls, viii, 18; of the ædiles,

xxx, 39; of the censors, xxxix, 44; and of the Samnite general, x, 38. cf. Gell. xii, 3; xiii, 12. R.

<sup>4</sup> Thus *triumpho longe maximam speciem captivi arma præbuere*, ix, 40. RS. E.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. 8, d. The recent dictators had been created to hold *comitia* in the absence of the consuls; and, on the election of the new magistrates, they abdicated. Therefore no meeting of a dictator and a consul had been witnessed for more than thirty years. D.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. HY, on V. Æ. x, 168; WF, on Rut. It. i, 285 sqq. R.

<sup>7</sup> Their children would be a tie to bind them to the state. ST. cf. 10, 11. R. FL. M. R. i, 2. DU.

essent et ætas militaris, in verba juraverant. ex hoc urbano *Fabius* <sup>prol.</sup> exercitu, qui minores quinque et triginta annis erant, in <sup>Minn. m. h.</sup> paves impositi<sup>8</sup>; alii, ut urbi præsiderent<sup>9</sup>, relict.

Dictator exercitu consulis accepto a Fulvio Flacco le- c. i, 297.  
gato per agrum Sabinum Tibur, quo<sup>1</sup> diem<sup>a</sup> ad convenien-  
dum edixerat<sup>2</sup> novis militibus, venit. inde Præneste, ac  
transversis<sup>b</sup> limitibus<sup>c</sup> in viam Latinam est egressus, unde ii, 39; C.  
itineribus summa cum cura exploratis ad hostem ducit, ii, 139.  
nullo loco, nisi quantum<sup>3</sup> necessitas cogeret, fortunæ se  
commissurus. quo primum die haud procul Arpis<sup>d</sup> in con- <sup>Fabius de-</sup>  
spectu posuit castra, nulla mora facta quin Poenus educeret <sup>clines en-</sup>  
in aciem copiamque pugnandi faceret. sed ubi quieta <sup>gaging.</sup>  
omnia apud hostes nec castra ullo tumultu mota videt,  
increpans quidem<sup>4</sup> 'victos tandem<sup>e</sup> Martios animos Roma-  
'nis, debellatumque et concessum<sup>f</sup> propalam de virtute ac <sup>P. iii, 89 sq.</sup>  
'gloria esse,' in castra rediit: ceterum tacita cura animum  
incessit<sup>g</sup>, quod cum duce haudquaquam Flaminio Sem-  
pronioque simili futura sibi res esset, ac tum demum  
edocti malis Romani parem Hannibali ducem quæsisent.  
et prudentiam quidem novi ductoris<sup>h</sup> extemplo timuit:

<sup>a</sup> B. cf. 11; xiii, 31 sq; xxviii, 5; R. xxxi, 11; xxv, 3. GB.—die cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>b</sup> P. F. ed. C. D.—transversis (om. ac) V. C. GA. (opposed to *præsi* limites, Festus;) ed. G.—versis FA. PN.—ac versis 1 P. 1, 4 L. V. H. HV.—acversis 3 P.—adversis 6 L.—accursis 3 L.—divinis HF.—diversis B. <sup>c</sup> P. F. B. HF. cf. xxxi, 39; xli, 14. G.—militibus 1 P. D. N. L. 3—5 L. H. HV. C. GA. but cf. D, on Sil. v, 1; nn, on Front. i, 3, 10. D.—itineribus 3 P. conj. FA. PN. cf. iii, 7; R. but this word occurs just below. D.—tramitibus conj. V. cf. ii, 39; v, 16. D.—milibus 1 L. V.—ciis V 2d. gl. cf. 15; xxxi, 24; xxxii, 13; D. omnis secto via limite quadret, Virg. G. ii, 277 sq. <sup>d</sup> *Æcis* conj. (cf. Pol. iii, 88; GT, Inscr. ccccxlii, 5; G. xxiii, 1; and xxiv, 20; (G.) HL, on CV, p. 1202. DU. pr. C. R. cf. CR, ii, 286.—Arpis Mss. from which *Æce* was distant about 22 miles. <sup>e</sup> quos ad. pl. Mss; om. Γ.—instead of which *quoque* conj. G. pr. D.—suos conj. SM. P. perhaps a demonstrative should be supplied, as in *indolem illum Romanam*, ix, 6. <sup>f</sup> qui or quæ or quod or quas or quum ad. Mss. (but 3 L. ad. *quas et vires* after *debellatum*)—eis ad. Edd, before C. In the whole of this sentence the Mss vary considerably; and there would seem to be some error still in need of correction. R. <sup>g</sup> 5 L. om. FA. PN. M. pr. cf. xxv, 1; G. i, 56; ii, 18; iv, 50; 57; viii, 29; ix, 8; xxiv, 13; &c. D.—incensum F. V. 1, 3, 4 L. H. HV.—incensum habuit N.—incensus N marg. cet. Mss. V. cf. xxix, 18; G. xxi, 34, g; GR. D, on v, 36, 7. pr. R. cf. also *accensus* in *dig-* nitatibus, 13. <sup>h</sup> em. cf. 61. G.—non vim dictatoris Mss. Edd. C. D.

8 Cf. xxi, 27; xiii, 49; xxv, 3; xxvi, R.  
51; xxx, 2; xxxiv, 12; xliii, 9. D. 3 For in *quantum* 'so far as;' see below,  
9 Cf. Sal. C. 57; (CO.) Curt. iii, 1. D. and 57. R.  
1 'At which place.' R. 4 Ceterum answers to *quidem*, G. as *h* to  
2 Cf. 33; xxiv, 37; xxxi, 49; (D.) *quo*; thus *εἰς ἀλλήλους* Her. ii, 100: cf.  
xxii, 1; xxxiii, 14; xl, 59; *edicere senatum*, Her. i, 59, n. 7 and 12; 205, n. 25; v, 33,  
iii, 38; (D.) *indicare*, xxvii, 30; xxxvi, 6; n. 72; vi, 38, n. 24; ix, 87, n. 48.  
*justitium*, iii, 3; iv, 26; *delectum*, ii, 55; 5 'That the point had been yielded';  
iii, 10; v, 19; xxv, 57: cf. xxi, 63, 1. iii, 60; iv, 6. R.

Cn Servilius constantiam haudum expertus, agitare ac tentare animum  
C. Flamin.<sup>2</sup> movendo crebro castra populandoque in oculis ejus agros  
sociorum cœpit. et modo citato<sup>1</sup> agmine e conspectu abibat,  
modo repente<sup>6</sup> in aliquo flexu viæ, si excipere<sup>7</sup> degres-  
sum<sup>1</sup> in æquum<sup>8</sup> posset, occultus<sup>9</sup> subsistebat. Fabius  
per loca alta agmen ducebat, modico ab hoste intervallo,  
ut neque omitteret<sup>10</sup> eum neque congredereetur castris,  
nisi quantum usus necessario cogeret<sup>11</sup>, tenebatur miles.  
pabulum et ligna nec pauci petebant nec passim. equitum  
levisque armaturæ statio<sup>12</sup>, composita instructaque in sub-  
itos tumultus, et suo militi tuta omnia et infesta effusis  
hostium populatoribus præbebat. neque universo periculo  
summa rerum committebatur<sup>13</sup>; et parva momenta levium  
certaminum<sup>14</sup> ex tuto cœptorum<sup>15</sup>, finitimo<sup>1</sup> receptu<sup>15</sup>,  
assuefaciebant territum pristinis cladibus<sup>16</sup> militem minus

<sup>1</sup> cito V. G. 1, 5 L. B. G. A. R. HV.—tacito C. pr. cf. xxi, 48; and *silens agmen*, (xxi, 38; xxv, 38; F. xxxv, 4. G. F.) G. R. cf. xiv, ep. D. J em. G. The *loca alta* are here referred to: R. and hence *detrahere*, 13. ED.—*digressum* pl. Mss. <sup>2</sup> *locorum* 2 P. <sup>3</sup> em. I.—*finitimorum* Mss.—*finitimo cum* or *tum* conj. R. but cf. viii, 19. D. <sup>4</sup> F.—*in cladibus* his 1 P. ME. V. 1 L. H. N. G. A.—*in his cladibus* P. 1 PE. C. al.—*trinis cladibus* conj. (because *trina castra* occurs xxiii, 49; xxv, 26;) viz. at the Ticinus, at the

6 Join *repente* with *subsistebat*. R.

7 'To intercept.' 'to catch by lying in wait;' *ἔλκεσθαι*, *ἐλθέσθαι*, a word properly applied to a huntsman lying in ambush, or laying snares, for wild beasts; [*celer alto latitante fruticeo excipere aprum*; Hor. O. iii, 12, 10; *ex insidiis capere*. Vet. Schol. ED.] cf. v, 14; *συναγῶν θηρίων*. Xen. Cyr. ii. Mem. i, 2, 24; (E.) nn, on Phæd. iv, 4, 4; Cic. Or. ii, 67; Sil. xiii, 135; *excipere sermonem*, ii, 4; *voces*, xl, 7; *legem*, iv, 30; *rumores*, Juv. vi, 409 n. R.

8 Understand *campum* or *locum*; 14; ED. v, 38; xxvi, 17; 39; xxviii, 33; xxxvi, 29; xxv, 30; xxi, 32, 11. Hence *certamen*, 13, might seem superfluous. R.

9 Cf. xxi, 21, d. D.

10 'To leave for a time;' iii, 46; xxi, 11; xxiii, 25; 32. R. Hence it was that Hannibal used to call Fabius his *παύσαργος*, Ap. p. 195. R. cf. 18, c.

11 'Viz. 'to do the contrary,' RS, i. e. 'to go out.' cf. *eam infestari, ulteriorem petuit adiri*; Front. St. ii, 5, 31: where *jussit* is understood with the former infinitive: ST. *id non muro solum [und. cingi], sed etiam ponte conjungi Urbi placuit*; i. 33: thus *diceret* is implied in *negare*, iii, 48; 55; iv, 60; in *appellare*, xl, 9; and in *mentiri*, xxiv, 5;

*postulare* in *deprecari*, xxiv, 3; cf. also Tac. A. ii, 20, 2; DO, on Ch. p. 398; BC, on Soph. E. 72; 435; on CE. R. 271; on Aj. 1035; BU, on V. E. vii, 187; ix, 279; D, on xl, 42, 11; ST, on iii, 67. This figure of speech is called *σύλληψις*, *ζυῖγμα*, or *συζυγμίσιν*. R.

12 'A piquet, station, or outpost;' ii, 64; vii, 26; 37; xxv, 39. R.

13 'The whole power of the state was not put to the hazard of a decisive engagement.' ST. Similar expressions are *universæ rei dimicatio*, i, 38; *ea ad universi belli eventum momenti dimicatio fuit*, vii, 12; *in universum eventum belli*, xxxii, 5; *in casum universæ dimicationis venire*, vi, 22; xxv, 39; *periculum summæ rerum facere*, xxxiii, 8; *summam rempublicam in discrimen deducere*, Cic. Fam. x, 24: cf. iii, 5; R. xxi, 16, 2; xxiii, 29, 5; xxvi, 10, 2.

14 'Light skirmishes of no great weight in themselves;' C. but of which the prosperous issue would give a prognostic and a pledge of success in any more important and general conflict. B. cf. xxi, 43, 11. R.

15 'With a retreat for the troops, close at hand;' DCE. *tuto receptu*, xxiii, 43; xxviii, 25. cf. xxvii, 27; xxviii, 23; xxix, 7; iii, 2; xlv, 39. R.

jam tandem aut virtutis aut fortunæ pænitere<sup>16</sup> suæ. sed Fabius prd. non Hannibalem magis infestum tam sanis consiliis habebat<sup>Minuc. m. b.</sup> quam magistrum equitum; qui nihil aliud quam quod<sup>Rashness and perverseness of</sup> impar erat<sup>a</sup> imperio<sup>b</sup>, moræ<sup>c</sup> ad rem publicam præcipi-  
tandam habebat<sup>17</sup>, ferox rapidusque in consiliis, ac lingua<sup>18</sup> Minucius. immodicus. primo inter paucos, dein propalam in vulgus pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum, affingens vicina virtutibus vitia<sup>19</sup>, compellabat<sup>20</sup>; premendoque<sup>21</sup> superiorem<sup>22</sup>, quæ pessima ars nimis prosperis multorum successibus crevit, sese extollebat.

- <sup>13</sup> Hannibal ex Hirpinis in Samnium transit, Beneventanum depopulatur agrum, Telesiam urbem capit: irritat<sup>P. iii, 88; 90; C. ii, 248; 221; 246; 235; L. xxiv, 20.</sup> etiam de industria ducem, si forte accensum tot indignitatibus cladibusque sociorum detrahare<sup>1</sup> ad æquum certamen possit. inter multitudinem sociorum Italici generis, qui ad Trasimenum capti ab Hannibale dimissique<sup>7</sup> fuerant, tres Campani equites erant, multis jam tum illecti donis promissisque Hannibalis ad conciliandos popularium

Trebia, and at Trasimenum: G. pr. D. *tribus cladibus* would be more correct, as *clades* is a singular noun, and *castra*, 'a camp,' plural: but cf. xxiii, 49, 4. <sup>a</sup> om. 1, 3 P. <sup>b</sup> em. cf. vi, 23; xxii, 15; xxv, 27; xxvii, 1. G. R. pr. C. D.—*non impar erat* 5 L.—*imparabat* V.—*non imperabat* HV. 3 L.—*imperabat* 1, 3 P. P. G. A. F. 4 L. R. B. H. al. pr. DJJ.—*parebat* conj. RB. pr. B.—*parebat* in or *imperabat* sub conj. (cf. *ἀρχόμενος ἄρχε*, Plut. the master of horse was styled *imperator*, viii, 30; 33.) G. <sup>c</sup> *P imperu* 3 P.—om. HV. GA. <sup>d</sup> more 3 P. <sup>e</sup> em. G. cf. 59. D.—*premendorum superiorum* Mss.—*premendorumque* s. AS. al. Edd.—*arte ad.* AS marg. al.

<sup>16</sup> 'To think light of,' B. 'to condemn, to distrust;' C. also 'to be displeased or dissatisfied with;' i, 8; ii, 54; iv, 58; viii, 23; ix, 18; xxiii, 3; xxviii, 40: *fastidire* and *contemnere* sometimes answer to it; iv, 3; &c. R. cf. *μίσωμι*, Her. i, 77, n. 47; vii, 48; Hom. II. A 65; 93; Eur. Hec. 873; M. 558; Arist. N. 517; Dem. Ol. iii, 10; Ph. i. 9; de Hal. p. 88.

<sup>17</sup> 'He was only prevented from plunging the commonwealth into extreme danger by being but second in command.' DCE.

<sup>18</sup> *Lingua promptus*, ii, 45; *impromptus*, vi, 4; *immodica lingua*, iv, 49; *lingua immodice libera fuit*, xxxix, 40; *expers lingue prope humana*, xxiii, 3; G. R. and the singular is used, even when many are spoken of, viii, 19; vi, 16; xxii, 45; xxxii, 21: but the plural occurs xxvi, 44; xxviii, 31. cf. BU. on Nem. Ecl. ii, 12. D.

<sup>19</sup> Cf. 39: Hor. S. i, 3, 24 sqq. 55 sqq. R. *οὐ μόνον ἔστιν πρὸς μὲν τοὺς ἑλλείψους διατελλόμενος, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς διεβεβηκότες ἑλλείψουσι, ἐν τοῖς πάλαι καὶ ταῖς πράξεσιν ὁ γὰρ ἀνδρῶν*

*πρὸς μὲν τὸν διὰ τὸν θεὸν φάινεται πρὸς δὲ τὸν θεὸν διὰ τὸν θεὸν... δι' ὃ καὶ ἀποδοῦναι τὸν μῦθον οἱ ἄνθρωποι. ἰσχυρότερος πρὸς ἰσχυρότερον, καὶ παλαιότερος τὸν ἀνδρῶν, ὁ μὲν διὰ τὸν θεὸν, ὁ δὲ θεὸς διὰ τὸν θεὸν.* Arist. Eth. ii, 8; Isaiah v, 20; Juv. xiv, 109 n.

<sup>20</sup> 'Called him,' or 'reproached him;' xxiv, 2; (DU.) hence it is used for *accusare*, xliii, 2; nn, on Cic. Ph. iii, 7; and Fam. viii, 12; BU. on Suet. i, 17. R.

<sup>21</sup> 'To lower by disparagement and detraction;' opposed to *extollere*, here, and 59; Virg. Æ. xi, 401 sq. R. *famam homini premere* occurs in Tac. RS. where? cf. H. i, 7.

<sup>22</sup> 'One who was his superior:' this word is not used absolutely in Latin, but with *gradu*, *honore*, *dignitate*, *loco*, &c. cf. Cic. Verr. iv, 20, 44. Here *se* may be supplied. B. Similar to this was the practice of that accomplished villain, Menon, *καὶ οἷς ἐπὶ τῷ χειρὶ προτινύει φίλιν, διαβάλλων τοὺς πρῶτους, τοὺς τοὺς ἦναι διὸν κτήσασθαι* Xen. An. ii, 6, 13.

1 Cf. 12, j and 8; R. 14.

Ca *Servilius* animos. hi nuntiantes, 'si in Campaniam exercitum admo-  
C. *Flamin.* 2 'visset, Capuæ potiendæ copiam fore,' cum res major quam  
Hannibal auctores esset<sup>2</sup>, dubium Hannibalem alternisque<sup>3</sup> fidentem  
makes for ac diffidentem tamen, ut Campanos ex Samnio peteret,  
Campania. moverunt. monitos ut 'etiam atque etiam' promissa rebus<sup>4</sup>  
C. ii, 141. 'affirmarent<sup>5</sup>,' jussosque 'cum pluribus et aliquibus prin-  
The guide, 'cipum redire ad se' dimisit. ipse imperat duci<sup>6</sup> ut 'se in  
ordered to 'agrum Casinatem ducat,' edoctus a peritis regionum, 'si  
conduct him 'eum saltum occupasset, exitum Romano ad opem ferendam  
to Casinum, PF. 177;  
C. ii, 118. 'sociis interclusurum.' sed Punicum abhorrens os<sup>7</sup> Lati-  
leads him to norum nominum<sup>8</sup> pro Casino Casilinum dux ut<sup>7</sup> acciperet  
Casilinum. fecit; aversusque ab suo itinere per Allifanum Cala-  
C. ii, 199; tinumque et Calenum agrum in campum Stellatam de-  
233; 235; scendit. ubi cum montibus fluminibusque clausam regio-  
195; 197; nem circumspexisset, vocatum ducem percunctatur 'ubi  
L. ix, 44; CLA. i, 7. 'terrarum esset.' cum is 'Casilini eo die mansurum<sup>8</sup> eum'  
dixisset, tum demum cognitus est error, et Casinum longe  
inde alia regione esse; virgisque cæso duce et ad reli-  
quorum terrorem in crucem sublato, castris communitis,  
C. ii, 195. Maharbalem cum equitibus in agrum Falernum prædatum

\* G would place the *ut* here. pr. C. Thus *etiam atque etiam* monet eum, xxix, 24; but cf. *moneri eum jussit, ut etiam atque etiam curaret*, xli, 19; *cura te etiam atque etiam dili- genter*, Cic. Fam. xvi, 16. 'by all means.' b em. G. pr. CL. C. D. 'the mouth of a Carthaginian, which could not bring itself to the correct pronunciation of Latin names.' ED. Hannibal pronounced the word *Casinum*, in a drawing manner, accompanied perhaps by labdacism, which was a peculiarity of the Africans in sounding two instead of one *l*, according to Isid. Or. i, 30; and perhaps a natural defect in some persons, G. whereby they substitute *l* for another letter. cf. Steph. Th. L. G. ed. Valp. p. 4661 sq. I remember a watchman in London who invariably used *l* instead of *n*; this was most conspicuous when he was to cry "Past nine o'clock, and a moon-light night!" ED.—om. G.A. L.—a 3 L. HV.—ab cet. Mss. c nomen 2 P.—nomine HF. N.—prolatione ad. RE. one MD. 3 L. HV. B. CO. but *abhorrens* may govern a genitive, as well as *fastidire*, *vereri*, or *adspernari*, xxix, 34; G. and *metuens*, cf. 3, 5: D. the latter being the same as *metum habens*, the former as *horrorem habens*: RS. cf. Her. i, 34, n. 78; 59, n. 9; 130, n. 74; iii, 82, n. 70; vi, 109; vii, 7; 22; 49, 1; 181; 182; Xen. H. iii, 1, 3; 1, 10; 2, 7; Æsch. Ch. 182; Eur. O. 1678; Chrys. de Sac. iv, 154; Hor. O. iii, 30, 12. ED.—Perhaps the words stood, thus: *Punicum os abhorrens ab Latinorum nominum prolatione, Casilinum pro Casino dux*, &c. which will account for the omission of *prolatione Casilinum* in the best Mss. D.

2 'The affair was of greater weight than the authority and power of those who encouraged him to attempt it.' C. cf. *gravis*, *quamvis magna rei, uictor*, i, 16; xxxiii, 55; v, 16; vi, 24; vii, 9; xxiii, 13; xxiv, 32. R. The verb agrees with the more remote noun, as in viii, 33; xlv, 14. D.

3 Understand *ricibus*; iv, 53; 57. R.

4 *Res* is here opposed to *promissa*, as it

often is to *verba*. RS.

5 'To confirm'; i, 1; viii, 24; Tac. G. 3. G. obs. iii. 6. cf. also ii, 12; vii, 14; x, 41. D.

6 'The guide.' R.

7 *Fecit ut* occurs xxv, 34; G. xxx, 36; R. Juv. xiv, 71; &c.

8 This verb signifies to take up one's quarters for the night; Hor. S. i, 5, 37. C.

dimisit<sup>9</sup>. usque ad aquas Sinuessanas populatio ea pervenit. Fabius prod. ingentem cladem, fugam tamen terroremque latius, Nu- <sup>Misc. m. h.</sup> midas fecerant. nec tamen is terror, cum omnia bello C. ii, 133 sq; flagrarent, fide socios dimovit, videlicet quia justo et mode- <sup>Th. i, 72.</sup> rato regebantur imperio, nec abnuebant, quod unum vin- culum fidei est, melioribus parere<sup>10</sup>.

- 14 Ut vero, cum ad Vulturnum flumen castra sunt posita, Mutiny in the camp of Fabius; P. iii, 92; C. ii, 144; 191. exurebatur amoenissimus Italiae ager villaeque passim incen- diis fumabant, per juga Massici montis Fabio ducente, tum prope de integro seditio [ab duce<sup>a</sup> seditionis<sup>b</sup>] accensa<sup>c</sup>. quieverant<sup>d</sup> enim<sup>e</sup> per paucos dies, quia cum celerius solito ductum agmen fuisset, festinari ad prohibendam populationibus Campaniam<sup>1</sup> crediderant. ut vero in ex- trema juga Massici montis ventum, et<sup>f</sup> hostes sub oculis erant Falerni agri colonorumque Sinuessae tecta urentes, nec ulla erat mentio pugnæ, "spectatumne huc" inquit Seditious Minucius, "ut<sup>g</sup> rem fruendam oculis, sociorum caedes et <sup>speech of</sup> Minucius. "incendia venimus? nec si nullius alterius nos, ne civium "quidem horum<sup>2</sup> pudet, quos Sinuessam colonos patres "nostri miserunt, ut ab Samnite hoste tuta hæc ora esset, "quam nunc non vicinus Samnis urit, sed Pœnus advena, "ab extremis orbis terrarum terminis nostra cunctatione et "sacordia jam huc progressus. tantum pro<sup>3</sup> degeneramus "a patribus nostris, ut, præter quam oram illi Punicas

<sup>a</sup> em. G. pr. DE. Minucius is meant. R.—ac duces ant. Edd.—hac HV. HF.—orta est hæc B.—om. V. 5 L. conj. L. pr. C. D. BK.—ac de cet. Mss. <sup>b</sup> em. DE. pr. (cf. xxi, 31, 5.) R.—om. V. 5 L. conj. L. pr. C. D. BK.—seditionis cet. Mss.—altero est conj. G. <sup>c</sup> em. L.—accensi Mss. <sup>d</sup> em. G.—quieti fuerant conj. L.—quidam enim fuerunt 1 P.—quidem fuerant cet. Mss. <sup>e</sup> et ante HF. HV.—om. 1 P. <sup>f</sup> em. G. pr. GR.—est Mss. C. D. <sup>g</sup> em. ('as though it were;' 21) G. pr. C. D. cf. Sil. xii, 556; Juv. i, 49; i, 153; xi, 171. R.

9 The compound verb denotes that Ma- turbal was sent off to scour and devastate the whole plain. D.

10 It must be remembered that a Roman is here speaking; cf. xxvi, 24: and the Roman policy was verbo socios, re vera subjectos imperio et obnoxios habere; xxxvii, 53. These nominal allies were compelled to furnish men, arms, provisions, and tribute; their wish to rid themselves of these burthens gave rise to the social war. They are elsewhere spoken of as being in ditione Romanorum, xxi, 60; xxi, 20 sq; xli, 6; cf. Pol. xxvi, 7 sq; HY, O. A. iii, 145 sq; and iv, 536 sq. R.

1 xxxi, 25; R. By hypallage for ad po- pulationes a Campanis prohibendas; thus pro- hibere aliquem servitio or sepultura, i, 39; 49; means 'not to let a person be a slave or be buried.' B. cf. igneam defendit ætatem ca- pellis pluviusque ventos, Hor. O. i, 17, 2—4; classem ventis arcere, A. P. 64.

2 'Do we not feel ashamed of our con- duct towards these citizens? Do we not blush to think what their opinion of us must be?' ED. thus patris pudet me, Ter. Heaut. ii, 2, 19. B.

3 Pro: bonæ frugis hominem te jam pridem esse arbitror; Plaut. Cas. ii, 4, 5. G.

CaServilius "vagari classes dedecus esse imperii sui duxerint, eam nos  
C.Flamin.2 "nunc plenam hostium Numidarumque ac Maurorum jam  
"factam videamus<sup>4</sup>? qui modo Saguntum oppugnari indig-  
Ju. xiii, 31. "nando<sup>5</sup> non homines tantum sed foedera et deos cieba-  
"mus<sup>h</sup>, scandentem<sup>i</sup> moenia Romanæ coloniæ Hanni-  
"balem lenti spectamus. fumus ex incendiis villarum  
"agrorumque in oculos atque ora venit; strepunt aures  
"clamoribus plorantium sociorum, sæpius nos quam deo-  
"rum invocantium opem. nos hic pecorum modo per  
"æstivos<sup>j</sup> saltus deviasque calles<sup>k</sup> exercitum ducimus, con-  
"diti nubibus silvisque. si hoc modo peragrando cacumina  
v. 46 sqq. "saltusque M.<sup>l</sup> Furius recipere a Gallis urbem voluisset,  
"quo hic novus Camillus<sup>6</sup>, nobis dictator unicus<sup>7</sup> in rebus  
"affectis quæsitus, Italiam ab Hannibale<sup>8</sup> recuperare parat,  
"Gallorum Roma esset; quam vereor ne, sic cunctantibus  
"nobis, Hannibali ac Pœnis toties servaverint<sup>9</sup> majores  
"nostri. sed vir ac vere Romanus, quo die dictatorem  
"eum ex auctoritate patrum jussuque populi<sup>10</sup> dictum  
i, 33; C. i. "Veios allatum est<sup>11</sup>, cum esset satis altum<sup>m</sup> Janiculum  
463. "ubi sedens<sup>12</sup> prospectaret hostem, descendit in æquum,  
"atque illo ipso die<sup>13</sup> media in urbe, qua nunc busta

<sup>h</sup> sciebamur P. V. 1, 3, 4 L. H.

candentem P. F 2d —tendentem ad cet. Mss.

with their flocks.' RS.—Vestinas or vestitos L.

p. 218. DU. 15; S. xxxi, 42; xxxv. 30; xxxvi, 15 sq; xxxviii, 2; 40; xlv, 36. D.

GB.—deviosque colles some Mss.

<sup>k</sup> cf. Non. Marc. "calles." L. SM. Sol.

<sup>l</sup> ad. G.

<sup>m</sup> 'Had high ground been what he wanted, Janiculum was just the place for him.' em. F.—altum pl. Mss. which would be a false concord. V.

<sup>4</sup> Videamus, like lenti spectamus, and vidisti vi, 18, seems to mean 'to mark unmoved,' 'to view without emotion,' Ov. Tr. ii, 514; (BU.) Am. iii, 6, 59. (lenti 'with apathy.' E, C. C. "lentitudo." cf. Sil. ii, 489; Tac. A. iii, 70, 3.) 'to sit still and see,' 'to look on tamely as passive spectators,' *παύμενος θέων*, Aët. V. H. i, 30. (PZ.) R. D. Compare with this chapter, Thuc. ii, 19—22, where the feelings of the Athenians on the invasion of Attica and the cautious policy of Pericles are described.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. xxi, 34, c. R.

<sup>7</sup> 'This second deliverer;' cf. Cic. Ver. v, 12; Ph. xiii, 11. R.

<sup>8</sup> 'Peerless,' 'matchless,' 'unique;' i, 21; ii, 68; iii, 33; 55; vi, 6; 22; vii, 1; 12; 25; viii, 31; ix, 15; xii, 27; xviii, 11; 21;

<sup>1</sup> em. C. pr. D. cf. iii, 67. R.—candentem F.—

<sup>j</sup> 'Frequented in summer by shepherds

<sup>k</sup> cf. Non. Marc. "calles." L. SM. Sol.

<sup>l</sup> ad. G.

<sup>m</sup> 'Had high ground been what he

em. F.—altum pl. Mss. which would be a

false concord. V.

42; xxiv, 34; xxv, 28; xxxiii, 21; xlv, 6; HS, on O. M. iii, 454; PA, on Cat. p. 24; and pr. p. 150. R.

<sup>8</sup> 'The bitterest of enemies;' E. cf. RK, on V. P. ii, 18; Juv. ii, 40. R.

<sup>9</sup> 'Have but saved us so often, by their prowess, from our ancient adversaries, as a prey for foes still more sanguinary and relentless.'

<sup>10</sup> Cf. i, 17. R.

<sup>11</sup> Affertur is often put simply; 54; iv, 45; 55; x, 45; xxiii, 13; xxiv, 1; 12; xxxiii, 48. D.

<sup>12</sup> Cf. 3, 9.

<sup>13</sup> Several days intervened in point of fact; but Minucius misrepresents the matter, to place the procrastination of Fabius in a more invidious light. C.

"Gallica sunt, et postero die citra Gabios cecidit Gallorum Fabius <sup>pred.</sup>  
 "legiones. quid? post multos annos cum ad Furculas <sup>Mianc.m.h.</sup>  
 "Caudinas ab Samnite hoste sub jugum missi sumus, v. 48; VL.  
 "utrum tandem L. Papirius Cursor juga Samnii perlus- <sup>iv, 32.</sup>  
 "trando, an Luceriam premendo obsidendoque et laces- <sup>C. ii, 50.</sup>  
 "sendo victorem hostem, depulsum ab Romanis cervicibus <sup>sq; L. ix,</sup>  
 "jugum superbo Samniti imposuit? modo <sup>2 sq; 13</sup>  
 "quæ alia res quam celeritas victoriam dedit? quod <sup>xxi, 10, 13;</sup>  
 "postero die quam hostem vidit, classem gravem com- <sup>xxx, 10;</sup>  
 "meatibus, impeditam suomet ipsam instrumento atque <sup>P. i, 60 sq.</sup>  
 "apparatu, oppressit. stultitia est sedendo aut votis debel-  
 "lari credere posse. armari copias oportet, deducendas"  
 "in æquum, ut vir cum viro congregiaris. audendo atque  
 "agendo res Romana crevit, non his segnibus consiliis",  
 "quæ timidi cauta vocant." hæc velut concionanti Minu-  
 cio circumfundebatur tribunorum equitumque Romanorum  
 multitudo, et ad aures quoque militum dicta ferocia volve-  
 bantur; ac si militaris suffragii res esset <sup>15</sup>, haud dubie  
 forebant <sup>16</sup> Minucium Fabio ducem <sup>p</sup> prælaturos.

- 15 Fabius pariter <sup>a</sup>, in suos haud minus quam in hostes <sup>1</sup> Fabius per-  
 intentus, prius ab illis <sup>b</sup> invictum animum præstat. quan-  
 quam probe scit non in castris modo suis sed jam etiam  
 Romæ infamem suam cunctationem esse, obstinatus tamen  
 eodem consiliorum tenore æstatis reliquum <sup>2</sup> extraxit <sup>3</sup>, ut <sup>4</sup>

<sup>a</sup> et deducendas P. V. F. 3—5 L. H. B. GA. HV. N. L. D. The present and future  
 are sometimes joined thus; cf. iv, 33; xxvii, 5. D.—et deducenda res or armes...et deducas  
 conj. G.—et deducas pr. D.—oportet: deducendæ conj. R. <sup>o</sup> sensibus consiliisque pl. Mss.  
<sup>p</sup> em. cf. xxxvii, 59; xxviii, 41; ix, 16. G. pr. R. <sup>a</sup> pariter seems a gloss: R. but  
 such pleonasm is not unfrequent: potius...libentius, pr. potius...potius, xxxii, 21; tristior  
 ...magis, ix, 7; optabilius...potius, Cic. Or. ii, 300; ad F. ix, 2; magis...clarior, Just. iii, 2.  
 C.—acriter conj. (cf. ad illa acriter intendat animum, pr.) GR.—per iter 'in the course of,'  
 'during,' as per ludos, ii, 18; per secessionem, ii, 33; iv, 12; per meridiem, xlii, 64; (D.)  
 per vacationem, x, 4; per seditionem, xxii, 33; per multa bella, viii, 13; per inducias, xxx,  
 31; per bellum, xxiv, 7; xxvi, 34; xxxiii, 42; xxxiv, 5; xxxvi, 31; and more fully, per  
 induciarum tempus, xxx, 24; 38; xl, 27; per belli tempus, xxxiii, 34. conj. R.—pari tenore  
 conj. R. but eodem tenore follows almost immediately. R. <sup>b</sup> ed. Pa. al. 'By his fellow-  
 citizens.' G. pr. C.—ab iis H.—ab aliis cet. Mss.—a fabulis i. e. adversus famam rumoresque  
 firmus stat, 39; conj. RB. pr. FR.—fabulis pr. cf. olim fugissemus ex Asia, si nos fabulæ  
 debellare potuissem; Curt. ix, 2, 15. GT.—ab utrisque conj. G.

14 Twenty-five years before. G.

15 Cf. xxi, 3, l. R.

16 'They shewed.' RS. cf. xxi, 41, 5. R.

1 Non minore arte ad suos eludendos, quam  
 ad hostes, opus erat consuli; xlv, 36. GR.

2 xxvii, 20; reliquum noctis, ii, 64; diei,

iii, 62; xxv, 38; anni, iii, 72; xxx, 24;  
 tempestatis, xxx, 39. D.

3 'Spun out,' 18, d; iv, 43; xxvii, 26;  
 'frittered away,' x, 29; xxiii, 47; xxxii, 9;  
 xxxvi, l. R. cf. xxi, 52, 3.

4 'So that.' H.

**Cn. Servilius C. Flaminius** Hannibal destitutus ab spe summopere petiti<sup>c</sup> certaminis jam hibernis locum circumspectaret, quia ea regio praesentis erat copiae, non perpetuae<sup>d</sup>, arbusta<sup>e</sup> vineaeque et consita omnia magis amoenis quam necessariis fructibus. haec per exploratores relata<sup>d</sup> Fabio. cum satis sciret per easdem angustias, quibus intraverat Falernum agrum, rediturum, Calliculam montem et Casilinum occupat modicis praesidiis, quae urbs Vulturno flumine dirempta Falernum<sup>c</sup> ac<sup>f</sup> Campanum<sup>g</sup> agros<sup>h</sup> dividit<sup>i</sup>. ipse jugis iisdem exercitum reducit, misso exploratum cum quadringentis equitibus sociorum L. Hostilio Mancino. qui ex turba juvenum audientium saepe ferociter concionantem magistrum equitum, progressus primo exploratoris modo ut ex tuto specularetur hostem, ubi vagos passim per vicos Numidas vidit<sup>j</sup>, per occasionem etiam paucos occidit, extemplo occupatus certamine est animus, excideruntque<sup>7</sup> praecepta dictatoris, qui, 'quantum tuto posset, progressum prius recipere sese' jusserat 'quam in conspectum hostium veniret.'

C. ii, 198;  
P. iii, 92 sq.

Mancinus slain in a skirmish of cavalry with Carthalo.

xxxv, 11.

Numidae alii atque alii occurrentes refugientesque ad castra prope ipsum cum fatigue equorum atque hominum pertrahere. inde Carthalo, penes quem summa equestris imperii erat, concitatis equis invectus, cum priusquam ad conjectum teli veniret avertisset<sup>8</sup> hostem, quinque ferme millia continenti cursu secutus est fugientes. Mancinus postquam nec hostem desistere sequi nec spem vidit effugiendi esse, cohortatus suos in praelium rediit, omni parte virium impar. itaque ipse et delecti equitum circumventi occiduntur. ceteri effuso rursus cursu Cales primum, inde prope inviis callibus ad dictatorem perfugerunt.

<sup>c</sup> em. G.—spe summopetiti P.—spe summa appetiti V. F. 1, 4 L. H. GA.—re summa appetiti three P.—pe summa appetiti cet. Mss. <sup>d</sup> hac...relata fama 4 L. B.—hac...re relata (adv. D.) or hac...relato, Fabius cum &c. conj. G. <sup>e</sup> a Falerno F. <sup>f</sup> F 2d.—a cet. Mss. <sup>g</sup> P. 1 PE. F.—Campano cet. Mss. <sup>h</sup> em. RU. pr. G.—agrum conj. G. —agro Mss. <sup>i</sup> dividitur F. C. <sup>j</sup> om. pl. and opt. Mss.

5 'The district was one that could supply their immediate wants, but not afford them a permanent support.' C. With these genitives the preceding noun (*regio*) is to be understood; cf. xxi, 52, 4. R.

6 Understand 'there were there.' DCE.

7 Prop. iv, 7, 15. GB.

8 Gr. *επίειπεν*. Understand a *prælio* and in *fugam*: iii, 63; vii, 8; 11; 16—17; xxvii, 14; xxxviii, 41; the latter words are sometimes expressed; 19; i, 37; (an.) xxv, 39; xxvi, 44; xxxiv, 15; xxxviii, 20; cf. xxxv, 31; (D.) DU. R. cf. SBL, and SH, on BO, E. G. "φωγέ."

Eo forte die Minucius se conjunxerat Fabio, missus ad <sup>Fabius prod.</sup> firmandum præsidio saltum, qui super Tarracinam in artas <sup>Minuc. m. h.</sup> coactus<sup>9</sup> fauces imminet<sup>10</sup> mari, ne ab Sinuessā<sup>11</sup> Appiæ<sup>11</sup> limite Pœnus pervenire in agrum Romanum posset. conjunctis exercitibus dictator ac magister equitum castra in viam deferunt<sup>12</sup>, qua Hannibal ducturus erat. duo inde 16 millia hostes aberant. postero die Pœni, quod viæ inter bina castra erat, agmine complevere. cum Romani sub ipso constitissent vallo; haud dubie æquiore<sup>1</sup> loco, successit tamen Pœnus cum expeditis equitibus<sup>2</sup>, atque ad lacesendum hostem capti<sup>3</sup> impetus<sup>4</sup>, et<sup>4</sup> procursando<sup>5</sup> recipiendoque sese pugnare. restitit suo loco Romana acies. lenta pugna et ex dictatoris magis quam Hannibalis fuit voluntate. ducenti ab Romanis, octingenti hostium cecidere.

Inclusus inde videri Hannibal, via ad<sup>6</sup> Casilinum ob- <sup>Hannibal</sup> sessa<sup>7</sup>, cum Capua et Samnium et tantum ab tergo divi- <sup>surrounded,</sup> tum sociorum Romanis commeatus subveheret, Pœnus <sup>xxxix, 44;</sup> contra inter Formiana<sup>8</sup> saxa ac Literni arenas stagnaque <sup>C. ii, 125;</sup> perhorrida situ hibernaturus esset. nec Hannibalem fefellit suis se artibus peti. itaque cum per Casilinum evadere non posset petendique<sup>9</sup> montes et jugum Calliculæ superandum <sup>extricates</sup> esset, necubi Romanus inclusum vallibus agmen aggre- <sup>himself by a</sup> stratagem.

<sup>9</sup> em. (cf. 14; Strabo v, 3, 6 and 9.) G.—*adminuisse* P. F. C.—*inimicis* N marg.—*admunto* N.—*in munio* HV. L.—*immutato* I L.—*immunito* cet. Mss. i. e. 'if it were left unguarded.' C.  
<sup>10</sup> 'Light cavalry,' 55: D. *expeditæ cohortes*, 'light troops,' v, 16; *expediti milites*, xxx, 9; xxxiv, 26; *venatores* xxv, 9; *expedita classis*, xxvi, 24; xxxii, 16: opposed to this is *impeditum agmen* 'encumbered with baggage, booty, heavy arms, &c.' R.—*expeditis equitibusque* (but om. ad) F. pr. ST. SM. M. R. 17, p. 1410. *expediti* is put simply, ix, 9; xxiv, 41; xxviii, 34; xxxiii, 6; R. xxxviii, 4; *equitatu expeditusque militum*, xxx, 9; Cæs. B. C. iii, 75; D. cf. also xxxiv, 28. R.  
<sup>11</sup> em. G.—*captim* 1, 3 P. P. 1 PE. V. 1 L. B. H.—*raptim* HF. L. 4, 5 L. HV.—*carptim* 2 P. 2 PE. RE. B 2d. N. 3 L. GA. F. cf. xliv, 41; G. xxviii, 28; cf. also iii, 5; vi, 32; viii, 38; xxvii, 48; xxxi, 40. 'To pick them off by few at a time.' R. It would apply to the action of Thrasybulus, when consulted by Periander; Her. v, 92, 6; (cf. L. i, 54; Eur. S. 468 sq; Virg. E. ii, 47 :) or that of the sister of Cambyses, as related by the Egyptians; ib. iii, 32.  
<sup>12</sup> em. G.—*Pani* 2 P. P. two PE. RE. F.—om. cet. Mss. <sup>13</sup> ex V. B.—om. B 2d. L. <sup>14</sup> I L. B. F. cf. iii, 61; xxvii, 2; xlii, 65. D.—*procursando* 1 P. P. two PE. V. RE. H. HF. L.—*procurrendo* from gl. cet. Mss. G. <sup>15</sup> em. G.—*uiad* P.—*ut ad* three P. GA. B. HV. F. C. 1, 4, 5 L. H. L. D. N. al.—*et ad* 3 L.—*ut V.*—*ad V* marg.—*via* (only) conj. as *Romam adventus*, 61; *iter Ambraciam*, xxxii, 15; *operibus oppugnatio*, xlii, 63. GR. <sup>16</sup> via ad. N 2d. <sup>17</sup> em. SB. —*Fortunas minas* Mss. <sup>18</sup> petendumque ME. V. 1 P. 1, 3—5 L. H. B. GA. HV. L. pr. (cf. *pacem ab rege petendum*, Virg. A. xi, 230; similar constructions occur in Lucretius, Varro, and often in Tertullian.) L.

<sup>9</sup> Brought together, 'contracted.' R. 11 Understand vice. RS.  
<sup>10</sup> This verb denotes neighbourhood; viii, 12 24; GB. ii, 7. D.  
<sup>11</sup> 24; xxiv, 4; [40, 4; ED.] xxv, 25. 1 'More advantageous;' ST. xxv, 13; Sil. ii, 5; 364; iii, 2. R.

Ca Servilius deretur, ludibrium oculorum specie terribile ad frustran-  
 C. Flamin. 2 dum hostem commentus, principio noctis furtim succedere  
 P. iii, 93 sq; ad montes statuit. fallacis consilii talis apparatus fuit. faces  
 App. vii, 14 undique ex agris collectæ fascisque virgarum atque arida  
 sq; S. vii, sarmenta<sup>2</sup> praeligantur cornibus boum, quos domitos indo-  
 310 sqq; mitosque multos inter ceteram agrestem prædam agebat.  
 Q. ii, 17. Burning faggots tied ad duo millia ferme boum effecta; Hasdrubalique negotium  
 to the horns of oxen. datum ut 'primis tenebris noctis id armentum accensis cor-  
 'nibus ad montes ageret, maxime, si posset, super saltus<sup>2</sup> ab  
 'hoste insessos.' primis tenebris silentio mota castra, boves 17  
 aliquanto ante signa acti. ubi ad radices montium viasque  
 angustas ventum est, signum extemplo datur ut accensis  
 cornibus armenta in adversos concitentur montes. et metus  
 ipse relucentis flammæ ex capite calorque jam ad vivum<sup>1</sup>  
 ad imaque<sup>a</sup> cornuum adveniens velut stimulos furore  
 agebat boves. quo repente discursu, haud secus quam silvis  
 montibusque accensis, omnia circum virgulta ardere<sup>b</sup>;  
 capitumque irrita quassatio<sup>c</sup> excitans<sup>d</sup> flammam hominum  
 passim discurrentium speciem præbebat. qui ad transitum  
 saltus insidendum locati erant, ubi in summis montibus ac  
 super se quosdam ignes conspexerunt, circumventos se esse  
 rati præsidio excessere<sup>e</sup>; qua minime densæ micabant<sup>f</sup>  
 flammæ, velut tutissimum iter<sup>f</sup> petentes summa montium

<sup>a</sup> N 2d.—*diu ad imaque* pl. Mss. perhaps from two readings, *ad vivum* [viva] *ad imaque* D. or *ad vivum* [viva] *imae* ED.—*divatimae* al. Mss.—*extimae* 1st or *citimae* 2d. conj. G.—*intimae* conj. DJ.—*inclinans imae* conj. (om. *adveniens* as gl.) R.—*ad imaque* cornuum susp. as gl. DCE. <sup>b</sup> *visa* conj. ad. P. <sup>c</sup> em. (*quassantibus ægro armentis capita*, Sil. vii, 353; *cum equus caput quateret*, L. viii, 7; *irrita feritas sævit*, Pliny viii, 18;) G. cf. Eur. M. 1187—1192. ED.—*capitumque cita quassatio* conj. (xxxiii, 48; xxvi, 15.) GR.—*capitumque inquietatio* conj. V.—*capitumque rita quassatio* P.—*capitumqueritaquæratio* F. 1 PE.—*capitum querit aquæ ratio* 1, 3 P.—*capitum quæsitique ratio* C.—*capitumque sitaque ratio* F 2d.—*capitum quærilant quæ ratio* 1 L.—*capitum quæsitique ratio* 4 L.—*capitumque itaque vezatio* 3 L.—*caperunt* 2 P. FA. PN.—other readings are still more monstrous. G. D. <sup>d</sup> *excitataque* 2 P. FA. PN. <sup>e</sup> em. (thus *minime multa*, xxxi, 8; Cic. Ver. i; *minime arduus*, Cæs. B. G. xxxiii, 2.) G. so also *minime gratus*, i, 25; *minime Romanus*, 57 sq. D. —*quamnim densemicabant* P.—*quam ingens micabant* 1 PE.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>f</sup> *tutissimo itinere* conj. G.

2 Silius also uses this word, which is properly applied to 'vine branches;' and Hannibal was in a country abounding in vineyards; D. the Falernian plain, Cales, and Mount Massicus being all in the vicinity. D, however, does not thus restrict the sense here, because Polybius mentions *λαμνάδας* *ἐν τῇ ξηρῇ καὶ παντοδαπῇ ὕλῃ*: but *fases* *fascisque virgarum* will suffice to express the

other dry brush-wood.

3 Our author here changes the number, (as in *adversos montes*, 17;) GB. having the singular in 15; and 17. S.

1 'To the quick;' ED. understand *corpus*. R.

2 'They abandoned their post.' DCE. *ἀφῆκετο θύγοντες ἐπὶ τοῦ ὄρους ἐπὶ ἀλφειῶν*, Her. vii, 218.

ne Hannibal transducto per saltum, et quibusdam  
pro saltu hostium oppressis, in agro Allifano posuit  
a.

tunc tumultum sensit Fabius: ceterum et insidias esse  
b et ab nocturno utique abhorrens certamine <sup>1</sup>, suos  
in mentis tenuit. luce prima sub jugo montis praelium <sup>A skirmish</sup>  
quo interclusam ab suis levem armaturam facile (et- <sup>of light</sup>  
<sup>troops.</sup> numero aliquantum <sup>2</sup> praestabant) Romani superassent,  
Hispanorum cohors ad id ipsum <sup>3</sup> remissa ab Hanni-  
supervenisset <sup>4</sup>. ea assuetior montibus, et ad concur- <sup>xxi, 57.</sup>  
tum inter saxa rupesque aptior ac levior cum velocitate  
eorum tum armorum habitu, campestris hostem,  
eum armis statariumque <sup>4</sup>, pugnae genere facile elusit <sup>5</sup>.  
audquaquam pari certamine digressi, Hispani fere  
ae incolumes, Romani aliquot suis amissis in castra  
rederunt.

Abius quoque movit castra, transgressusque saltum  
in Allifas loco alto ac munito consedit <sup>b</sup>. tum per Sam-

m. G.—om. 5 L.—tum 4 L.—cum cet. Mss. <sup>b</sup> RE. G.—majore multo P.  
F.—pro maximoque strepitu 4 L.—tumultu maximoque strepitu 5 L. L.—multo  
aque strepitu three P.—majore tumultu or motu conj. 1st G. <sup>a</sup> em. G.  
J.—prevenisset (understand stragem) conj. DJ.—venissent F.—venisset F 2d.—  
iam cet. Mss. <sup>b</sup> In L. (and, with slight variation, in R.) the following  
e is here inserted: *et reparando subgressu* ['the elephant's shed?'] but the word  
no where else] *manu haud magna*, [viz. *propugnatorum*; (cf. Pliny H. N. viii, 8;)  
of them being engaged in repairing the building] *Alisfe maenia quasi palans*  
iens, [i. e. 'in straying about the town, the animal came up to one of the gates'] ex

Cn. Servilius nium Romam se petere simulans Hannibal usque in Pel-  
 C. Flaminius lignos populabundus rediit. Fabius medius inter hostium  
 agmen urbemque Romam jugis<sup>6</sup> ducebat, nec abiciens  
 nec congregiens. ex Pelignis Pœnus flexit iter, retroque  
 39; A.H.n. Apuliam repetens<sup>7</sup> Geronium pervenit, urbem metu, quia  
 16; P. iii. collapsa ruinis pars mœnium erat, ab suis desertam. dic-  
 100; C. ii. tator in Larinate agro castra communiit. inde sacrorum<sup>8</sup>  
 270; 269; M. ii, 4; causa Romam revocatus, non imperio modo sed consilio  
 S. viii, 402. Fabius goes etiam ac prope precibus agens<sup>9</sup> cum magistro equitum,  
 to Rome. ut 'plus consilio quam fortunæ confidat, et se potius ducem  
 P.F. 178; quam Sempronium Flaminiumque imitetur: ne nihil  
 P. iii, 94; S. vii, 380 sqq. actum<sup>10</sup> censeret extracta<sup>6</sup> prope æstate per ludificationem  
 His advice hostis: medicos<sup>6</sup> quoque<sup>f</sup> plus interdum quiete<sup>8</sup> quam  
 to Minucius. 'movendo atque agendo proficere: haud parvam rem esse  
 'ab toties victore hoste vinci desisse et ab continuis cladi-  
 'bus respirasse.' hæc nequicquam præmonito magistro  
 equitum, Romam est profectus.

[but Servilius, now sole consul, was at Ostia] *vi capiam, trucidatis qui in ea constituerant*  
 [i. e. turritis, cf. Pliny] *revertat ad pugnam. seu oppidani*, [but no town of Samnium had as  
 yet declared for Hannibal: cf. Sil. viii, (564—569: ED.) nor had the Carthaginians cap-  
 tured any places:] *sicut quibus curæ pusillum incrat*, [unlike Livy's style] *in diem alterum*  
*umbonibus belluatis* ['by means of the armour formed of shields,' (after the manner in which  
 the military testudo was constructed,)] 'so as to fit the shape of the elephant'] *pauca fugaces*  
*inradunt elephantemque omne meliori receptant, et Alitas, Ruffium* [Elephantinas, Rusias or  
*Rhysias*!] *quendam testatam*, [but cf. viii, 25; from which it would seem that *portus*, and  
 not *urbem*, is to be here supplied] *ab dextro sequente sinistram augurio nomen imponunt accolæ*  
 [understand *porturum*]. The notes here inserted are a compendious digest of a dissertation by  
 DD, who concludes by expressing a suspicion that all the pains to correct and elucidate this  
 seeming interpolation, may be to little better purpose, than those wasted to wash the  
 blackamoor white. <sup>c</sup> *Abistere sequendo*, xxix, 33; xxxvi, 45: D. cf. 12, 10. ED.—  
*abstinens* ed. GR. CL. R. <sup>d</sup> pl. Mss. *extrahere* is used with *reliquum ætatis*, 15, 3: GB.  
*ætatem* xxvii, 26; xxxii, 9; *quod superesset ætatis*, Cæs. B. G. v, 22; *dies*, id. B. C. i,  
 32; *diem*, V. Max. ii, 10; G. xxviii, 15: *majorem partem anni*, iv, 43; *cunctando diem*,  
 x, 29; *tempus*, xxxvii, 31; *tempus morando*, xxxviii, 44; *reliquum tempus ejus ætatis*,  
 xlv, 8; cf. HS, on Q. C. viii, 2, 6; TN, on Fr. i, 5, 19. D. pr. C.—*exacta* al. Mss. pr.  
 cf. *dici majore parte exacta*, 29; S. cf. also ii, 60; x, 25; xxvi, 23; xliii, 11. D. *prope*  
 seems to agree better with *exacta* than with *extracta*. <sup>e</sup> or *medici* em. (as agreeing with  
 what Hippocrates says) I. adv. PO. cf. Her. iii, 130, n. 13. ED.—*medico* F.—*inodia* 3 L.  
 HV. HF. B.—*media* pl. Mss.—*mora* some ant. Edd.—om. FA. PN. <sup>f</sup> *mora* ad. HF. B.  
 & F. I.—*opera quippe* 3 L.—*quippe* cet. Mss.

6 'Along the heights'; G. ii, 50. R.

7 'Seeking again ... on his way back':  
*retro* is not superfluous. RS.

8 The hereditary sacred rites of clans  
 could not be suspended even in war time.  
 The Fabian clan had a stated sacrifice to  
 offer on the Quirinal hill; which they reli-  
 giously performed even in times of great  
 public danger: v, 46; 52; cf. iv, 2; xli, 15;  
 xlii, 11; 32. R.

9 The nominative case before the speech  
 has its verb *profectus est* following the speech.  
 A similar suspension of the complete sentence  
 occurs in v, 24; C. and elsewhere; see also  
 xxiii, 2.

10 'That he should not think little or  
 nothing had been done, that the Romans had  
 gained nothing or made no program.' RS.  
*nil actum credens, dum quid sperasset agen-*  
*dum*, Luc. ii, 657.

19 Principio aestatis qua hæc gerebantur, in Hispania quo-  
 que terra marique coeptum bellum est. Hasdrubal ad eum  
 navium numerum quem a fratre instructum paratumque  
 acceperat, decem adjecit; quadraginta navium classem  
 Himilconi<sup>a</sup> tradidit; atque ita Carthagine<sup>1</sup> profectus navi-  
 bus<sup>b</sup> prope terram, exercitum in littore ducebat, paratus  
 configere quacunque parte copiarum hostis occurrisset.  
 Cn. Scipioni, postquam movisse ex hibernis hostem audit, primo idem<sup>c</sup> consilii fuit; deinde minus terra propter ingentem famam novorum auxiliorum concurrere<sup>d</sup> ausus, delecto milite ad naves<sup>e</sup> imposito<sup>f</sup>, quinque et triginta navium classe ire obviam hosti pergit. altero ab Tarracone die ad stationem decem millia passuum distantem ab ostio Iberi amnis pervenit. inde duæ Massiliensium speculatoriæ<sup>g</sup> præmissæ rettulerunt 'classem Punicam stare in 'ostio fluminis, castraque in ripa posita.' itaque ut improvidos incautosque universo simul effuso<sup>h</sup> terrore opprimeret, sublatis ancoris ad hostem vadit. multas et locis altis positas turres Hispania habet, quibus et speculis et propugnaculis adversus latrones utuntur. inde primo conspectis hostium navibus datum signum Hasdrubali est, tumultusque prius in terra et castris quam ad mare et ad naves est ortus, nondum aut pulsu remorum strepituque alio nautico exaudito, aut aperientibus<sup>i</sup> classem promontorii, cum repente eques alius super alium ab Hasdrubale

<sup>a</sup> *Hamilcari* Pol. which of the two is the right name, it is impossible to say. S. <sup>b</sup> *naves* conj. or ad. et after *exercitum* and om. the comma before it. R. <sup>c</sup> *occurrere* (*ἀσπερῶν* Pol.) pr. S. this verb has just preceded. <sup>d</sup> pl. *Mass.*—ac in *naves* R. GA.—in *naves* some Edd. but these words are to be taken with *milite* and not with *imposito*. Thus *servos ad remum*, xxxiv, 6; G. cf. xxx, 2; *GR. tribunos ad legiones*, vii, 5; *D. famuli ad limina*, Sil. i, 65. R. 'The soldiers picked out for naval service being embarked.' C. <sup>e</sup> *effuso* conj. WL.

1 'Cartagena,' R. 20; and elsewhere often.

2 *Viz.* 'to come to an engagement with the enemy.' R.

3 *Cum Crassus exercitum Brundisii impo-neret*, Cic. Div. ii, 40; *G. navibus* being understood. R.

4 These were smaller vessels without beaks and manned with the swiftest rowers: *ναυ-σενφόρους καὶ ταχυστότους*, *καὶ τὸν κατα-σπαστὸν ἰσχυροτάτους*, Pol. cf. xxx, 10; xxxv, 26; xxxvi, 41 sq; SF, M. N. ii, 2, p. 72.

They were called by the Greeks *πλοῖα δαιτη-ευσά*, cf. SW, on Pol. t. v, p. 40; by the Romans *leviores*, *apertæ*, *aphractæ*, and were used for the conveyance of merchandise, xxxi, 22; xxxii, 21. To them were opposed *naves testæ*, *constratæ*, *cataphractæ*, which were decked vessels; Thuc. vii, 40; cf. also xxxi, 46; xxxii, 16; xxxv, 46; SF, R. N. ii, 2; 5; Tac. A. ii, 6, 5. R.

5 'Affording a sight of,' 'showing,' iii, 15; xxii, 6; xxv, 17; xxix, 27; xxxii, 14; xlii, 28. R.

Ca. Servilius missus vagos in littore quietosque in tentoriis suis, nihil  
C. Flamia<sup>2</sup> minus quam hostem aut praelium eo die expectantes, 'con-  
 scendere naves propere atque arma capere' jubet: 'classem  
 'Romanam jam haud procul portu' esse.' hæc equites  
 dimissi passim imperabant. mox Hasdrubal ipse cum omni  
 exercitu aderat: varioque omnia tumultu strepunt, ruenti-  
 bus in naves simul remigibus militibusque, fugientium  
 magis e terra<sup>1</sup> quam in pugnam euntium modo. vixdum  
 omnes conscenderant, cum alii resolutis<sup>3</sup> oris<sup>4</sup> in<sup>5</sup> ancoras  
 evehuntur<sup>6</sup>, alii, ne quid teneat<sup>7</sup>, ancoralia<sup>7</sup> incidunt;  
 raptimque omnia<sup>1</sup> præpropere<sup>8</sup> agendo, militum apparatu<sup>9</sup>  
 nautica ministeria impediuntur. trepidatione nautarum ca-  
 pere et aptare arma miles prohibetur<sup>9</sup>. et jam Romanus  
 xxvii, 31. non appropinquabat modo, sed direxerat etiam in pugnam  
 The Carthage-  
 ginian fleet  
 just to flight. naves. itaque non ab hoste et praelio magis Pœni quam  
 suomet ipsi tumultu turbati, tentata verius pugna quam  
 inita, in fugam averterunt classem. et cum adversi<sup>10</sup> amnis  
 os<sup>11</sup> lato<sup>12</sup> agmine ac<sup>13</sup> tam multis simul venientibus haud  
 sane intrabile<sup>14</sup> esset<sup>15</sup>, in littus<sup>16</sup> passim naves<sup>17</sup> egerunt,  
 atque alii vadis alii sicco littore excepti, partim armati par-  
 tim inermes, ad instructam per littus aciem suorum perfu-  
 gere. duæ tamen primo concursu captæ erant Punicæ  
 naves, quattuor suppressæ. Romani, quanquam terra hos- 20

<sup>1</sup> portum (as procul hostem, ix, 32;) conj. GB. <sup>2</sup> pl. Mss.—a terra some Edd.—terra  
 H—qui extra 1 L.—quietorum 3 L.—quidem 5 L.—qui e terra V. 4 L.—terrarum F.—et  
 errantium conj. SAL. <sup>3</sup> resoluti al. <sup>4</sup> F. P. two PE. RE. BA. PA. BS. CH.  
 'balkers,' by which they were moored to the shore astern; (ships were generally stationed so as  
 to have their sterns to the shore, and their prows to the sea. ST.) xxviii, 36; Quint. pr. to  
 Tryph. and iv, 2, 328. G. C. D. adv. DJ.—locis H.—om. C.—loris cet. Mss. DJ.—  
 oras some Edd. <sup>5</sup> aut or ut or om. some Edd. <sup>6</sup> em. ('they had forgotten, in their  
 haste, to weigh their anchors, and therefore swung round and dragged upon them.') G.—  
 revehuntur H.—cohererentur pl. Mss.—ac veherentur F.—excellerent V 2d.—rellunt some Edd.  
<sup>7</sup> ac ad. conj. G. pr. GR. D. R. <sup>8</sup> præpostere conj. G.—but cf. ferociter ac præpropere  
 agere, 3; GR. 41; xxvii, 35; GB. xxxvii, 23; xxxi, 42. D.—om. as gl. conj. R.  
<sup>9</sup> adversus 5 L.—animadversus L.—aversus 1 P. N.—diversi conj. V.—conversi (and om. cum)  
 B. <sup>10</sup> em. G. viz. ostium Iberi amnis above mentioned. R.—amnis 5 L.—annus 4 L. H.—  
 adnissos three P. F. C.—adnissus E.—adnissos HV.—adnissos V. 1 L. GA.—ad iustos D.—  
 animadversos L.—a diversio CO.—ad suos 3 L. HF. N. B.—ac divisio conj. V. <sup>11</sup> oblate  
 5 L.—late conj. V. <sup>12</sup> a conj. V. <sup>13</sup> intrabilis 5 L.—intrabiles three P.—et intra-  
 biles E.—penetrabiles conj. V. <sup>14</sup> essent three P. V.—esse E. <sup>15</sup> latus F. 2 P.  
<sup>16</sup> om. V.

6 'Detain, retain, delay, impede;' ii, 63;  
 iii, 29; v, 54; vii, 25; xxiii, 15; 19;  
 xxiv, 20; xxxii, 9; xxxv, 42; xlii, 13.

ables;' C. xxxvii, 30. R.

8 That is, as expressed above and below,  
 militibus arma capientibus et aptantibus. R.

9 Imitated by Curtius; miles ministeria  
 nautarum, remiges militis officia turbabant;  
 iv, 3. GB.

tium erat armatamque aciem toto prætentam<sup>1</sup> in littore Fabius prd. Minuc.m.h.  
 cernebant, haud cunctanter<sup>a</sup> insecuti trepidam hostium  
 classem, naves omnes, quæ non<sup>b</sup> aut perfrigerant proras  
 littori<sup>c</sup> illisas aut carinas fixerant vadis, religatas<sup>d</sup> puppibus  
 in altum extrahere; ad quinque et viginti naves ex quadra-  
 ginta<sup>e</sup> cepere.

Neque id pulcherrimum ejus victoriæ fuit, sed quod una The Ro-  
 levi pugna toto ejus oræ mari potiti erant. itaque ad Onu- mans land  
 sam<sup>f</sup> classe profecti, exscensione<sup>g</sup> ab<sup>h</sup> navibus in terram in various  
 facta, cum urbem vi cepissent captamque diripuissent, places, and  
 Carthaginem inde petunt; atque omnem agrum circa de- carry off  
 populati, postremo tecta quoque juncta<sup>i</sup> muro portisque plunder.  
 incenderunt. inde jam præda gravis ad Longunticam<sup>j</sup> per- xxvi, 47;  
 venit classis, ubi vis magna sparti<sup>k</sup> ad rem nauticam S. iii, 368;  
 congesta ab Hasdrubale. quod<sup>l</sup> satis in usum fuit, sublato, G. xvii, 3;  
 ceterum omne incensum est. nec continentis<sup>m</sup> modo pro- Pl. xix, 2;  
 jectas<sup>n</sup> oras<sup>o</sup> prætervecta, sed in Ebusum<sup>p</sup> insulam trans- xxiv, 9;  
 i, 23, 6.

<sup>a</sup> *tamen* ad. some few; but it is often omitted; after *quantum*, xxvi, 48; xxxviii, 9; Virg. *Æ.* ii, 12; (*SF.*) after *etsi*, i, 58; vii, 19; xxxvi, 40; xxxviii, 26; after *ut*, xxxvi, 38; Ov. *Her.* i, 116; iii, 134; M. vi, 196; and after *licet*; cf. *CO.* on S. J. 35, 9; *MA.* on F. M. i, pr. D. <sup>b</sup> *om.* (or tr. after *aut*) conj. PZ. pr. C. <sup>c</sup> 2 P. 5 L. B. HV. *littore* al.—*littoreis* 1 P. F. V. C. 1, 4 L. E. N. al. ant. *Mss.*—*littoribus* conj. C. <sup>d</sup> *em.* GL. S.—*triginta* *Mss.* <sup>e</sup> *adonsum* P.—*ad honustam* V. 1 L.—*ad onustam* G. C. HF. HV. F. 3—5 L. H. B. GA. al.—*ad Omistam* N.—*Honoscum* conj. Edd. (1531?) but cf. 21. GL. ed. DJ. C. D.—*Ophiolum* or rather *ad Oscam* cf. Strabo iii, 161; NN, *Hisp.* 83. conj. G.—*Etovisam* conj. cf. xxi, 22. GR. pr. R. <sup>f</sup> *em.* LT. G.—*exscensio* some *Mss.*—*escensio* P.—*ascensio* 1, 3 P. 1, 3, 4 L. B. HF. GA. V. H. HV.—*descensio* 2 P.—*deascensio* 5 L. <sup>g</sup> 2 P. F. al.—1, 3 P. V. 1, 3, 5 L. H. HV.—4 L. B. HF.—*de* GA. LT. <sup>h</sup> 2 P. S. B. cf. x, 10; Ov. *Pont.* i, 8, 44; ii, 4, 20; F. vi, 435; iii, 422; 'in the vicinity:' *junctim*, Mamert. *Gen.* 11; A. Gell. xii, 8. G.—*conjuncta* 4, 5 L. GA. HV. cf. i, 44; the same as *continuata* ib. xxxiv, 4; R. Claud. i, 37. G.—*inconjuncta* 3 P. H. cf. xliii, 19; G. xlii, 5; D. iv, 9; v, 7; x, 34; xxvii, 41; xxxvii, 26; Ov. *Am.* ii, 1, 27; GB. SM, on Sp. *Hadr.* xii, 12; and on *Lamp. Com.* 5. DU.—*inconeta* P.—*incomta* two PE. RE. F.—*inconjuncta* 1 P. ME. V. 1 L.—*contermina* from gl. 3 L. <sup>i</sup> This place is unknown —*Lucentiam* conj. VO, on Mela ii, 6. <sup>j</sup> *projecta ora* conj. P. but *oram prætervectus* occurs xxi, 41; xlii, 10; xlv, 10. D.

1 Thus *tenuis prætentum littus esse*, x, 2; cf. xlii, 9; BU, on V. F. v, 167; R. *segeti prætereundere segetem*, Virg. G. i, 270.

2 Cf. *Thuc.* i, 50; L, on Pl. Pan. 82. DU.

3 'The Spanish broom' was extensively used in the manufacture of ropes. DN. The neighbouring city of Cartagena was called *Zaxeropyxus* and *Spartaria* from the quantity of broom which grew in its vicinity; Mela ii, 6; Just. xlii, 1; Anton. It. p. 401. D. cf. HD, on Pl. SM, on Sol. p. 189 sq. R.

4 The antecedent *eo* is to be understood from the relative, as *militibus* in xxiv, 1; 40; and *iis* in xxvii, 5. D. R.

5 Cf. *Her.* i, 27, n. 93; viii, 16, n. 64.

6 'Prominent, projecting.' V. cf. BU, on Q. xi, 3, 1025. D. in *allum excurrentes*, xxvi, 42; xxxvi, 15; xxxvii, 31; xlii, 11; *prominentes*, xxxvii, 23; xxxviii, 59; *eminentes*, xlii, 11; *procurrentes*, *perrectas*, have the same meaning. R.

7 In the Balearic sea there were two islands called *Pityusæ*, xxviii, 37, from the number of pines growing there; the larger

*Cn. Servilius C. Plautius* missum. ubi<sup>8</sup> urbe, quæ caput insulæ est, biduum nequiter quam summo labore oppugnata, ubi in spem irritam frustra

The island of Ebusus pillaged.

teri tempus animadversum est, ad populationem agri versi<sup>9</sup>, direptis aliquot incensisque vicis, majore quam ex continenti præda parta cum in naves se recepissent, ex Balia-ribus insulis legati pacem petentes ad Scipionem venerunt. inde flexa retro classis, reditumque in citeriora provinciæ, quo omnium populorum qui cis<sup>10</sup> Iberum incolunt<sup>1</sup>, multorum et ultimæ Hispaniæ legati concurrerunt. sed qui vere dicionis imperiique Romani facti sint obsidibus datis, populi<sup>10</sup> amplius fuerunt centum viginti. igitur terre-tribus quoque copiis satis fidens Romanus usque ad saltum Castulonensem est progressus. Hasdrubal in Lusitaniam ac propius Oceanum concessit.

xxvi, 20; xxviii, 20; xxiv, 41; xxviii, 19 sq; 8. iii, 97 sq; 391; P. i, 75; 38; Str. iii, p. 148. xxvi, 49; P. i, 75; 35; 76; ix, 11; x, 14; 18; 35; xi, 29. Quietum inde fore videbatur reliquum ætatis tempus,<sup>21</sup> fuissetque per<sup>1</sup> Pœnum hostem. sed præterquam quod ipsorum Hispanorum inquieta avidaque in novas res sunt ingenia, Mandonius Indibilisque, qui antea<sup>2</sup> Ilergetum regulus fuerat, postquam Romani ab saltu recessere ad maritimam oram, concitis popularibus in agrum pacatum sociorum<sup>3</sup> Romanorum ad populandum<sup>4</sup> venerunt. adversus eos tribunus<sup>5</sup> militum<sup>6</sup> cum expeditis auxiliis<sup>7</sup> a Scipione missi<sup>8</sup> levi certamine, ut tumultuariam<sup>9</sup> manum,

<sup>1</sup> ad. cf. xxi, 31; [Cæs. B. G. ii, 3. D.] (or else make the verb *accolunt*) G. pr. C.—*citra* or *infra* conj. DJ.—om. Mas. thus *socios* *averant* for *erant* *et*. DCE. <sup>2</sup> *colunt* conj. DJ. <sup>3</sup> *socios* P. pr. cf. xxiii, 42: (at any rate, take *Romanorum* in the sense of *populi Romani* and not as agreeing with *sociorum*) G. <sup>4</sup> *populatum* (om. ad) conj. G. cf. BU, on Ph. i, 16, 1; CO, on S. J. 20; MR, on St. S. i, 4, 10; AR, on O. G. R. xx, 3. D. <sup>5</sup> om. (cf. xxxii, 11; xxxviii, 13; xlii, 36.) G.—*tribus* Mas. <sup>6</sup> em. G.—*millibus militum* B.—*militibus* opt. Mas.—*millibus* al.

named Ebusus, the lesser Ophius; (or, more strictly speaking, three islands, Ebusus, Ophius or Colubreria, and Frumentaria:) but the lesser island is so small, that sometimes they were both called by the name of Ebusus: cf. Pliny iii, 5; Diod. v, 16; Strabo iii, 5, p. 167. R.

<sup>8</sup> This *ubi* refers to place, the next to time; ST. which is awkward in the same sentence. R.

<sup>9</sup> On the change from *præterrecta* to *transmissum* and *versi*, see 6, n. R.

<sup>10</sup> 'Inhabitants of different towns' are here meant. DCE.

<sup>1</sup> 'As far as their Carthaginian enemies

were concerned.' R.

<sup>2</sup> 'Before the Ilergetes were reduced under the power of Rome by Cn. Scipio;' xxi, 61. C.

<sup>3</sup> These were neither Romans nor Latin allies. C.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. xxi, 60, i. G.

<sup>5</sup> 'Not regularly enlisted,' xxxv, 2; 23; xl, 26; &c; 'but raised on the spur of the moment;' i, 37; hence called *subitarii*, iii, 4; 30; xxxi, 2; xl, 26; xli, 18; &c; and *repentini*, iii, 4; xli, 1; 10: thus also *tumultuaria castra*, xxviii, 16; *tumultuarius opus*, xlii, 63; and *tumultuaria prælia*, xxvii, 42; xxxv, 4: cf. xxi, 16, 9. R.

fadere omnes<sup>\*</sup>; occisis quibusdam captisque<sup>†</sup> magna pars <sup>Fabius post</sup> armis exuta. hic tamen tumultus cedentem ad Oceanum <sup>Missa, m. b.</sup> Hædrubalem cis Iberum ad socios tutandos retraxit. castra Punica in agro Ilercaonensium<sup>‡</sup>, castra Romana ad Novam classem<sup>§</sup> erant, cum fama repens alio avertit<sup>¶</sup> bellum. Celtiberi, qui principes regionis suæ legatos miserant<sup>||</sup> <sup>The Celtiberians take arms</sup> obsidesque dederant Romanis, nuntio misso a Scipione <sup>against Carthage.</sup> excitati arma capiunt provinciamque Carthaginiensium valido exercitu invadunt, tria oppida vi expugnant. inde cum ipso Hædrubale duobus præliis egregie pugnant<sup>k</sup>: quindecim millia hostium occiderunt<sup>l</sup>, quattuor millia cum multis militaribus signis capiunt<sup>6</sup>.

- 22 Hoc statu rerum in Hispania P. Scipio in provinciam <sup>Scipio arrives with a fleet in</sup> venit, prorogato post consulatum imperio ab senatu missus <sup>Spain: xxi, 17; 26; 33; P. iii, 97.</sup> cum viginti<sup>a</sup> longis navibus<sup>1</sup> et octo millibus militum, magnoque comœatu advecto. ea classis ingens agmine onerariarum procul visa cum magna lætitia civium sociorumque portum Tarraconis ex alto tenuit. ibi milite exposito profectus Scipio fratri se conjungit; ac deinde communi animo consilioque gerebant bellum. occupatis igitur Carthaginiensibus Celtiberico bello haud cunctanter Iberum transgrediuntur, nec ullo viso hoste Saguntum pergunt ire, quod ibi obsides totius Hispaniæ custodiæ <sup>Spanish hostages kept at Saguntum by Hannibal.</sup> traditos ab Hannibale fama erat modico in arce custodiri præsidio. id unum pignus inclinatos ad Romanam societatem omnium Hispaniæ populorum animos morabatur<sup>2</sup>,

<sup>\*</sup> em. SM.—omnis P.—omnibus pl. Mss.—pluribus 3 L.—multis al. <sup>†</sup> P. ceptis cet. Mss. <sup>‡</sup> em. from Ptol. SM.—Lerguonensium Mss. (*Illurgavonenses*, Cæs. B. C. i, 60; *Ilercaones*, Pliny iii, 3: cf. MC, *Hisp. ii*, 8; CE, G. A. ii, 1, p. 88. D. R.) <sup>§</sup> Perhaps the same as the place designated by the name *Ad Novas*, Anton. Itin. p. 452, between *Ilerta* and *Tarraco*. C. D.—*Classicam* (which was a town of Narbonne, *Forum Julium*, so called perhaps as being the naval arsenal of Augustus; cf. Strabo iv, 1, 9, p. 184; HD, on Pliny iii, 4, 5; conj. ST. Polybius has a different narrative in iii, 96. R. <sup>¶</sup> 2 P. P. 1 PE. F. xxviii, 43; xxxi, 7. pr. D. C.—vertit cet. Mss; xxiii, 26; xxiv, 36; xxv, 14; 23; xxvi, 12; &c. D. <sup>||</sup> P.—legant (and om. legatos) conj. RB.—om. cet. Mss. which ST defends: cf. 12, 11. R. <sup>k</sup> F.—pugnant, ac P. pr. C.—pugnantes cet. Mss. <sup>l</sup> occidunt conj. C. <sup>a</sup> 2, 4 L. Polybius—triginta cet. Mss.

<sup>6</sup> Pugnant . . . occiderunt . . . capiunt; cepit . . . fecerant, x, 44: cf. CO, on S. J. thus recepit . . . scribit, iii, 46; capit . . . 13, 6; 26, 3; on Pliny Ep. ii, 14, 10; 17, habitavit, i, 30; jubet . . . eiecit . . . comparat, 23; BU, on Gr. Cyn. 44; G, on xxix, 27, i, 41; est profectus . . . relinquit, i, 59; 5. D. adiit . . . loquitur, ii, 48; consultant . . . 1 Cf. xxi, 17, notes. R. addidit . . . locant, iii, 38; excepit . . . 2 'Withheld from revolting to the Romans.' RS. resumpnat . . . affixit, iv, 19; terruerant . . .

Ca. Servilius ne sanguine liberum suorum culpa defectionis lueretur.  
C. Flamin. 2 eo vinculo Hispaniam vir unus solerti magis quam

Abelux delivers them  
to the Ro-  
mans: P.  
iii, 98 sq.

fideli consilio exsolvit<sup>b</sup>. Abelux erat<sup>c</sup> Sagunti nobilis  
Hispanus, fidus ante Pœnis: tum<sup>d</sup>, qualia plerum-  
que sunt barbarorum ingenia, cum fortuna mutaverat  
fidem. ceterum transfugam sine magnæ rei proditi-  
one venientem ad hostes nihil aliud quam unum vile atque  
infame<sup>e</sup> corpus esse ratus, id agebat<sup>f</sup> ut quam maximum  
emolumentum novis sociis esset. circumspectis igitur omni-  
bus quæ fortuna potestatis ejus poterat facere<sup>g</sup>, obsidibus  
potissimum tradendis animum adjecit, eam unam rem  
maxime ratus conciliaturam Romanis principum Hispaniæ  
amicitiam. sed cum injussu<sup>h</sup> Bostaris præfecti satis sciret  
nihil obsidum custodes facturos esse, Bostarem ipsum arte  
aggreditur. castra extra urbem in ipso littore habebat  
Bostar, ut aditum ex portu<sup>i</sup> intercluderet Romanis. ibi  
eum in secretum abductum, velut ignorantem, monet quo  
statu<sup>j</sup> sit res. 'metum continuasse<sup>k</sup> ad eam diem Hi-  
'spanorum animos, quia procul Romani abessent: nunc  
'cis Iberum castra Romana esse, arcem tutam perfugium-  
'que novas volentibus res<sup>l</sup>. itaque quos metus non teneat,  
'beneficio et gratia devinciendos esse.' miranti Bostari  
percunctantique 'quodnam id subitum tantæ rei donum<sup>m</sup>

<sup>b</sup> B. R. GA. HV. F marg. V.—*ex societate* 1 P. C. ME. V. 1—4 L. H. HF. L. BR.—two  
Mss combine the readings, *exsolvit. ex societate* 3 P. *ex societate exsolvit* N. D. which adds  
*Pœnorum ad Romanos aspirans liberandum illecevit.—exsollicitate* P. PE.—*ex sollicitate* F.—  
*exsolvendum* 2 P.—*exsolvendam* conj. FA. PN. <sup>c</sup> *Abelux erat* conj. GR.—*Abilyx* ['Αβίλυξ,  
Pol.] *erat* conj. R.—*Abilyx erat* conj. S.—*Abelux erat* 5 L. F 2d. pr. L.—*Acedux erat*  
conj. F.—*luxerat* P. PE. F.—*duxerat* three P. FA. PN.—*dux erat* cet. Mss. <sup>d</sup> *tamen*  
3 P. BR. H.—*jam* conj. DE. <sup>e</sup> *sine jussu* R. from gl. cf. ii, 12; vii, 15; ix, 10; x, 3;  
xxii, 10; xxiii, 2; xxv, 21; xxvi, 33; xxviii, 18; xxxvii, 19; xxxix, 55. D. <sup>f</sup> *ex*  
*parte* F. L. N marg.—*a parte* C. PE. pr. GR. D. R. *Saguntum* was about a mile from the  
sea, xxi, 7; Pol. iii, 19; or three miles according to Pliny, iii, 3; and was reckoned as a  
maritime city: CE, G. A. ii, 1. Hence, although its port is nowhere else mentioned, there  
might have been one belonging to the town, for the *Piræus* was as much as five miles from  
the city of Athens: Thuc. ii, 13. C.

3 Traitors were held 'infamous': *hujus*  
[Periclis] *agros, in populatione caterorum,*  
*intactos hostes reliquerunt, sperantes acquirere*  
*se illi posse aut periculum ex invidia, aut ex*  
*suspicionis proditiōis infamiam;* Just. iii, 7;  
GB. *τοὺς ἀφισταμένους ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις καὶ*  
*ἐν μακρίαν τὴν τρεῖς ἀπολείποντας οἱ δεξιμένοι.*  
*νομίζοντες εἶναι σφοδρῶς τῶν πρὸ τοῦ φίλου*  
*χαιροῦς ἡγοῦνται* Thuc. iii, 9; iv, 114.

4 'Did all he could, to be &c.' C.

5 Cf. xxi, 52, 4. R.

6 Cf. iii, 68; xxi, 29; xxx, 2; xxxiii,  
42; xxxiv, 51; xxxv, 8. R.

7 Here and with *teneat* below, understand  
*in officio* or *in fide*: vii, 25; xxix, 36; xxx,  
20; xxxix, 28. R.

8 Cf. xxi, 50, 6 sq; 39, b. R.

9 'Favour.' RS.

‘possit esse,’ “obsides” inquit “in civitates remitte. id Fabius post. <sup>10</sup> in <sup>11</sup> Minor. m. h.  
 “et” privatim parentibus, quorum maximum nomen <sup>10</sup> in  
 “civitibus est suis, et publice populis gratum erit. vult  
 “sibi quisque credi, et habita fides ipsam plerumque  
 “obligat fidem. ministerium restituendorum domos obi-  
 “dum mihimet deposco ipse, ut opera quoque impensas  
 “consilium adjuvem meum, et rei suapte natura gratas,  
 “quantam insuper gratiam possim, adjiciam.” homini non  
 ad <sup>11</sup> cetera Punica ingenia callido ut persuasit, nocte clam  
 progressus ad hostium stationes, conventis quibusdam auxi-  
 liaribus Hispanis, et ab iis ad Scipionem <sup>12</sup> perductus, quid  
 afferret expromit. fide accepta dataque, ac loco et tempore  
 constituto ad obsides tradendos, Saguntum redit; diem  
 insequentem absumpsit cum Bostare mandatis ad rem  
 agenda accipiendis. dimissus, cum ‘se nocte iturum, ut  
 ‘custodias hostium falleret,’ constituisset, ad compositam  
 cum iis horam excitatis custodibus puerorum profectus,  
 veluti ignarus in præparatas sua fraude insidias ducit. in  
 castra Romana perducti. cetera omnia de reddendis ob-  
 sidibus, sicut cum Bostare constitutum erat, acta per <sup>13</sup> Scipio re-  
 eundem ordinem <sup>14</sup> quo si <sup>15</sup> Carthaginensium nomine sic <sup>16</sup> stores them  
 ageretur. major aliquanto Romanorum gratia fuit in re <sup>17</sup> to: their seve-  
 pari quam quanta futura Carthaginensium fuerat <sup>18</sup> ral homes,  
 illos <sup>19</sup> which con-  
 enim graves superbosque in rebus secundis expertos <sup>20</sup> stitutes the  
 fortuna et timor mitigasse videri poterat: Romanus primo <sup>21</sup> Spaniards.  
 adventu, incognitus ante, ab re clementi liberalique ini-  
 tium fecerat <sup>22</sup>. et Abelux, vir prudens, haud frustra

<sup>8</sup> N. conj. G. pr. C.—id enim 5 L.—inde pl. Mes.—id al. <sup>10</sup> Scipione: ἀφ’ οὗ τοῦ  
 ὁργάνου, (Pol.) conj. R. <sup>11</sup> ordine conj. (referring eundem to Abelucem) ST. pr. R.  
<sup>12</sup> P. F. pr. C.—quasi cet. Mes. <sup>13</sup> res 2 P. pr. C. ST. otherwise ageretur is to be  
 taken impersonally. D.

<sup>10</sup> ‘Renown, dignity,’ δόξα. R.

<sup>11</sup> ‘Compared with,’ ὡς. quid ad pri-  
 mum secundus? xxxviii, 53; nihil ad Persium  
 et Carthum, Cic. Or. ii, 6; Leg. i, 2. R.  
 The full expression perhaps is si ad titulum  
 spectas, nihil est quod pocula laudes; Virg.  
 E. iii, 48.

<sup>12</sup> ‘The Romans gained much more good  
 will, than the Carthaginians would have  
 done under like circumstances.’ DCE.

<sup>13</sup> Here illos refers to the latter noun, as  
 in other places, where hos refers to the for-

mer; iii, 72; xxiv, 29; xxx, 30; xxxix,  
 38; 53; cf. Tac. A. ii, 77, 1; G. Obs. iii,  
 16; S.A. M. ii, 9; (PZ.) CO, on S. J. 18,  
 9; and on Pl. Ep. i, 20, 22; BD, C. L. G.  
 p. 1038; BU, on O. M. iii, 205; nn, on  
 xxviii, 19, 7; and on V. Max. ii, 7, 12;  
 CN, on Pl. Ep. ii, 14, 2. DU. D. R.

<sup>14</sup> In a passive sense. D.

<sup>15</sup> ‘Had begun with a deed of kindness  
 and generosity.’ R. Initium facere resembles  
 the phrase of such frequent occurrence in  
 Greek, where συνίστα with a substantive

Cn. Servilius videbatur socios mutâsse. itaque ingenti consensu defectionem omnes spectare<sup>16</sup>; armaque extemplo mota forent, ni hiems, quæ Romanos quoque et Carthaginienses concedere in tecta coegit, intervenisset.

The delays of Fabius become unpopular at Rome.

Hannibal's artifice to increase that odium. PF. 178; Fr. i, 8, 2; S. vii, 260 sq.; J. iii, 7, 8; Th. ii, 13.

Hæc in Hispania quoque secunda æstate Punici belli<sup>23</sup> gesta, cum in Italia paullum intervalli cladibus Romanis solers cunctatio Fabii fecisset; quæ ut Hannibalem non mediocri sollicitum cura habebat, tandem eum<sup>1</sup> militiæ magistrum delegisse Romanos cernentem, qui bellum ratione, non fortuna gereret, ita contempta erat inter cives armatos pariter togatosque<sup>2</sup>, utique postquam absente eo temeritate magistri equitum, læto verius dixerim<sup>3</sup> quam prospero eventu<sup>4</sup>, pugnatum fuerat. accesserant duæ res ad augendam invidiam dictatoris, una fraude ac dolo Hannibalis, quod cum a perfugis<sup>5</sup> ei monstratus ager dictatoris esset, omnibus circa solo æquatis 'ab uno eo'<sup>6</sup> 'ferrum ignemque et vim omnem hostium<sup>7</sup> abstineri<sup>7</sup>' jussit, ut occulti alicujus pacti ea merces videri posset<sup>8</sup>; altera ipsius facto, primo forsitan dubio, quia non exspectata in eo senatus auctoritas est, ad extremum haud ambigue in maximam laudem verso, in permutandis captivis, quod sicut primo Punico bello factum erat, convenerat inter duces Romanum<sup>b</sup> Poenumque, ut 'quæ pars plus<sup>c</sup> reciperet

<sup>a</sup> hostilem conj. C. <sup>b</sup> 5 L. G. A. T. E. V 2d. em. SM. xxiv, 15; xxv, 13; PZ. so cornua dextrum . . . lævum. xxix. 2. D.—Ro. B.—Romanorum (combined of two readings) P.—Romanos cet. Mss. <sup>c</sup> Understand captivorum; G. Livy often speaks thus, iv, 52; viii,

forms a periphrasis for the verb cognate to the noun; as in Thuc. i, 6; 18; 33; 37; 50; 51; 134; ii, 2; 24; 26; 34; 42; 44; 83; &c.

<sup>16</sup> The same construction occurs, 53; iii, 69; x, 11; G. v, 16; 21: vi, 33; vii, 32; viii, 19; ix, 10; x, 18; xxiii, 34; [xxxvii, 6. R.] At other times *ad* is used after this verb, before the accusative, as i, 9; 47; ii, 18; xxiii, 6; 16; xxiv, 6; [xxv, 3; It.] xxxiv, 56; xl, 1; Colum. vi, 23; and thus *intueri ad rem*, xxxvi, 45. D.

<sup>1</sup> *Is* in the sense of *talis* or *tantus*, 28; ii, 2; 29; 56; iii, 35; 53; vii, 40; viii, 13; x, 3; 24; xlv, 25; Tac. A. v, 9, n. 6. R.

<sup>2</sup> These words are frequently opposed, as *toga* is to *sagum*, or *arma*, and *pagani* to *armati*; 38; iii, 10; 50; iv, 10; ix, 25; Juv. xvi, 8 n. R.

<sup>3</sup> *Vere dicam*, Cic. Or. ii, 4; D. cf. ad Att. ix, 7; Suet. iv, 13. Livy often omits

*dixerim*, putting *verius* only, as xxvii, 9; xl, 27; xli, 18. G.

<sup>4</sup> The affair terminated more fortunately than the rashness of Minucius might have led one to anticipate; but still it could hardly be designated as prosperous, when the loss of the Romans nearly equalled that on the side of their enemies: 24. DCE. It was *Kadpaia eis vixis*, Her. i, 166, n. 6; vii, 9, n. 77.

<sup>5</sup> *Perfuga, qui ob spem commodorum ad quempiam perfugit*, Fest. whereas *fugitivus* is 'a runaway slave.' ED. cf. 28; x, 40; xxiv, 20; xxv, 29; xxvii, 15; xxviii, 23; xxx, 37; 43; xxxviii, 11. D.

<sup>6</sup> Understand *agro*. R.

<sup>7</sup> 'To be kept off:' ii, 22; ii, 16; iv, 59; vii, 27; viii, 19; 24; 59; xxvi, 24; xxxviii, 23. In i, 1, *abstinere* is followed by a dative, instead of an ablative with *ab*. R.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. 22, 3; ED. nn, on Justin. D.

'quam daret, argenti pondo bina et selibras' in militem<sup>9</sup> Fabius præd.  
'præstaret'<sup>10</sup> ducentos quadraginta septem cum plures Minuc. m. h.  
Romanus quam Poenus recepiisset, argentumque pro eis Fabius ran-  
debitum, sæpe jactata<sup>11</sup> in senatu re, quoniam non con- sumps cap-  
sulisset patres, tardius erogaretur<sup>12</sup>, inviolatum ab hoste tives with  
agrum misso Romam Quinto filio vendidit, fidemque his own  
publicam<sup>13</sup> impendio privato exsolvit. money; V.  
iv, 8, 1.

Hannibal pro Geronii<sup>1</sup> mœnibus, cujus urbis captæ In his ab-  
atque incensæ ab se in usum horreorum pauca<sup>2</sup> reliquerat<sup>3</sup> Minucius has  
tecta, in stativis<sup>4</sup> erat<sup>5</sup>. inde frumentatum duas exercitus a successful  
partes mittebat; cum tertia ipse expedita in statione erat, engagement  
simul castris præsidio, et circumspectans necunde impetus iii, 100.

<sup>24</sup> in frumentatores fieret. Romanus tunc exercitus in agro P. iii, 101.

Larinati erat. præerat Minucius magister equitum pro-  
fecto, sicut ante dictum est, ad urbem dictatore. ceterum 18.  
castra, quæ in monte alto ac tuto loco posita fuerant,  
jam in planum deferuntur; agitabanturque pro ingenio  
ducis consilia calidiora<sup>1</sup>, ut impetus aut in frumentatores  
palatos aut in castra relicta cum levi præsidio fieret. nec  
Hannibalem fefellit cum duce mutatam esse belli rationem,  
et ferocius quam consultius rem hostes gesturos. ipse  
autem, quod minime quis crederet<sup>2</sup>, cum hostis propius

25; xxiii, 16; 44; 46; xxiv, 41; (and minus) 42; xxvii, 1; xxxii, 12; xxxiii, 30; xlv,  
42; minus 10: cf. *VR*, on V. M. i, 8, 5. D. xxiv, 17, c.—*plures* conj. V. (adv. *FA. PN.*)  
G.—*prius* P. F. C. HF. <sup>4</sup> *milites* conj. V.—*milite* F. 2 L. H. B. GA. HV.—(with in)  
om. 1 L. <sup>5</sup> em. G.—*qui* P.—om. cet. Mss. <sup>6</sup> em. G.—*Gerioni* F. H. P. 3 P. al.—  
Geniori 1, 2 P. V. <sup>7</sup> The remainder of this sentence appears in the following monstrous  
form in P. *caucalegiquatractecta instituisseerant.* <sup>8</sup> *reliqua erant* conj. V.—*legi qua erat*  
three P. F. H. L.—*legi quæ erat* V.—*legi quam erat* 1 L.—*legi quæ reliquerat* 2 L. <sup>9</sup> em.  
G.—*institui* pl. Mss.—*stativa* (om. in) B. HF. HV. N.—*aciem instrui* 5 L.—*restitui* conj.  
F. <sup>10</sup> em. G.—*senserat* 1. 3 P. C. 4 L. L.—*censuerat* 2 P. 2, 3 L.—*juserat* conj. V. 5 L.  
—*habebat* B. HF. HV.—*tenet* N.—*senserant* 1 L. H. GA. N. D.

<sup>9</sup> *se* valet *dimidium*, ut in 'selibra' et  
'sestertio,' Var. L. L. iv, 40. D. The whole  
amount was 250 *drachmæ* for each prisoner,  
according to Plutarch; S. or one *sestertium*,  
C. i. e. £8 1 6½, each pound being £3 4 7:  
and this (viz. one *mina* per head) was the  
rate at which the ransom was fixed by the  
Lacedæmonians and Athenians in the Pelo-  
ponnesian war: cf. Arist. Eth. v, 7. ED.  
The sum seems to have varied afterwards:  
cf. 58; Gell. vii, 18. R.

<sup>10</sup> 'Should pay;' v, 32. R.

<sup>11</sup> 'Discussed, agitated;' iii, 10; x, 37; 46. JR.

<sup>12</sup> 'Was disbursed from the treasury.' C.

<sup>13</sup> 'What was owing on the public  
account.' C.

<sup>1</sup> The same as *fervidu*, 'rash and venture-  
some,' such as they are often engaged in,  
who are hurried away by youth and warmth  
of temper. *DCE.* cf. xxv, 32; Sil. vii, 34;  
xv, 337; *depens* and *depensio* are used in  
the same sense: *W.K.* del. *Tr. t. i*, p. 401;  
*t. ii*, p. 359. R. Cicero opposes *periculosa*  
and *calida consilia* to *quieta* and *cogitata*;  
Off. i, 24. RS.

<sup>2</sup> It was diminishing the army in the camp  
very considerably to despatch one third of it  
on foraging expeditions; ST. which might  
appear imprudent while the enemy was so  
near. RS. Perhaps this parenthesis should  
be omitted; there is nothing of the kind in  
Polybius. C. R.

Ca Servilius esset, tertiam partem militum frumentatum, duabus in  
C. Flaminio castris retentis, dimisit: dein castra ipsa propius<sup>3</sup> hostem

movit. duo ferme a Geronio millia, in tumultum hosti  
 conspectum<sup>4</sup>. ut intentum sciret esse ad frumentatores,  
 si qua vis fieret. tutandos. propior inde ei atque ipsis  
 imminens Romanorum castris tumultus apparuit; ad quem  
 capiendum si luce palam iretur. quia haud dubie hostis  
 breviora via praeventurus erat. nocte clam missi Numidae  
 [ceperunt]<sup>5</sup>. quos tenentes locum contempta paucitate  
 Romani postero die cum dejecissent<sup>6</sup>. ipsi eo transferunt  
 castra. tum itaque. ut exiguum spatii<sup>5</sup> vallum a vallo  
 aberat. et id ipsum totum prope compleverat Romana

P. ii, 102. acies. simul et per aversa<sup>6</sup> castra [a castris Hannibalis]:  
 equitatus cum levi armatura emissus in frumentatores lato  
 caedem fugamque hostium palatorum fecit. nec acie cer-  
 tare Hannibal ausus. quia tanta paucitate vix castra, si  
 oppugnarentur. tutari poterat. jamque artibus Fabii<sup>4</sup>  
 '(pars' exercitus' aberat')<sup>5</sup>. jam' ferme<sup>1</sup> sedendo et  
 cunctando bellum gerebat. receperatque suos in priora  
 castra. quæ pro Geronii mœnibus erant. justa quoque acie  
 et collatis signis dimicatum quidam auctores sunt. primo  
 concursu Pœnum usque ad castra fusum, inde eruptione  
 facta repente versum terrorem in Romanos; Num. Decimii  
 Samnitis deinde interventu<sup>4</sup> praelium restitutum. hunc  
 C. ii, 229. principem genere ac divitiis non Boviani modo, unde erat,  
 sed toto Samnio. jussu dictatoris octo millia peditum

\* om. conj. G.      <sup>4</sup> em. (cf. Hor. E. ii. 2, 30; Sen. de Pr. 4.) G. iv, 53;  
 xxxiv, 8; xxxvi, 44; xxxix, 1; xlv, 35 twice; 39. D.—rejecissent 4, 5 L.—ejerissent GA.  
 —jecissent F. V. H.—conjecissent (om. c. a.) C. 1 L.      <sup>5</sup> om. as gl. G. pr. C. R.      <sup>6</sup> Fabius  
 F. cf. 34, 7; as jussu magistra, Sil. iii, 387, n. but this would seem too poetical. D.—dam  
 ad. conj. G. ST.      <sup>7</sup> SL. S. A. CL.—om. signs of parenthesis. M. G. ST.—C transfers the  
 parenthesis, putting it before iir.      <sup>8</sup> par conj. M.      <sup>9</sup> om. conj. M.      <sup>10</sup> erat conj.  
 M.      <sup>11</sup> om. conj. G. ST.      <sup>12</sup> fame F.—The text here seems corrupt. D. in several parts.  
 C. jamque quia p. e. a., f. a. Fabii, conj. G. p. DJ.      <sup>13</sup> em. S. cf. x, 19. G.—adventu  
 2 P. 4 L. H. B.—centu 1 P. F. V. 1 L. GA.—centum 3 P.—aductu 2 L.

3 *Prope*, and its derivatives are often fol-  
 lowed by an accusative without the preposition  
*ad*; ii, 48; vi, 42; xxvi, 48; cf. G. on  
 viii, 32; and Obs. iii, 2; R. iv, 17; xxiii,  
 12; xxiv, 41; xxvi, 37; xxxiii, 9. G.

4 x, 40; xxxii, 5; xxvii, 27; xxxiv, 30;  
 cf. BU. on Suet. v, 4; D. L. ii, 5; iv, 13;  
 v, 23; vi, 15; xxx, 45; *conspiciendus*, vi, 4;  
*isidorus* Hom. Il. r 42. R.

5 As *exiguum campi*, xxvii, 27. D.

6 'By that gate of the Roman camp,  
 which was furthest from the enemy.' C. cf.  
 iv, 22. D. This was the *porta decumana*,  
 iii, 5; Tac. A. i, 66; therefore called *porta*  
*aversa*, x, 34; xxiv, 17; xxxi, 42; xxxiv,  
 47; thus also *aversa urbis* are 'those parts  
 of the city most remote from the enemy'; v,  
 29. R.

et 'equites quingentos' ducentem in castra, ab tergo cum apparuisset Hannibali, speciem parti utrique praebuisset novi praesidii cum Q. Fabio ab Roma venientis. Hannibalem insidiarum quoque aliquid timentem recepisse suos; Romanum insecutum adjuvante Samnite duo castella eo die expugnasse. sex millia hostium caesa, quinque admodum Romanorum. tamen in tam pari prope clade famam egregiae victoriae cum vanioribus litteris magistri equitum Romam perlatam.

25 De his rebus persæpe et in senatu et in concione actum est. cum læta civitate dictator unus nihil nec famæ nec litteris crederet; 'ut vera omnia essent, secunda se magis quam adversa timere' diceret; tum M. Metilius tribunus plebis 'id enim' ferendum esse' negat. 'non praesentem solum dictatorem obstitisse rei bene gerendæ, sed absentem etiam gestæ obstare'; et in ducendo bello sedulo tempus terere, quo diutius in magistratu sit solusque et Romæ et in exercitu imperium habeat. quippe consulum alterum in acie cecidisse, alterum specie classis Punicæ persequendæ procul ab Italia ablegatum. duos prætores Sicilia atque Sardinia occupatos, quarum neutra hoc tempore provincia prætor egeat. M. Minucium magistrum equitum, ne hostem videret, ne quid rei bellicæ gereret, prope in custodiam habitum. itaque

<sup>1</sup> ce ad. B. G. A. R. <sup>m</sup> em. G.—ducentos HV.—om. cet. Mss.—ad ed. G. C. pr. R. <sup>a</sup> adducentem HV. B. G. A. R. F. V. 1—5 L. HF. H. <sup>a</sup> ita conj. R.—om. conj. B. <sup>b</sup> B. HV.—quorum cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—quum conj. ST. <sup>c</sup> om. conj. C.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps, before this, *graviter in dictatorem invehitur* may be understood: or from this elliptical use, the particle has derived an affirmative and adversative force. xxiii, 45, f; xxiv, 32; Plaut. Most. iii, 1, 24; v, 2, 22; Mil. ii, 5, 19; RS. and is mostly ironical. ST. cf. TO, on V. M. iii, 7, 8. D. xii, 40, 6. R.

<sup>2</sup> Viz. by disbelieving the fact, by depreciating its magnitude, and by detracting from its merit. B.

<sup>3</sup> 'Conducting;' iii, 41. R.

<sup>4</sup> xxv, 31; xli, 23; *per speciem*, i, 41; xv, 8; xxxix, 35; xl, 13; *in speciem*, xxiv, 12; xlii, 14; *per causam*, ii, 32; *speciè*. R. E. cf. Her. i, 69, n. 7 and 12; 205, n. 25; v, 33, n. 72; vi, 38, n. 24; ix, 87, n. 48; Æsch. P. V. 1116; Soph. CE. R. 460;

1395; Eur. Or. 448; Al. 349; Thuc. i, 128; Xen. H. v, 3, 15; Dem. Ph. i, 14; ii, 1; Cher. 4; 6; Æsch. Ct. 33; Virg. Æ. iv, 172; D. iii, 67; xxiv, 12.

<sup>5</sup> Viz. T. Otacilius Crassus and A. Cornelius Mammula: the others were M. Æmilius, who was civic prætor, and M. Pomponius Matho, who had the foreign jurisdiction. S. cf. 10; 31; xxiii, 21. R.

<sup>6</sup> Thus *habere in animum*, xxxiii, 10; *in potestatem*, Cæs. B. C. i, 25; *in carcerem adservari*, viii, 20; *in potestatem esse*, ii, 14; xxiv, 1; xlv, 6; Cic. pro L. M. 12; V. Max. i, 6; *in amicitiam esse*, vi, 2; Cic. Div. Cæc. 21; *in aciem stare*, vi, 39; xxiv, 8; as *is* is used for *is*: and, on the other hand, the ablative sometimes is put, where we should expect an accusative, cf. i, 33; vi,

Cn. Servilius 'hercule non Samnium modo, quo jam tanquam trans  
C. Flamin. 2 Iberum agro Poenis concessum sit<sup>7</sup>, et<sup>4</sup> Campanum Cale-

'numque et Falernum agros pervastatos esse, sedente Ca-  
23. 'silini dictatore et legionibus populi Romani agrum suum  
'tutante. exercitum cupientem pugnare et magistrum  
'equitum clausos prope intra vallum retentos; tanquam  
'hostibus captivis arma adempta. tandem ut<sup>6</sup> abscesserit  
'inde dictator, ut obsidione liberatos, extra vallum egressos  
'fudisse ac fugâsse hostes. quas ob res, si antiquus animus  
'plebi Romanæ esset, audaciter<sup>8</sup> se laturum fuisse de  
'abrogando Q. Fabii<sup>9</sup> imperio: nunc modicam<sup>9</sup> roga-  
'tionem promulgaturum de æquando magistri equitum et  
'dictatoris jure. nec<sup>8</sup> tamen ne ita quidem<sup>10</sup> prius mit-  
'tendum ad exercitum Q. Fabium quam consulem in  
'locum C. Flaminii suffecisset.' dictator concionibus se  
Fabius de- abstinuit in actione minime populari<sup>11</sup>. ne in senatu quidem  
fends him- satis æquis auribus audiebatur tunc cum hostem verbis  
self in the extolleret, bienniique clades per temeritatem atque inasci-  
senate. entiam<sup>1</sup> ducum acceptas referret, 'magistroque equitum,  
'quod contra dictum<sup>1</sup> suum pugnâsset, rationem<sup>1</sup> diceret

<sup>4</sup> *sed* et F 2d. 2 P. but *sed* may be understood here, as it often is after *non*; 27; i, 25; iii, 71; nn, on Tac. A. iii, 19, 2; G. Obs. iv, 2. G. and D, on vi, 32; xxviii, 39; xxxvi, 19; xxxix, 8. Thus *sed* etiam is omitted after *nec tantum*, xlv, 7. R.—ut D. N.—item et F. \* cf. Cic. Sen. 20; L. (GU. GF.) M. Sen. Cont. 20; L. Sen. Prov. 4; G. Charis. ii, 165; Prisc. xv, 1014; Vel. Long. Orth. p. 2246; M, on Ter. Ph. pr. 2. (FB. FD.) DU. xl, 55. V. Max. viii, 1, 5; Apul. Met. iii, 131; v, 167. D.—audaciter al. cf. Quint. i, 6; iii, 17. G. But the other is more agreeable to analogy; DU. as *tenaciter, mordaciter, edaciter, voraciter*, &c. ED. <sup>6</sup> *Fabio* H. cf. xxv, 21; xxix, 19; but also see xxvii, 20. DU. The genitive may be here used for euphony's sake. B. <sup>8</sup> *ac* conj. B. <sup>9</sup> 3 L. pr. G. ST. DGE. B. cf. iv, 11. D.—popularis cet. Mss. pr. DJ. R. <sup>11</sup> *inascientiam* al. a word which has often been substituted by copyists: cf. Cæs. B. G. iii, 19; (nn.) G. L. xxvi, 2; viii, 33; Col. iii, 10; BU, on Quint. ix, 4, 841; G, on Cic. O. i, 40; and C. Par. iii, 1; DF, on C. N. D. i, 1; ME, on N. M. p. 92. D.—*scientiam* 2 L. F 1st.—*temeritatem atque inascientiam* (om. per) conj. cf. v, 22; Cic. Ph. ii, 22; V. Max. i, 5; iv, 4, 10. G. but *acceptas referret* here signifies 'stated that they had been received,' *esse* being understood; DJ. which is added by H. 4, 5 L. j cf. viii, 34; G. xxix, 20, 11; (GB.) viii, 35, 11; Gell. xvii, 21; (OL.) OU, on C. B. G. vii, 71. D.—*dictum* al. which is used elsewhere; viii, 7; &c. DU.

22; xxxiv, 52; xli, 28; nn, on Gell. i, 7; Cic. de Leg. iii, 17. R. G. GB. CO, on S. C. 19; BR, de V. S. "in moram esse;" FO, Gr. vii, 25; BU, on O. H. 17, 138; CLR, on V. M. vii, 7, 3. D.

<sup>7</sup> *Concedere*, as well as *cedere*, has a dative of the person, and an accusative or ablative of the thing: xxviii, 12; xxiv, 6, e; xxxii, 35. D. R.

<sup>8</sup> This *ut* is put for *simul atque*, the next

for *tanquam*. R.

<sup>9</sup> 'A less harsh measure or alternative.' R.

<sup>10</sup> By way of an additional curb on the dictator's power, the tribune wanted not only to raise the master of the horse to the same level with the dictator, but to make the latter appoint a consul in lieu of Flaminius, to preside over the city, while the dictator was absent with the forces. C.

‘reddendam esse. si penes se summa imperii consilii<sup>11</sup>que Fabius prd.  
 ‘sit, propediem effecturum ut sciant homines bono impe-<sup>Minuc.m.h.</sup>  
 ‘ratori haud magni fortunam momenti esse, mentem ratio-  
 ‘nemque dominari. se et<sup>12</sup> in tempore<sup>11</sup> et sine ignominia  
 ‘servasse exercitum, quam multa millia hostium occidisse, S.vii, 396sq.  
 ‘majorem gloriam esse.’ hujus generis orationibus frustra  
 habitis, et consule creato M. Atilio Regulo, ne præsens de M. Atilius  
 jure imperii dimicaret, pridie quam rogationis<sup>12</sup> ferendæ<sup>Regulus</sup>  
 dies adesset, nocte ad exercitum abiit. luce orta cum plebis<sup>elected con-</sup>  
 concilium esset, magis tacita invidia dictatoris favorque<sup>sul; 32;</sup>  
 magistri equitum animos versabat, quam satis audebant<sup>P. iii, 106.</sup>  
 homines ad suadendum quod vulgo placebat prodire; et  
 favore superante<sup>13</sup> auctoritas tamen rogationi deerat<sup>14</sup>.  
 unus inventus est suator legis C. Terentius Varro, qui C. Teren-  
 priore anno prætor<sup>15</sup> fuerat, loco non humili solum sed<sup>tius Varro</sup>  
 etiam sordido ortus. patrem lanium fuisse ferunt, ipsum  
 institutorem<sup>16</sup> mercis, filioque<sup>1</sup> hoc ipso in servilia ejus artis  
 ministeria<sup>2</sup> usum. is juvenis<sup>3</sup>, ubi<sup>4</sup> ex eo genere quæstus<sup>5</sup>  
 pecunia a patre relicta animos<sup>6</sup> ad spem liberalioris for-  
 tunc fecit<sup>7</sup>, togaque<sup>1</sup> et forum placuere<sup>8</sup> proclamando<sup>2</sup> S. viii, 244  
 pro sordidis hominibus causisque adversus rem et famam<sup>9</sup>.  
 bonorum primum in notitiam populi, deinde ad honores  
 pervenit. quæsturaque et duabus ædilitatibus, plebeia et

<sup>1</sup> em. G.—set P. F.—et (om. se) 2 P.—se (om. et) pl. Mss. pr. S.—se servo ant. Edd.  
 pr. GB.—se integrum et sine ign. conj. G. <sup>1</sup> filiumque 2 P. F 2d.—ferunt ipsum, (cf. x,  
 37; xliii, 24) in-titore m. filio G. pr. DJ. <sup>2</sup> servili...ministerio al. cf. V. Max. iv,  
 3, 4; vi, 4, 2; but in with the accusative also follows uti; Quint. ix, 3, 818; Tac. A. 18.  
 D. <sup>3</sup> juveni (om. is) conj. RB. <sup>4</sup> em. ed. Med. 1505—tum 5 L.—interim Hiv.—  
 om. 2, 3 L. B. H.—utrum pl. Mss.—lucrum conj. RB.—multa or grandi conj. V.—(etenim  
 conj. G.—ut primum conj. cf. xxv, 27; xxxvi, 19; xl, 54; xli, 2; 42; &c. PZ. pr. R.  
<sup>5</sup> as ad. two F. pr. RB. <sup>6</sup> 2 P. F. and opt. Mss.—animum al. Mss. but the plural is  
 used even in speaking of an individual, as below; cf. also ii, 27; vi, 23; D. and animos  
 facere occurs, i, 34; xxii, 28; xxiv, 42; xxxi, 14. G. <sup>7</sup> V. 1 L. see preceding note.  
 —jerit 1—3 P. F. and opt. Mss.—gessit ed. DJ. <sup>8</sup> placuere) conj. G.

<sup>11</sup> ‘His having saved the army at a critical period:’ cf. Sall. Hist. i. G. ‘when the time called for it.’ S. viii, 7; 17; xxiii, 40; xxiv, 13; 41; xxv, 9; 30; 31; 40; xxviii, 8; xxx, 10; 35; D. ii, 47; xxix, 34; xxiii, 5; 19; & <sup>12</sup> *naup*: and without in, x, 14; & <sup>13</sup> *naup*: ‘opportunately;’ cf. Sil. xi, 8; & ‘reasonably.’ C.

<sup>12</sup> ‘For raising the master of horse to equal power with the dictator.’ R.

<sup>13</sup> ‘Though a large majority were in favour of the measure;’ cf. iii, 5; v, 21; 38;

viii, 10; xxix, 30; 7; 24; xlv, 24. R.

<sup>14</sup> ‘Yet no one would come forward to propose it.’ C.

<sup>15</sup> ‘The city prætor.’ S.

<sup>16</sup> Juv. vii, 221 n. R.

<sup>1</sup> The vulgar, and those of Varro’s low rank in life, seldom wore ‘the gown:’ their ordinary dress was ‘the tunic.’ C. cf. Tac. A. xi, 7, 6. (G.) D.

<sup>2</sup> ‘By brangling and brawling.’ B. Hence *proclamator* is synonymous with *rabula*, Cic. Or. i, 46. DCE.

Cn. Servilius C. Flaminius<sup>2</sup> curuli, postremo et prætura perfunctus, jam ad consulatus spem cum attolleret animos, haud parum callide auram favoris popularis<sup>3</sup> ex dictatoria<sup>4</sup> invidia petiit, scitique plebis unus gratiam tulit. omnes eam rogationem, quique Romæ quique in exercitu erant, æqui atque iniqui, præter ipsum dictatorem<sup>5</sup>, in contumeliam ejus latam acceperunt. ipse qua gravitate animi criminantes se ad multitudinem inimicos tulerat, eadem et populi in se sævientis injuriam tulit; acceptisque in ipso itinere litteris senatus<sup>6</sup> consulti<sup>1</sup> de æquato imperio, satis fidens haudquaquam cum imperii jure artem imperandi æquatam, cum<sup>1</sup> invicto a civibus hostibusque animo ad exercitum rediit.

Minucius and Fabius Minucius vero cum jam ante vix tolerabilis fuisset<sup>27</sup> secundis rebus ac favore vulgi, tum utique immodice immodesteque non Hannibale magis victo ab se quam Q. Fabio gloriari. 'illum in rebus asperis unicum ducem xxviii. 40: 'ac parem<sup>1</sup> quæsitum Hannibali, majorem minori, dicta- xxiii. 23; 'torem magistro equitum, quod nulla memoria habeat PF. 179; 'annalium, jussu populi æquatum, in eadem civitate in P. iii. 103; 'qua magistri equitum virgas ac secures dictatoris tremere V. v. 2, 4. viii. 32 sq. 'atque horrere soliti sint. in tantum suam felicitatem 'virtutemque enituisse<sup>2</sup>. ergo secuturum se fortunam 'suam, si<sup>3</sup> dictator in<sup>4</sup> cunctatione<sup>4</sup> ac<sup>5</sup> segnitie<sup>6</sup> deorum

<sup>1</sup> ut conj. ad. P. <sup>2</sup> om. 2 P. H. pr. GT.—senatusque conj. (cf. xxxi. 5; quin et senatus consultum et lex et consulum decretum ac literæ apud te plurimum auctoritatis haberent; Cic. to Planc. Att. xvi. 1, 16.) G. cf. xl. 41; xxiv. 14; xxiii. 10; xxxi. 5; lxxxiv. ep. Thus resque publica, 9; plebisque scitu xxv. 7; jurisque dictio xli. 9; jusque jurandum Cic. p. Ros. A. 3. D. <sup>3</sup> consultum GA.—consultus 1 L.—consultu V.—consulto conj. after the Horatian and Hortensian laws the decisions of the commons were binding on the whole people; to elude the authority of these decisions, the patricians used to confirm them by decrees of the senate. C.—consultis 2 P. namely M. Atilius Regulus. GB.—om. cf. 30. L. GT. 3—5 L. H. <sup>4</sup> cumque al. Mss. pr. B.—or cum æque conj. B.—tum quoque 5 L. <sup>5</sup> emicuisse 3—5 L. but cf. i. 42; ii. 24; iii. 63. D. <sup>6</sup> se F. <sup>7</sup> em. G. as perstare in incepto, &c. viii. 33; xxiii. 14; 18; xlii. 10. D.—dictatori, pl. Mss. pr. LT. <sup>8</sup> B. 2 L.—cunctationi pl. Mss.—cunctationem 5 L. BR.—cunctatio R. pr. LT.—cunctatori 1 L.—cunctio 3 L. <sup>9</sup> F. R.—et H.—in 3 L.—om. pl. Mss. pr. LT. <sup>10</sup> F. R. H. V. 1, 4

3 'Popularity' is spoken of under the metaphor of 'a gale' or wind, (*aura* and *ventus* E. C. C.) because it often drives men to a course inconsistent either with rectitude or with their own wishes. cf. iii. 33; 37; xxiv. 31; xxix. 3; xxx. 45; xlii. 30; 39; xlv. 8; Sil. viii. 325; *MI*, on H. O. ii. 10, 22; *R*. O. iii. 2, 20.

4 'Of the dictator,' 34; iv. 14; viii. 30; *D*. i. e. 'of which the dictator was the object.' *R*. cf. *Her*. i. 129, n. 56.

1 Understand *adversarium*; cf. ix. 17; xxviii. 44; *G*. vii. 33; xxi. 1; xxii. 35; xxx. 28; *Juv*. i. 162; vi. 378; 436. The phrases *par puri componere, committere, comparare, offerre* are applied to two individuals who enter into competition or trial of powers; as fencers, wrestlers, actors, orators, poets, &c. Hence two colleagues are called *comparati*, x. 15; xl. 46; a term properly applied to gladiators pitted against each other by the trainer. *R*.

‘hominumque<sup>2</sup> judicio damnata perstaret.’ itaque quo die <sup>Fabius per</sup> <sup>Minucius l.</sup> primum congressus est cum Q. Fabio, ‘statuendum omnium primum’ ait ‘esse quemadmodum imperio æquato utantur. se optimum ducere aut diebus alternis, aut si majora intervalla placerent, partitis temporibus alterius summum jus imperiumque esse, ut par hosti non solum consilio sed viribus etiam esset, si quam occasionem rei gerendæ habuisset.’ Q. Fabio haudquaquam id placere: ‘omnia enim<sup>a</sup> fortunam<sup>b</sup> habituram<sup>c</sup>, quæcunque<sup>d</sup> temeritas collegæ habuisset<sup>e</sup>. sibi communicatum cum illo, non ademptum imperium esse. itaque se nunquam violentam parte qua posset rerum consilio gerendarum cessurum<sup>3</sup>; nec se tempora aut dies imperii cum eo, exercitus divisurum, suisque consiliis, quoniam omnia non liceret, quæ posset servaturum.’ ita obtinuit uti legiones, <sup>div. de the</sup> <sup>forces.</sup> sicut consulibus mos esset, inter se dividerent. prima et quarta Minucio, secunda et tertia Fabio evenerunt. item PF. 180. equites pari numero sociumque et Latini nominis auxilia diviserunt. castris se quoque separari magister equitum voluit.

- 28 Duplex inde Hannibali gaudium fuit: neque enim quicquam eorum quæ apud hostes agerentur eum fallebat, et <sup>Hannibal is</sup> <sup>delighted</sup> <sup>thereat, or</sup> <sup>two ac-</sup> <sup>counts.</sup> perfugis multa indicantibus, et per suos explorantem. nam et liberam<sup>1</sup> Minucii temeritatem<sup>2</sup> se suo modo<sup>3</sup> captaturum<sup>4</sup>, et solertiæ Fabii dimidium virium decessisse. tumultus erat inter castra Minucii et Pœnorum, quem qui occupasset, haud dubie iniquiorem erat hosti locum facturus. eum non tam capere sine certamine volebat Han-

L.—*significem* B. 5 L.—*significi* HF.—*significque* GA. 2 L.—*significque* BR.—*significque* HV. 3 L.—*significque* VA.—*signific* cet. Mss.—*insigni jam* conj. LT. 2 om. 2 P. F. <sup>a</sup> *enim* ad. 2 P.—*rum* ad. F.—*rus* ad. P.—*eam* ad. conj. BU. <sup>b</sup> *habitura* conj. BU. <sup>c</sup> *quæcunque* B. pr. BU.—*quantumque* 3 L. <sup>d</sup> Q. Fabio...*habuisset* om. 1 P. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. V. H. L. HF.—After *habituram* and *habuisset* understand *in potestate sua*. R.

2 The gods had granted him a victory over Hannibal, and men had raised his power to a par with that of the dictator. C.

3 The order is *se n. v. cessurum [ea] parte rerum consilio gerendarum, qua posset [res consilio gerere]*. RS. cf. xxiv, 6, e.

1 ‘No longer under any restraint.’ RS.

2 ‘That is ‘the rash Minucius:’ thus *solertiæ Fabii* just below, for *solerti Fabii*:

*tantæ virtutis comes*, 60; cf. xxi. 22, S. R.

3 ‘After his own fashion,’ viz. by the artifice and stratagem which Hannibal was so fond of employing. R.

4 Understand ‘he made no doubt.’ *captare* ‘to catch’ (cf. xxxviii, 45; xl, 23; xlv, 24 sq.) is joined to *insidiari*, xxxii, 33: R. *tum laqueis captare feras et fallere rixos*, Virg. G. i, 139.

Cn Servilius nibal, quanquam id operæ pretium erat, quam causam  
C. Flamin.<sup>2</sup> certaminis cum Minucio, quem semper occurrurum ad  
 obsistendum satis sciebat, contrahere<sup>5</sup>. ager omnis medius  
 erat prima specie inutilis insidiatori, quia non modo sil-  
 vestre quicquam sed ne vepribus quidem vestitum habebat;  
 re ipsa natus tegendis<sup>a</sup> insidiis, eo magis quod in nuda  
 valle nulla talis fraus timeri poterat. et erant in amfrac-  
 tibus cavæ rupes, ut quædam earum ducenos armatos  
 possent capere. in has latebras, quot quemque locum apte  
 insidere poterant, quinque millia conduntur peditum equi-  
 tumque<sup>b</sup>. necubi tamen aut motus alicujus temere egressi  
 aut fulgor armorum fraudem in valle tam aperta detegeret,  
 missis paucis prima luce ad capiendum quem ante dixi-  
 mus tumultum avertit oculos hostium. primo statim con-  
 spectu contempta paucitas, ac sibi quisque deposcere<sup>c</sup>  
 'pellendos inde hostes ac<sup>d</sup> locum capiendum.' dux ipse  
 inter<sup>e</sup> stolidissimos ferocissimosque 'ad arma' vocat, et  
 vanis minis increpat hostem. principio levem armaturam<sup>f</sup>,  
 deinde conferto agmine mittit<sup>g</sup> equites; postremo cum  
 hostibus quoque subsidia mitti videret, instructis legionibus  
 procedit. et Hannibal laborantibus suis alia atque alia<sup>h</sup>  
 crescente<sup>i</sup> certamine mittens auxilia peditum equitumque  
 jam justam<sup>j</sup> expleverat aciem, ac totis utrinque viribus  
 certabatur. prima levis armatura Romanorum, præoccu-  
 patum inferiore loco succedens<sup>k</sup> tumultum, pulsa detru-  
 saque terrorem in succedentem intulit equitem et ad signa  
 legionum refugit. peditum acies inter percussos impavida

He lays an  
 ambushade;  
 P. iii, 104.

Battle be-  
 tween Han-  
 nibal and  
 Minucius.  
 P. iii, 105.  
 Minucius is  
 hard press-  
 ed.

<sup>a</sup> *detegendis* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. VOS. cf. 4, f. ED.—*de tegendis* l P.—*de gerendis* 3 P. <sup>b</sup> *equites quingentos* conj. from Pol. G. <sup>c</sup> em. cf. 42; xxviii, 19. PZ. —ad Mss.—at (either here or just above) conj. R.—om. (with the next two words) as gl. conj. B. <sup>d</sup> *interim* F 2d. contrary to the sense—om. conj. DJ. but *vocare* iii, 3, and *advocare* occur absolutely without being followed by an accusative. cf. ii, 55, 10. D. <sup>e</sup> *dimittit* ad. Mss.—em. G.—or ad. *emittit* G. pr. R.—or *demittit* GT.—or *immittit* B. <sup>f</sup> om. (and put *conferto* *agmine*, after *postremo*) conj. cf. Plut. F. 180. R. <sup>g</sup> *et ad* conj. R.

<sup>5</sup> 'To bring on;' *certamen* xxiii, 26; xxv, 34; xxvi, 46; xxix, 4; xxxv, 28; xl, 48; xlv, 35; 40; *nec civitatem ad bellum* xlv, 27. D.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. ii, 49. R. The metaphor is again taken from gladiators; E. cf. 27, 1.

<sup>7</sup> 'Repeated reinforcements.' RS. *mittens* for *mittendo*, cf. Her. iv, 1, n. 1.

<sup>8</sup> xxvii, 48; xxxvii, 38. D.

<sup>9</sup> 'Sufficiently large,' 'considerable;' cf. vi, 13; xxiii, 28; ST. xxiv, 41; ED. iv, 27; vi, 31: R. it denotes what is 'of its usual or full size;' i, 4. C. 24, 14, 3.

<sup>10</sup> 'Mounting, climbing;' xxvii, 18; xxxi, 45; xxxviii, 9. cf. nn. on Tac. A. ii, 20. R.

sola erat, videbaturque, si justa aut si recta<sup>11</sup> pugna esset, Fabius prod.  
 haudquaquam impar futura: tantum animorum fecerat Minuc.m.h.  
 prospere ante paucos dies res gesta. sed exorti<sup>12</sup> repente  
 insidiatores eum tumultum terroremque in latera utrinque  
 ab tergoque incursantes fecerunt, ut neque animus ad  
 29 pugnam neque ad fugam spes cuiquam superesset. tum Fabius suc-  
 Fabius primo clamore paventium audito, dein conspecta cours him.  
 procul turbata acie, "ita est" inquit: "non<sup>a</sup> celerius PF. 181.  
 "quam timui deprehendit fortuna<sup>1</sup> temeritatem<sup>b</sup>. Fabio  
 "aequatus imperio<sup>c</sup> Hannibalem et virtute et fortuna supe-  
 "riorem videt<sup>d</sup>. sed aliud iurgandi succensendique tempus  
 "erit: nunc signa extra vallum proferte. victoriam hosti  
 "extorqueamus, confessionem erroris civibus." jam magna  
 ex parte caesis aliis<sup>e</sup>, aliis circumspectantibus fugam, Fabi- S. vii, 536-  
 ana se acies repente velut cælo demissa<sup>f</sup> ad auxilium 729.  
 ostendit. itaque priusquam ad conjectum teli veniret aut  
 manum consereret, et suos a fuga effusa et a nimis feroci  
 pugna hostes continuit. qui solutis ordinibus vage dissipati  
 erant, undique confugerunt ad integram<sup>g</sup> aciem; qui  
 plures simul terga dederant, conversi in hostem volven-  
 tesque orbem<sup>h</sup> nunc sensim referre pedem, nunc conglo-  
 bati restare<sup>i</sup>. ac jam prope una acies facta erat victi atque  
 integri exercitus, inferebantque signa in hostem, cum  
 Pœnus receptui cecinit, palam ferente<sup>j</sup> Hannibale 'ab se  
 'Minucium, se a Fabio victum.'

Ita per variam fortunam diei majore parte exacta cum Minucius  
 in castra reditum esset, Minucius convocatis militibus acknow-  
 "sæpe ego" inquit "audiui<sup>k</sup>, milites, eum primum esse ledges him-  
 self in the  
 wrong.

<sup>a</sup> om. conj. from Plut. L. pr. or put *quam* before *deprehendit*. ST. <sup>b</sup> *en* conj. ad. L.  
<sup>c</sup> *aequatus imperio* conj. L. <sup>d</sup> *videte* conj. L. <sup>e</sup> om. pl. Mss. pr. (cf. iii, 37) GR.  
 but see also xxxiii, 27, 4. D.

<sup>11</sup> *Justa* iv, 27, wherein the troops on either side are regularly drawn up in the field; *recta*, 'wherein they engage front to front.' C.

<sup>12</sup> 'Starting from the ambush;' ix, 31; xii, 55; xxv, 16; xxvii, 27; xxix, 34; xlii, 15; *coorti*, xxv, 15. R.

<sup>1</sup> 'Adverse fortune.' R.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. vii, 12; Juv. ii, 40 n. R.

<sup>3</sup> 'Unbroken.' 'unimpaired,' ix, 41; DGE. and just below. R.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. xxi, 56, 3.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. ix, 15; D. 'to halt,' 'to make a stand;' or, iv, 58; vi, 32; x, 14; xxiii, 45; xxix, 2; xxxiv, 14 sq; 'to resist,' 'to oppose.' R.

<sup>6</sup> 'Publicly saying,' 'acknowledging,' ii, 54; xxviii, 40; opposed to *occulte ferre*, Ter. An. iii, 1, 30. D. So likewise *haud dubie ferre*, 14. RS.

<sup>7</sup> This is taken from Hesiod: οὐτος μὲν πανάριστος ἐς αὐτὸς πάντα νόησιν. φρασσάμενος γὰρ ἂν ταῦτα καὶ ἐς τέλος ἦεν ἀμείνων· ἰσθλὸς δ' αὖ κἀκείνος, δὲ εὖ τίςιντι πύθηναι δὲ δὲ καὶ

CnServilius "virum, qui ipse consulat quid in rem sit; secundum eum,  
C.Flamin.2 "qui bene monenti obediat: qui nec ipse consulere nec  
"alteri parere sciat, eum extremi ingenii esse. nobis quo-  
"niam prima animi ingeniique negata sors est, secundam  
"ac mediam teneamus; et dum imperare discimus, parere  
"prudenti in animum inducamus. castra cum Fabio jun-  
"gamus: ad prætorium ejus signa cum tulerimus, ubi  
S. vii, 730 "ego eum *parentem* appellavero, quod beneficio ejus erga  
sq; V. v, 2, "nos ac majestate [ejus] dignum est, vos, milites, eos  
4, "quorum vos modo arma dexteræque texerunt *patronos*  
"salutabitis; et<sup>f</sup> si nihil aliud, gratorum certe nobis ani-  
Their "morum gloriam dies hæc dederit." signo dato, concla-30  
camps are "matur inde ut 'colligantur vasa<sup>1</sup>.' profecti et agmine  
reunited. incedentes ad dictatoris castra in admirationem et ipsum  
et omnes qui circa erant converterunt. ut constituta sunt  
ante tribunal signa, progressus ante alios magister equitum,  
cum 'patrem' Fabium appellasset, circumfusosque mili-  
tum<sup>2</sup> ejus totum agmen 'patronos' consalutasset, "paren-  
"tibus" inquit "meis, dictator, quibus te modo nomine,  
"quo fando possum<sup>3</sup>, æquavi, vitam tantum debeo, tibi  
25 sq. "cum meam salutem tum omnium horum. itaque plebei<sup>4</sup>  
"scitum, quo oneratus magis quam honoratus sum, primus  
"antiquo abrogoque; et quod tibi mihique, quod<sup>a</sup> exerci-  
"tibusque<sup>b</sup> his tuis, servato ac conservatori, sit felix<sup>5</sup>, sub  
"imperium auspiciumque tuum redeo et signa hæc legio-

<sup>f</sup> om. conj. G. pr. C. R.    <sup>g</sup> ut conj. B. pr. R.    <sup>a</sup> quodque conj. cf. xxxvi, 3;  
Hirt. B. A. 54. DU.—et quod some Mss. pr. D.    <sup>b</sup> exercitibus 3, 5 L. al. Mss. pr. DU. D.

μήτ' αὐτὸς νοῖα μήτ' ἄλλον ἀκούων ἐν θυμῷ βάλ-  
ληται, ὅτ' αὐτ' ἀρχήος ἀνὴρ O. D. 292 sqq.  
sapientissimum esse dicunt eum, cui, quod opus  
sit, ipsi veniat in mentem; proxime accedere il-  
lum, qui alterius bene inventis obtemperet: in  
stultitia contra est; minus enim stultus est is,  
cui nihil in mentem venit, quam ille, qui, quod  
stulte alteri venit in mentem, comprobatur; Cic. for  
Cluent. 31; τὸ μὴν ἀμαρτυρῆν μηδὲν ἐν πράγμασι  
μεγάλως. μῖζον ἢ κατὰ ἀνθρώπων ἴσθαι τὸν δ'  
ἀμαρτυρῶντα χρῆσθαι τοῖς πταισμοῖσι διδάγ-  
μασι πρὸς τὸ λυσιπὲς ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθῷ καὶ νοῦν  
ἔχοντι; Plut. F. 181; S. cf. Pl. An. P. c. 22;  
nn, on Cic. GF, Lect. Hes. c. 6. D. GK, on  
M. A. iv, 12, p. 101; Arist. Eth. i, 4; ἴσον  
ἰσὺν πᾶσι ἰσὺν κίβηται. φροῦνις τε εὖ καὶ τῷ  
ἀλγόντι χρῆσθαι ἰσὺν τιθένται Her. vii, 16;  
I, n. 56; Her. iii, 81; Soph. Ant. 1348;

Pind. O. ii, 154—159; Hor. A. P. 366 sq.

1 *Case*, like *παν*, signifies 'all kinds of  
goods and household stuff'; hence it means  
'baggage,' xxiv, 16; xxvii, 27; 47; else-  
where it means 'implements,' as i, 24. R.

2 For *militis*, as *expediti militum*, xxx, 9;  
D. n. *armatorum*, xxxiii, 30. R.

3 *τιμωτέραν οὐκ ἔχον προσηγορίαν* Plut.  
F. p. 181. 16.

4 35; ED. ii, 33, the genitive from  
*plebes* ii, 24; xxxi, 50; in its contracted  
form, *plebi* iii, 65; x, 21; for the more  
common word *plebis* iii, 65; x, 21 sq;  
xxii, 26; xxxi, 50; &c. R.

5 Cf. i, 28; x, 18; *maiores uocati omni-  
bus rebus agendi, quod bonum, faustum, felix,  
fortunatumque esset præfabantur*; Cic. Div. i,  
45. R.

"nesque restituo. tu, quæso, placatus me magisterium<sup>a</sup> Fabius prd.  
"equitum, hos ordines suos<sup>d</sup> quemque tenere<sup>e</sup> jubeas<sup>f</sup>." Minuc.m.h.

tum dextræ interjunctæ, militesque concione dimissa a notis ignotisque benigne atque hospitaliter invitati, lætusque dies ex admodum tristi paullo ante ac prope execrabili factus. Romæ, ut est perlata fama rei gestæ, dein litteris non magis ipsorum imperatorum quam vulgo<sup>f</sup> militum ex utroque exercitu affirmata, pro se quisque Maximum<sup>7</sup> laudibus ad cælum ferre. par gloria<sup>8</sup> apud Hannibalem hostesque Pœnos erat; ac tum demum sentire cum Romanis atque in Italia bellum esse. nam biennio ante adeo et duces Romanos et milites spreverant, ut vix cum eadem gente bellum esse crederent, cujus terribilem eam<sup>h</sup> famam a patribus accepissent. Hannibalem quoque ex acie redeuntem dixisse ferunt 'tandem eam nubem, quæ se- 11; P. iii, 'dere in jugis montium solita sit, cum procella imbrem<sup>96</sup>.  
'dedisse<sup>9</sup>.'

- 31 Dum hæc geruntur in Italia, Cn. Servilius Geminus Servilius is  
consul cum classe centum viginti<sup>a</sup> navium circumvectus unsucces-  
Sardiniae et Corsicae oram, et obsidibus utrinque acceptis, ful in Africa.  
in Africam transmisit; et priusquam in continentem ex-  
scensiones<sup>b</sup> faceret, Menige insula vastata, et ab incolen-

<sup>a</sup> em. G.—mag. F.—magisterium 2 P. F 2d.—magistrum P. pl. Mss. <sup>d</sup> em. G.—ordi-  
nibus suis Mss. <sup>e</sup> teneri 2 P. pr. GB. <sup>f</sup> vulgi conj. G. adv. C. D. <sup>8</sup> om. 4 L.  
as vii. 26; but cf. ix. 10. D. <sup>h</sup> tam conj. P. <sup>a</sup> cxx ad. from Pol. L. <sup>b</sup> em. L.  
cf. xviii. 8; xxix. 28. GB.—scensiones 2 P. F.—de-scensiones cet. Mss.

6 The Roman discipline required that some mark of disgrace should be inflicted on Minucius and his soldiers, by way of example. When L. Minucius the consul was released by L. Quinctius Capitolinus from the army of the Æqui at Corbio, the dictator would not permit the consul and his troops to partake of the plunder; iii. 29. When Pyrrhus sent back the prisoners he had taken; on the notion of Ap. Claudius, the horse were condemned to serve on foot, and the infantry as light troops, and they were obliged to pitch their tents without the camp, till they could each bring in the spoils of two enemies; Front. St. iv. 1. Minucius here deprecates such ignominy. G. cf. x. 4; xxiv. 16; xxvii. 13; V. Max. ii. 7; L. M. R. v. 18. R.

7 Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu Maximus ille es, unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem; Virg. Æ. vi. 846 sq; Enn. in Cic. Sen. 4;

he was called the shield and Marcellus the sword of the people: Flor. ii. 6; Plut. F. p. 185. R.

8 The ablative. R.

9 The original of this is probably to be found in Homer: ἵμινον νηφίλῃσι φεφονόεσι, αἳ εἰ Κρονίων νημερῆς ἴσθησι ἰσ' ἀρεσάλοισιν ὄρεσιν ἀντήμας. ὅρ' εὐδρησι μίνες βαρίας καὶ ἄλλων ζαχρηῶν ἀνίμων. εἰ εἰ νήμα σμίσσεται σπασθῆναι λογυρῆσι διασπιδῶσιν αἰνέσι: Il. E 522—526; cf. vi. 8; 32; xxiii. 44; xxiv. 46; Arist. N. 271; Stat. Th. x. 532 sqq; Curt. viii. 13; iv. 7, 14; Just. xxix. 3; quum in cacuminibus montium nubes coudent, hiemabit; si cacumina pura sunt, discedenabit; Pliny xviii. 35 s. 82; HS, on O. M. i. 307; G. D. τὴν ἐπὶ τῶν ὀρέων ταύτην καθημίνην νηφίλῃν ἵτι μὲτὰ ζέλης ποτὶ καὶ καταγυῖδον ὄμβρον ἱερῆζον, Plut. F. p. 181; S. Theophr. Sign. Temp. and Arat. Dios. 188. TR.

Cn. Servilius tibus Cercinam<sup>c</sup>, ne et ipsorum ureretur diripereturque C. Flamin.<sup>2</sup> ager, decem talentis argenti acceptis, ad littora Africæ

Pt. iv. 3; 8; accessit copiasque exposuit. inde ad populandum agrum p. 232; Str. ducti milites, navalesque socii juxta effusi ac si insulis ii. 123; M. ii. 7; S. iii. cultorum<sup>1</sup> egentibus prædarentur. itaque in insidias 310; 318; temere illati, cum a frequentibus palantes, ab<sup>d</sup> locorum Pl. v. 7; P. i. 39, 2; gnaris ignari circumvenirentur, cum multa cæde ac fœda 45, 13.

fuga retro ad naves compulsi sunt. ad mille hominum, cum his<sup>e</sup> Sempronio Blæso quæstore amisso, classis a littoribus hostium plenis trepide soluta in Siciliam cursum tenuit, traditaque Lilybæi T. Otacilio<sup>f</sup> prætori, ut ab legato ejus P. Sura Romam reduceretur. ipse<sup>2</sup> per Siciliam pedibus<sup>3</sup> profectus freto in Italiam trajecit, litteris Q. Fabii accitus et ipse et collega ejus M. Atilius, ut exercitus<sup>4</sup> ab se exacto jam prope semestri<sup>5</sup> imperio acciperent.

Was Fabius dictator or pro-dictator?

Omniū prope annales Fabium dictatorem adversus Hannibalem rem gessisse tradunt; Cœlius etiam eum primum<sup>6</sup> a populo creatum dictatorem scribit. sed et Cœlium et ceteros fugit uni consuli Cn. Servilio, qui tum procul in Gallia provincia aberat, jus fuisse dicendi dictatoris; quam moram quia expectare territa jam clade civitas non poterat, eo decursum esse, ut a populo crearetur qui pro dictatore<sup>7</sup> esset; res inde gestas gloriamque in-

<sup>c</sup> em. L.—circa eum Mss.—These islands are now Zerbi and Kerkine; they were near the lesser Syrtis. R. <sup>d</sup> em. G.—ad P. 1 PE. F.—et al. Mss. <sup>e</sup> om. conj. DJ. pr. C. DE.—Ti. or Tib. conj. R. <sup>f</sup> V? C? one of C. pr. PG. S.—tota Otacilio 4 L.—tota Acilio 1, 3 P. 1, 3, 5 L. H.—tota Acilio HF.—to Atilio GA.—ora Atilio B.—tiro Acilio 2 L.—Tito Atilio 2 P.—T. Atilio HV.—Tito Acilio N.—T. Acilio F.

1 That is incolarum, cf. xxviii, 28, 6. D.

2 Ipse is used out of respect; cf. Juv. i. 62; v. 30; nn. R. In this last satire it is repeatedly interchanged with dominus suam ipsam, Cat. 3, 6 sq.

3 By land. ST. cf. xxvi, 19, 11; pedibus ire (πιζίν, Pol. x, 48, 6; xvi, 29, 11;) is opposed to navibus ire, xxviii, 17. Hence the division of copia, into navales and pedestres (which latter includes both infantry and cavalry) xxvi, 51; xxxvii, 53; (G. D.) Thus in Pol. πιζελ, or πιζιναι δυνάμεις or παρηναι, and τὰ πιζινὰ στρατεύοντα are distinguished not only from ιστις and τὰ ιστινὰ στρατεύοντα, but from αἱ ναῦς, or ναυτινὰ παρηναι and δυνάμεις, i. 20; 29; 38; ii, 2; 11; iii, 95; and πιζομαχία is

opposed to ναυμαχία v, 69, 7. cf. SW, on Ath. xii, 19 extr. TZ, on Nep. Ag. ii, 1; R. πιζή. Her. vi, 16, n. 92; iii, 17, n. 90; iv, 83; 97, n. 42; pedestres navalesque pugnas, Cic. Sen. 5.

4 Viz. 'Of Fabius and of Minucius.' G.

5 The dictatorship was limited in duration to six months, iii, 29; ix, 34; except under very great emergencies; vi, 1. Unless, however, the dictator was created for the express purpose of conducting operations, his power was not conferred upon him even for the half year, xxiii, 23. These precautions were adopted to guard against the introduction of tyranny. R.

6 The next was Sylla. C.

7 This and the similar expressions pro

signem ducis et augentes<sup>a</sup> titulum<sup>b</sup> imaginis<sup>c</sup> posteros<sup>d</sup>, Fabius prod.  
ut, qui<sup>k</sup> pro dictatore<sup>l</sup>, dictator<sup>m</sup> crederetur<sup>n</sup>, facile<sup>o</sup> Miuc. m. h.  
obtinuisse<sup>p</sup>.

- 32 Consules Atilius<sup>a</sup> Fabiano<sup>b</sup>, Geminus<sup>c</sup> Servilius<sup>d</sup> Minu- The consuls  
ciano<sup>e</sup> exercitu accepto, hibernaculis mature communis<sup>f</sup> conduct the  
(extremum<sup>g</sup> autumni erat<sup>h</sup>) Fabii artibus cum summa<sup>i</sup> campaign  
inter se concordia bellum gesserunt. frumentatum exeunti<sup>j</sup> on the plan  
of Fabius;  
Hannibali diversis locis opportuni<sup>k</sup> aderant, carpentes<sup>l</sup> P. iii, 106.  
agmen palatosque excipientes. in casum universæ dimi-  
cationis, quam omnibus artibus petebat hostis, non venie-  
bant. eoque<sup>m</sup> inopiae<sup>n</sup> est redactus<sup>o</sup> Hannibal, ut nisi tum  
fugæ speciem abeundo timuisset, Galliam repetiturus fuerit,  
nulla relicta spe alendi exercitus in eis locis, si insequentes  
consules eisdem artibus bellum gererent.

Cum ad Geronium jam hieme impediēte constitisset<sup>q</sup> The Neapo-  
bellum, Neapolitani legati Romam venere. ab iis quadra-<sup>r</sup> litans send  
a present of

<sup>a</sup> em. G.—in augendis 2 PE. ME. H.—augendi 3 L.—augenda B. HF.—augendas VA.  
—augentibus 2 L.—augendis cet. Mss. <sup>b</sup> titulis VA. L. N. R.—titulorum 5 L. These  
titles were inscribed under the statues of those, who had held high offices, or distinguished  
themselves by their achievements; iv, 16; x, 7; R. viii, 40. G. <sup>c</sup> B. HF.—et imagines  
2 L. R.—in imagines GA.—imagineum N.—imagines cet. Mss. <sup>d</sup> P. 1 PE. V. F. N. E.  
—posteris cet. Mss. <sup>e</sup> om. SB. GL. 2 L. N. taking pro dictatore as equivalent to a nomi-  
native; thus sine pondere habentia pondus, Ov. Met. i, 20. G.—quasi 5 L. <sup>f</sup> und. erat  
PZ.—om. HV.—pro predictatore conj. SB. pr. GL. ed. DJ. <sup>g</sup> HV. 3 L.—om. cet. Mss.  
<sup>h</sup> 3 P. B.—cederet F.—caderetur P. 1 PE.—diceretur cet. Mss. <sup>i</sup> B. 3 L. This  
passage is strangely corrupted in most Mss. The text has been made out by the successive  
corrections of GL. RB. PG. GT. and D. <sup>j</sup> B. 3 L. F. 2 P. <sup>k</sup> F. 2 P. 3 L. al. The  
cognomen is here put before the nomen, as Macer Licinius, iv, 23; vii, 9; Marcellus Claudius,  
xxiii, 14; cf. ii, 32; xxvii, 6; xxix, 2; xxx, 1; and the prænomen sometimes follows the  
nomen, as Fabius Quintus, iii, 1; 29; iv, 17; Clautus Tullus, iv, 18; vii, 22. R.  
<sup>l</sup> 3 L. <sup>m</sup> B. 3 L. <sup>n</sup> one Ms of C. cf. xxviii, 37; xxix, 35; xxxv, 13; xxxix, 23. D.  
—cum F. V. H. GA. 1, 2—4 L.—tum cet. Mss.—medium conj. cf. xxxviii, 27; G. xxvii,  
2, 9. D. <sup>o</sup> tempus ad. pl. Mss. <sup>p</sup> em. BU.—adeoque Mss. pr. SH.—adeoque ad conj.  
SR.—adque id conj. R.—ad idque conj. D.—et ad id conj. G. <sup>q</sup> em. G.—inopiam SR.—  
inopia Mss. <sup>r</sup> em. G.—coactus Mss.

prætor, x, 29; pro consule, xxiii, 30; pro  
questore, xli, 10; are equivalent to the  
compounds predictator, proprætor, procinsul,  
proquestor, which are often substituted for  
them, cf. xxxvii, 46; xxxix, 29; &c. pr.  
SB. MN, on Cic. ad Fam. i, 1; CO, on Pl.  
Ep. ii, 11, 2; iv, 3, 1; and v, 20, 1. D. R.  
<sup>8</sup> 'Brought it about,' ii, 44. R.  
<sup>1</sup> Cf. xxi, 21, d; libentes darent, just  
below; opportuna res cecidisset, Sal. C. 20;  
(CO.) D. omnes feroces aderunt, ib. 52.  
G.  
<sup>2</sup> 'Picking off;' [cf. Virg. Æ. vi, 245;  
as leaves, Virg. G. ii, 366; iii, 176; Ov.  
Am. ii, 19, 32; lb. 198; flowers, Virg. E.  
ii, 54; Ov. M. ix, 360; and fruit, Virg.  
E. ix, 50; G. ii, 90; iv, 134; ED.]  
a metaphor taken from the carding of  
wool, [Virg. G. iv, 335; ED.] or from  
animals browsing on herbs and foliage;  
[Virg. Æ. ix, 353; Hor. O. iv, 2, 29; ED.]  
is applied to 'the cutting off of small detach-  
ments from the rear and the skirts of an army  
by desultory attacks;' cf. vi, 32; viii, 36;  
xxvii, 48; xxxi, 40; xxii, 16; xxviii, 26;  
xliv, 41; and also to 'the weakening and  
diminishing by dividing into many small  
parts;' iii, 5; 61; xxvi, 26, 1. R.

Cn Servilius ginta pateræ aureæ magni ponderis in curiam illatæ, atque  
M. Atilius ita verba facta ut dicerent 'scire sese Romani populi

gold to the 'ærarium bello exhauriri; id<sup>k</sup> cum juxta pro urbibus  
Romans. 'agrisque sociorum ac pro capite atque arce Italiæ, urbe  
C. ii, 168.

'Romana atque imperio geratur<sup>l</sup>, æquum censuisse Nea-  
'politanos, quod auri sibi cum ad templorum ornatum tum  
'ad subsidium fortunæ<sup>3</sup> a majoribus relictum foret, eo  
'juvare populum Romanum. si quam<sup>m</sup> opem in sese  
'crederent, eodem studio fuisse oblaturus. gratum sibi  
'patres Romanos populumque facturum, si omnes res  
'Neapolitanorum suas duxissent, dignosque judicaverint  
'ab quibus donum, animo ac voluntate eorum qui libentes

Their bounty declined, 'darent quam re majus ampliusque, acciperent.' legatis  
with a vote gratiæ actæ pro munificentia curaque; patera, quæ pon-  
of thanks. deris minimi fuit, accepta.

A Cartha- Per eosdem dies speculator Carthaginensis, qui per  
ginian spy biennium fefellerat, Romæ deprehensus præcisique mani-  
detected in bus dimissus; et servi quinque et viginti in crucem acti,  
Rome. quod in campo Martio<sup>1</sup> conjurassent. indici data libertas

Embassies et æris gravis<sup>2</sup> viginti millia. legati et ad Philippum<sup>3</sup>  
sent to va- Macedonum regem missi ad deposcendum Demetrium<sup>4</sup>  
rious quar- Pharium, qui bello victus ad eum fugisset; et alii in  
ters. Ligures ad expostulandum quod Pœnum opibus auxiliis-  
que suis juvissent, simul ad visendum ex propinquo quæ  
in Boiis atque Insubribus gererentur. ad Pineum<sup>5</sup> quoque

<sup>k</sup> em. *G.*—*que* *GA.*—*quod* conj. *D.*—*et* pl. *Miss.*  
read *cernatur G.*—*gerantur* *P. V.* *G. F.* 5 *L.* *H. B.* *GA.* *HV.* *D. N.* *L.*  
ad. *DU.*—but *p. m.* implies 'warlike aid.' *ST.*

<sup>l</sup> If the preceding *et* be retained,  
<sup>m</sup> *aliud* conj.

<sup>3</sup> 'A resource in misfortune;' cf. 16; ii, 48; 53; &c. *R.*

<sup>1</sup> The mention of the place is not introduced as any aggravation of their crime. *DU.*

<sup>2</sup> Just before this time the proportional value of brass to silver was changed, so that 4 *asses* (instead of 2½) equalled the *sestertius*, and, consequently, 16 (instead of 10) equalled the *denarius*: *Pliny xxxiii.* 3. Henceforward, therefore, *as gravis* denotes merely an imaginary sum; *decem æris gravis* being equal to one *denarius*. *PZ. C.*

<sup>3</sup> Son of Demetrius, grandson of Antigo-

nus Gonatas, and father of Perseus. *R.*

<sup>4</sup> A native of Pharos an island in the Adriatic; *C.* he was general of Teuta queen of Illyricum, and prefect of Corcyra, and revolted from her to the Romans: but he afterwards made his peace with the queen, and stirred up the Illyrian war against Rome. It was after his defeat by *L. Æm. Paulus* the consul, that he fled to Philip. cf. *Pol. App.* III. and *Zon. R.*

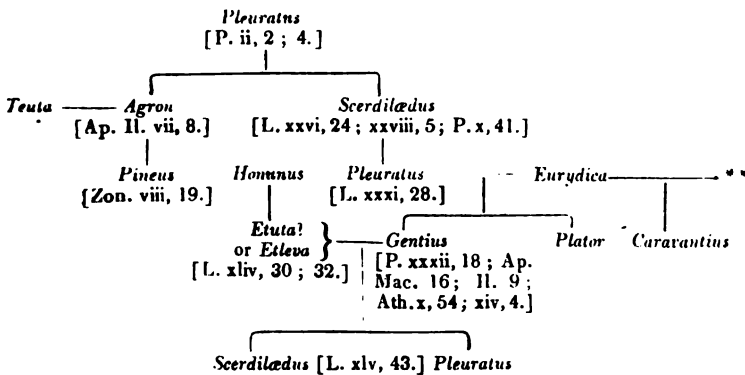
<sup>5</sup> Teuta, his stepmother and regent, had obtained peace from the Romans on condition of paying an annual tribute, of ceding the chief portion of Illyricum, and of not

regem in Illyrios legati missi ad stipendium, cujus dies <sup>Cn Servilius</sup> exierat, poscendum, aut si diem proferre vellet, obsides <sup>M. Atilius</sup> accipiendos. adeo, etsi bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, nullius usquam terrarum rei cura Romanos, ne longinqua<sup>a</sup> quidem, effugiebat. in religionem<sup>6</sup> etiam venit ædem <sup>ix, 46; Pl.</sup> Concordiæ, quam per<sup>7</sup> seditionem militarem biennio<sup>b</sup> ante <sup>xxxiii, 1 s.</sup> L. Manlius prætor in Gallia vovisset, locatam<sup>8</sup> ad id tempus <sup>6; Ju. i, 116.</sup> non esse. itaque duumviri ad eam rem creati a M. Æmilio prætore urbis<sup>c</sup>, Cn. Pupius et K. Quinctius Flamininus, ædem in arce faciendam locaverunt.

Ab eodem prætore ex senatus consulto litteræ ad consules missæ, ut 'si iis videretur, alter eorum ad consules creandos Romam veniret: se in eam diem quam jussis-

<sup>a</sup> *longinquæ* conj. E. <sup>b</sup> *anno* conj. R. <sup>c</sup> xxxiii, 32; xxv, 1; 12; xxvi, 3; xxvii, 4; 22; 23; 33; xxxi, 4; 9; xxxii, 26; xxxiv, 57; xxxviii, 42; 54; xlii, 6; in most of these places S puts the adjective *urbanus*; [pr. RH, on xxviii, 46, 6;] which is more common, and might have been written in short *urb.* DU. D.

sailing beyond Lissus with more than two On the Illyrian kings, cf. SH, on P. ii, 5. barks, and those unarmed: Pol. ii, 4; 12. R.



<sup>6</sup> *Religio* denotes 'a portent' or 'prodigy,' xxxix, 7, 5; also 'the awe and scruples arising in a superstitious (*religiosus*, xxiv, 10) mind from such a portent,' and lastly 'the guilt contracted by a violation of scruples of conscience,' x, 40. Hence the phrases *religiosum* or *religioni* or *religio est*, and *res in religionem venit* or *vertitur*, &c. x, 37; xxx, 38; cf. v, 23; vi, 1; E. C. C. Gell. iv, 9. R.

<sup>7</sup> Either 'during,' cf. 15, a; or 'on account of,' as v, 12; viii, 12; xxxiii, 18; xl, 7; xxii, 57; xxxi, 11: cf. xxx, 19;

xxxii, 7. R.

<sup>8</sup> Buildings, whether public or private, (v, 23) and other works, together with the taxes, duties, and revenues of the state, and the supply of provisions, &c. for the army, (xxiii, 48; xxxiv, 6) were let out by magistrates, especially the prætors, censors, and ædiles, to individuals or companies who might contract for these purposes; xxii, 23; xxiii, 48, 8; 49; xxv, 1. These contracts were generally very lucrative. cf. vi, 4; xxiv, 18; xxxix, 44; Tac. A. iv, 6, 6; Juv. iii, 31 sq. nn. R.

Cn. Servilius 'sent comitia edicturum.' ad hæc a consulibus rescriptum  
 M. Attilius 'sine detrimento rei publicæ abscedi non posse ab hoste:  
 'itaque per interregem comitia habenda esse potius quam  
 'consulum alter a bello avocaretur.' patribus rectius visum  
 est dictatorem a consule<sup>d</sup> dici comitiorum habendorum  
 causa. dictus L. Veturius Philo M'. Pomponium Matho-  
 nem magistrum equitum dixit. his vitio<sup>9</sup> creatis jussisque  
 Interreg- die quartodecimo se magistratu abdicare, ad interregnum  
 num. res rediit. consulibus prorogatum in annum imperium.<sup>34</sup>  
 interreges proditi a patribus C.<sup>4</sup> Claudius Ap. filius Centho,  
 inde P. Cornelius Asina. in ejus interregno comitia habita  
 C. Terentius magno certamine patrum ac plebis. C. Terentio Varroni,  
 Varro quem sui generis hominem, plebei<sup>b</sup> insectatione principum  
 stands for popularibusque artibus conciliatum, ab<sup>1</sup> Q. Fabii opibus  
 the consul- et dictatorio imperio concussis<sup>2</sup> aliena invidia splendentem,  
 ship. vulgus et extrahere ad consulatum nitebatur, patres summa  
 ope obstabant<sup>3</sup>, ne se insectando sibi æquari assuescerent  
 Bæbii the homines. Q. Bæbii Herennius<sup>c</sup> tribunus plebis, cognatus  
 tribune in- C. Terentii, criminando non senatum modo sed etiam  
 veighs against the augures, quod dictatorem prohibuissent comitia perficere,  
 the nobles. per invidiam eorum favorem candidato suo conciliabat.  
 'ab hominibus nobiles, per multos annos bellum quæ-  
 'rentibus<sup>4</sup>, Hannibalem in Italiam adductum; ab iisdem,

<sup>d</sup> consulibus conj. or understand *altero*. R.    <sup>a</sup> em. S.—Cn. Mss.    <sup>b</sup> em. G.—*plebi*  
 ed. A. pr. GB.—*plebis* F.—*plebes* 1, 3 P. V. H. 1 L.—*plebs* 2 P. 2—5 L. GA. pl. ant. Edd.  
 pr. V.    <sup>c</sup> *Vibius Terentius* (om. Q.) conj. S. pr. PG.—*Bebius Herrentius* 4 L.—but *Herren-*  
*nus* is a surname both of the *Bæbii* and of the *Octavii*; and one Q. *Bæbii* (perhaps this  
 man's son) is mentioned as a tribune of the commons, xxxi, 6. G.

<sup>9</sup> The word *vitium*, as applied to the *comitia*, signifies 'a bad auspice' or whatever had the effect of dissolving the meeting and nullifying its proceedings. Any transaction which was carried on, or appointment made, in spite of such a 'flaw,' [I'ers. iii, 21; ED.] was said to be *vitiosus*, 34; *vitio factus*, or *contra auspicia*, *inauspicato*, and *non auspicato*: cf. v, 17; vi, 27; viii, 15; 30; 33; x, 47; xlv, 12: to which is opposed *sulvis auspiciis erratus*, xxiii, 25. In these cases it was usual to adjourn the meeting, (*diem* or *comitia di-mere* or *diffundere*) and to create new magistrates or propose a measure over again, with fresh auspices (*auspiciis renovatis* or *repetitis*): cf. iv, 30; vi, 28; viii, 23; ix, 38; 39; x, 3; xxiii, 19; xxx, 39. But the patri-cians contrived often to falsify the auspices;

cf. xxi, 63, g. R. E.

<sup>1</sup> 'From the time that;' RS. 'after,' as *ab clade* i, 1; *a concione* xxiv, 22; *ab his præceptis* xlv, 34. R.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. xxviii, 44; xxxi, 7; xxxiii, 19; (D.) DU, on Fl. ii, 16, 12; HS, on V. P. ii, 2. R.

<sup>3</sup> The order is *patres...obstant...Varroni, quem...splendentem aliena invidia*, ('acquiring distinction from the odium which he had excited against Fabius by his harangues' R.) *vulgus nitebatur et* ('even' R.) *extrahere* ('to drag out of his native obscurity' v, 12; R.) *ad consulatum*. G.

<sup>4</sup> 'Endeavouring to bring about,' 'wish-ing for:' cf. i, 14; ix, 19; xxiii, 41: *unum bellum* means 'a pretext or cause for war.' R.

‘cum debellari possit, fraude id bellum trahi. cum quat-  
 tuor militum<sup>5</sup> legionibus universis pugnari posse appa-  
 ruisse eo, quod M. Minucius absente Fabio prospere  
 pugnasset; duas legiones hosti ad cædem objectas<sup>6</sup>,  
 deinde ex ipsa cæde ereptas, ut *pater patronusque* appel-  
 laretur qui prius vincere prohibuisset Romanos quam  
 vinci. consules deinde Fabianis artibus, cum debellare  
 possent, bellum traxisse. id foedus inter omnes nobiles  
 ictum; nec finem ante belli habituros quam consulem  
 vere plebeium, id est hominem novum<sup>7</sup>, fecissent. nam  
 plebeios nobiles jam eisdem initiatos esse sacris<sup>8</sup>, et con-  
 temnere plebem, ex quo contemni desierint<sup>9</sup> a patribus,  
 coepisse. cui non<sup>4</sup> apparere id actum et quæsitum esse,  
 ut<sup>4</sup> interregnum iniretur, ut in patrum<sup>10</sup> potestate co-  
 mitia essent? id consules ambos ad exercitum morando  
 quæsisse; id postea, quia invitis iis dictator esset dictus  
 comitiorum causa, expugnatum esse, ut vitiosus dictator  
 per augures fieret. habere igitur interregnum eos. consu-  
 latum unum certe plebis Romanæ esse<sup>1</sup>: populum libe-  
 rum<sup>4</sup> habiturum, ac daturum ei qui magis<sup>4</sup> vere vincere  
 quam diu imperare malit.’

CaServilius  
M. Atilius

35 Cum his orationibus accensa plebs esset, tribus patriciis  
 petentibus<sup>1</sup>, P. Cornelio Merenda, L. Manlio Vulsons,

<sup>4</sup> D.—id ad. cet. Mss. but cf. i, 50; viii, 23. G.    <sup>5</sup> cum conj. G.    <sup>6</sup> esset F 2d.  
 2 L. H. G.A.—esse, et conj. G.—om. conj. ST.—etiam 2 P. pr. ST.    <sup>7</sup> viz. cum unum  
 consulatum. The phrase *liberum habere* is used when we have any thing quite in our own  
 power or option; 60; xxiii, 3; Cic. Verr. iii; Ov. F. i, 52. G.—liberius AS.—whence  
*liberum jus* conj. RB.    <sup>8</sup> om. conj. VA. but cf. xxi, 59, j.

<sup>5</sup> Militum is redundant; C. as *navium*  
 with *classem*, 37. DE.

<sup>6</sup> Obijcere ad piaculum, xlv, 10; ad omnes  
 casus, Cic. Fam. iii, 4. D.

<sup>7</sup> ‘One who had no images of his ancestors  
 to show.’ These images, which were formed  
 of wax, were the signs of nobility. Only those  
 who had filled a curule office were entitled  
 to have their images transmitted to posterity.  
 The ‘noble’ plebeians here mentioned were  
 those plebeians, of whose ancestors one or  
 more had been thus distinguished, and thereby  
 admitted into the senate. The first of a fa-  
 mily who was raised to a curule office was  
*homo novus*, iv, 48; cf. D, on iv, 54; CO,  
 and WS, on S. C. 23: previously to that

elevation he was *ignobilis*. In i, 34, *Ancus* is  
 called *nobilis una imagine Namæ*, but it may  
 be doubted whether these distinctions were  
 yet in use. G. R. ST. It is most probably  
 an anachronism, like the mention of theatrical  
 representations in (Ed. Tyr. 1490 sq. cf.  
 iii, 58.

<sup>8</sup> ‘In the same frauds and clandestine  
 artifices:’ the metaphor being taken from  
 the initiation of novices in the mysteries and  
 other secret sacred rites: xxxi, 14; 47;  
 xxxix, 8 sq. R.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. iv, 35. R.

<sup>10</sup> No one but a patrician could be *inter-*  
*rex*: G. cf. vi, 41. R.

<sup>1</sup> Understand *consulatum*. R.

CnServilius M. Æmilio Lepido, duobus nobilibus<sup>a</sup> jam<sup>b</sup> familiarum  
 M. Atilius plebei<sup>c</sup>, C. Atilio Serrano et Q. Ælio Pæto, quorum alter  
 Terentius pontifex<sup>2</sup> alter augur<sup>2</sup> erat, C. Terentius consul unus  
 and L. Æ- creatur, ut in manu<sup>5</sup> ejus essent comitia rogando collegæ<sup>4</sup>.  
 milius are elected. tum experta nobilitas parum<sup>5</sup> fuisse virium in competi-  
 xxvii, 34; toribus, L. Æmiliū Paullum, qui cum M. Livio<sup>6</sup> consul  
 35; xxix, 37; fuerat et damnatione collegæ et sua prope<sup>7</sup> ambustus<sup>8</sup>  
 V. iv, 2, 2; Pl. xxix, 1; evaserat, infestum plebei, diu ac multum recusantem ad  
 Cas. P. iii, 16—19; Z. petitionem compellit<sup>9</sup>. is proximo comitali die, conce-  
 Au. 50; S. dentibus omnibus qui cum Varrone certaverant, par<sup>10</sup>  
 xv, 594 sq. magis in adversandum quam collega datur consuli. inde  
 Prætors for prætorial comitia habita. creati M. Pomponius Matho et  
 the year. P. Furius Philus. Romæ juri<sup>4</sup> dicundo urbana sors<sup>11</sup>  
 Pomponio, inter cives Romanos et peregrinos P. Furio  
 Philo evenit. additi duo prætores, M. Claudius Marcellus

<sup>a</sup> nobilium conj. C. FN. <sup>b</sup> at conj. L. but jam belongs to nobilibus. G. <sup>c</sup> plebeis  
 N. conj. FN. but cf. 30, 4. R. <sup>d</sup> jure conj. cf. xlii, 28; Suet. i, 7. G. but perhaps we  
 should read juri in those places. R.

2 These sacerdotal offices were open to plebeians, x, 6; 9. R.

3 'In the power,' v, 20; xxiv, 14; xxxii, 24; xxxix, 9; 18: opposed to which is *manibus amitti* xxix, 32, or *omitti*, or *omitti* simply, xxv, 38. Hence in *manibus ponere* viii, 13. R.

4 Cf. *comitia decemviris creandis indicta*, iii, 35; *triumviros agro dando creat*, iii, 1; see also iii, 46; vi, 1; 2; 21; viii, 6; ix, 11; xxx, 6; xxxviii, 47. R. It appears probable that the law provided, in case but one consul were elected, owing to the other competitors not having completed the centuries, that this consul was on some future day to hold the assembly for the appointment of his colleague and to declare the result of that election. The magistrate who presided at the meeting had so much influence, that he was able to render very important assistance to such candidates as he might favour; x, 13, 22; GC, C. R. i, 4; DU. vii, 24; xxxvii, 47; R. i, 60; ii, 2; iii, 54; ix, 7. AD.

5 'Too little,' 'not enough.' RS.

6 Surnamed *Salinator*. It was the year before this war broke out. GL. He triumphed for his conquest of Illyricum, R. but was condemned by the people for not having divided the booty fairly among his soldiers: Front. iv, 1, 45. S. 533 Y. R.

7 DU, C, and D, connect *prope* with *sua*, (damnations being understood,) but R takes

it with *ambustus*.

8 Livy compares condemnation to a conflagration: *se populare incendium priore consulatu semiustum effugisse*, 40; xxxix, 6; others compare it to a thunderbolt; Strabo xiv, 674; *tot circa me jactis fulminibus quasi ambustus*, Pliny Ep. iii, 11; Pan. 90; Juv. viii, 92 n. GB. V. Max. viii, 1; D. Cic. Mil. 5; H. R. 5; Att. v, 20; ST. id. V. i, 15; cf. 49; xxiv, 26; xl, 15; G, diatr. in Stat. c. 33. R.

9 The same is said of Livius, xxvii, 34. R.

10 Compare one Ms. pr. SCH. but this is not necessary, cf. 28. *cum eo solo colluctatur, velut pare intus invento*, Pliny xxvii, 2: G. 'rather as a match to thwart [ii, 45, ED.] the consul, than a colleague to assist him.' GB.

11 Originally there was but one prætor, who had to administer justice in the city: vi, 42. Afterwards, (in the last year of the first Punic war, PG. FN.) when there was a conflux of strangers into the city, an additional prætor was appointed, to administer justice where one or both of the parties were foreigners. The city prætor took precedence in rank; he presided over the senate in the absence of the consuls, and discharged the other duties of the consulship. About fifteen years after this, two more prætors were added, one for Sicily, the other for Sardinia. See Pompon. de Or. Jur. C. cf. xxiv, 9, 3.

in Siciliam, L. Postumius Albinus in Galliam. omnes <sup>C. Terentius</sup> ~~absentes~~ <sup>M. Æmilius</sup> creati sunt; nec cuiquam eorum, præter Terentium consulem, mandatus honos quem jam non antea gessisset, præteritis aliquot fortibus ac strenuis viris, quia in tali tempore nulli novus <sup>12</sup> magistratus videbatur mandandus.

36 Exercitus quoque multiplicati sunt. quantæ autem pedi-<sup>Levies.</sup> tum equitumque additæ sint copiæ, adeo et numero et genere copiarum <sup>a</sup> variant auctores, ut vix quicquam satis certum <sup>b</sup> affirmare ausim. decem millia novorum militum alii scripta in supplementum, alii novas quattuor legiones, ut octo legionibus rem gererent; numero quoque peditum <sup>27</sup>; P. iii, equitumque legiones auctas, millibus peditum et centenis <sup>107</sup>; <sup>115</sup>; equitibus in singulas adjectis, ut quina millia peditum, treceni <sup>c</sup> equites essent; socii duplicem <sup>c</sup> numerum equitum darent, pedites æquarent. septem et octoginta millia arma-<sup>49 sq</sup>; P. iii, torum et ducentos in castris Romanis, cum pugnatum ad <sup>113</sup>; <sup>117</sup>. Cannas est <sup>d</sup>, quidam <sup>b</sup> auctores sunt. illud haudquaquam discrepat, majore conatu atque impetu rem actam quam prioribus annis, quia spem, posse vinci hostem, dictator præbuerat.

Ceterum priusquam signa ab urbe novæ legiones move-<sup>Prodigies.</sup> rent, decemviri libros adire atque <sup>i</sup> inspicere jussi propter

<sup>a</sup> om. conj. R. <sup>b</sup> certi conj. R. <sup>c</sup> centum conj. on account of *singulas*: R. unless we transpose the words; *x peditum in singulas et centenis equitibus adjectis*, but cf. viii, 8. ED. <sup>d</sup> *quadringeni* conj. cf. xl, 36; L. pr. cf. xxiii, 34; DU. xxi, 7. D. adv. RD. SM. Romulus first formed the legions of 3000 foot each, so that each of the three tribes should supply 3000 men. The legion was afterwards composed of 4200 foot and 200 horse. It was now raised to 5000 foot and 300 horse. Marius subsequently augmented the number to 6000: Fest. S. It must be recollected, however, that the number, especially of the infantry, fluctuated, being sometimes diminished, xxi, 17, at other times increased. We read of 300 cavalry before now, iii, 62; vii, 25; xxi, 17; and subsequently, though seldom, of as many as 400; xxiii, 34; xl, 36; xlv, 16. Livy nowhere mentions the horse in the legion as being 200; and he is here stating the opinion of others. cf. xxiii, 34; xxxiii, 1; Pol. i, 16; ii, 24; iii, 72; 107; vi, 18; 20. (CS. SW.) R. According to L, the amount would be upwards of 90,000, which is larger than accords with the sum stated by Livy, Polybius, and Plutarch. DU. <sup>e</sup> *triplicem* conj. MA. *τὸν ἰστίον πλῆθος ὡς ἐπίσαν ἑμιπλάσιον*, Pol. iii, 107; vi, 26; 30; cf. L, M. R. ii, 7; DU. and D, on xxxviii, 35, 9; xl, 36, 6. R. <sup>f</sup> *pediti* P. C. F. E. (und. *numerus*) pr. for the singular and plural are elsewhere interchanged, as *peditum equiti immiscendorum*, xxvi, 4; *et cornua ab equitibus, et medii a peditibus*, xxxi, 21; GR. xxxv, 40, 6. D.—*peditum* conj. SM.—*peditem* 4 L. pr. D.—*peditis* conj. D. <sup>g</sup> om. conj. PZ. pr. C. R. adv. MA. <sup>h</sup> om. conj. (pr. C. R. adv. MA.) or *iidem* conj. (because  $8 \times 5,000 = 40,000$ ; and this  $\times 2 = 80,000$ ; and again,  $8 \times 300 = 2,400$ ; which + twice 2,400 = 7,200; therefore the whole sum = 87,200) PZ. <sup>i</sup> *adire atque* om. B. and Livy generally uses only one of the two verbs which occur here: but cf. 9. D.

12 'Which he had not yet filled.' R.

C. Terentius M. Æmilius *territos vulgo homines novis prodigiis. nam et Romæ in Aventino et Ariciæ nuntiatum erat, 'sub idem tempus*

C. i, 467; 'lapidibus pluvisse; et multo cruore<sup>1</sup> signa<sup>k</sup> in Sabinis ii, 31.

'cædis<sup>l</sup>, aquas<sup>m</sup> e<sup>n</sup> fonte<sup>o</sup> calidas<sup>p</sup> manâsse<sup>q</sup>.' id<sup>r</sup> quidem etiam, quod sæpius<sup>1</sup> acciderat, magis terrebat: et<sup>r</sup> in via Fornicata<sup>2</sup>, quæ ad Campum erat, aliquot homines de cælo tacti exanimatique fuerant. ea prodigia ex libris pro-

C. ii, 362. curata. legati<sup>3</sup> a Pæsto pateras aureas Romam attulerunt. 32. iis, sicut Neapolitanis, gratiæ actæ, aurum non acceptum.

Embassa-  
dors sent  
with pre-  
sents by  
Hiero to  
Rome.

Per eosdem dies ab Hierone<sup>1</sup> classis Ostiam cum magno<sup>37</sup> comineatu accessit. legati Syracusani in senatum introducti nuntiârunt 'cædem C. Flamini consulis exercitusque alla-  
'tam adeo ægre tulisse regem Hieronem, ut nulla sua  
'propria regnique sui clade moveri magis potuerit. itaque  
'quanquam probe sciat magnitudinem populi Romani  
'admirabiliorem prope adversis rebus quam secundis esse,  
'tamen se<sup>s</sup> omnia, quibus a bonis fidelibusque sociis<sup>2</sup>  
'bella juvari soleant, misisse; quæ ne accipere abnuant,

<sup>1</sup> *cruore*, conj. (meaning that 'streams of warm blood, gushing from the fountain, were a presage of impending slaughter') *JA.* but thus *signa* is used for *signum*; and the words in *Sabinis* are suppressed. *D.* <sup>k</sup> *signari* 2 *L.*—*Signis*, conj. *L.* but cf. *xxiii*, 31; *G.* *xxvii*, 4. *R.* <sup>l</sup> *cædes* pl. *Mss.*—*Cædis* conj. (supposing this to be the name of some unknown place in the Sabine territory) *L.*—*cæcidisse* 5 *L.*—*sudasse* *H.* *WK.*—*Cere* conj. (cf. *xxi*, 62; *xxviii*, 11) *P.*—*Carites* conj. cf. 1; *G.* pr. *ST.* but these were naturally warm: cf. *Strabo* v, 2, 3, p. 220; *C.* yet *Virgil* speaks of *gelidum Cæritis amnem* *Æ.* viii, 597; see *CR.* i, 208. *ED.*—*Cerevis* conj. (for, since the Sabines were an agricultural people, Ceres was one of their chief deities: cf. *xli*, 28; *Strabo*, v, 3, 1, p. 228. There were also many cold springs in their country, viz. *Bandusia*, *Hor.* O. iii, 13, nn; [but cf. *CR.* ii, 290; *ED.*] *Aquæ Cutiliæ*, *Vitr.* viii, 3; [*CR.* i, 318] *Albula*, [the ancient name of the Tiber, ib. 240] and *Aquæ Labunæ*; [ib. 308. To which we may add *Gabinæ*, ib. 311, and *gelidus Digentia rivus*, *Hor.* Ep. i, 18, 104, cf. 16, 12 sq. *CR.* i, 313. *ED.*]) *GR.* pr. *R.* <sup>m</sup> *aquasque* pl. *Mss.* *WK.*—*aquas vii* (i.e. *septem*) conj. cf. *CV.* II, ii, 9, 682. [*CR.* i, 316] *D.* <sup>n</sup> *ex B.*—*et* conj. *D.*—*om.* 2 *P. F.* <sup>o</sup> *fontes* conj. *D.* <sup>p</sup> *callidas B.*—*calidos* conj. *D.*—*callidos F.*—*candidas* conj. ('like milk') *WK.*—*cruentes* conj. *C.* <sup>q</sup> *emanasse B.* <sup>r</sup> *et* (id conj. *PZ.* <sup>s</sup> *terrebat*) conj. cf. *xxxv*, 21. *PZ.* <sup>a</sup> *em. G.*—*esse mense* opt. *Mss.*—*missa a se* pl. *Mss.*—*missa tamen a se* al.

<sup>1</sup> This is perhaps mentioned in some of the lost books. *R.*  
<sup>2</sup> This 'arched street' led down to the *Campus Martius*; cf. *NA.* *R.* V, vi, 10. *D.* *Fornix* is applied to 'a vaulted roof or arch' (*xxxvi*, 23; *xl*, 51; *xliv*, 11) especially 'a triumphal arch' adorned with statues, such as is often represented on medals. cf. *xxxvii*, 3, 4; *Cic.* *Ver.* ii, 63. *R.*  
<sup>3</sup> 'Deputed envoys'; *x*, 14; ii, 3; 13; 15; iii, 37; iv, 37; v, 23; 33; *xxx*, 19; *xxxii*, 1; 27; *xxxviii*, 8; *xlii*, 43; *xliv*, 14; 19; *missi* being understood; cf. *xxvii*, 5, 4. *R.*  
<sup>1</sup> This is a common Grecism, in imitation of the periphrasis by which *ἀνὰ* and *παρὰ* with a genitive are put for a simple genitive; cf. *SW.* on *Pol.* iii, 9, 2; 69, 13. Thus *fides a consule*, *xxvii*, 5; *princeps ab Sabinis*, i, 12; *literæ ab Turquinis*, ii, 3; *ab Porcio*, *xxvii*, 30; *ducenti ab Romanis*, *xlii*, 60; *sinistra ala ab Romanis*, *xxvii*, 14; 12; *cornu sinistrum ab regibus*, *xxxvii*, 23; *caduceator ab Antiocho*, *xxxvii*, 45; *CO.* on *Pl.* Ep. iv, 22, 4. *R.*  
<sup>2</sup> Cf. ix, 2: *xxix*, 17. *D.*

'magnopere se patres conscriptos orare. jam omnium pri-  
 'mum ominis causa Victoriam auream pondo trecentū <sup>C. Terentius</sup>  
 'viginti<sup>5</sup> afferre sese. acciperent eam, tenerentque et habe- <sup>M. Æmilius</sup>  
 'rent propriam et perpetuam. advexisse etiam trecenta  
 'millia modium tritici, ducenta hordei, ne commeatus de-  
 'essent; et quantum præterea opus esset, quo jussissent,  
 'subvecturos. milite<sup>4</sup> atque equite scire nisi Romano  
 'Latinique nominis non uti populum Romanum: levium  
 'armorum<sup>3</sup> auxilia etiam externa vidisse in castris Ro-  
 'manis. itaque misisse mille<sup>6</sup> sagittariorum ac funditorum,  
 'aptam manum adversus Baliares ac Mauros pugnacesque <sup>S. viii, 615.</sup>  
 'alias missili telo gentes.' ad ea dona consilium quoque  
 addebant, ut 'prætor, cui provincia Sicilia evenisset, clas-  
 'sem in Africam trajiceret, ut et hostes in terra sua bellum  
 'haberent, minusque laxamenti<sup>5</sup> daretur iis ad auxilia  
 'Hannibali summittenda.' ab senatu ita responsum regi <sup>Answer of</sup>  
 est, 'viri bonum egregiumque socium Hieronem esse, <sup>the senate.</sup>  
 'atque uno tenore<sup>6</sup>, ex quo in amicitiam populi Romani  
 'venerit, fidem coluisse<sup>4</sup>, ac rem Romanam omni tempore  
 'ac loco munifice adjuvisse. id perinde ac deberet, gratum  
 'populo Romano esse. aurum et a civitatibus quibusdam<sup>32</sup>; 36.  
 'allatum, gratia rei accepta<sup>7</sup>, non accepisse populum Ro-  
 'manum. Victoriam omenque accipere, sedemque ei se  
 'divæ dare dicare Capitolium, templum Jovis optimi ma-  
 'ximi. in ea arce urbis Romanæ sacratam<sup>8</sup>, volentem  
 'propitiamque<sup>8</sup>, firmam ac stabilem fore populo Romano.'  
 funditores sagittariique et frumentum traditum consulibus.

<sup>3</sup> em. cf. 45; G. 3; 47; xxi, 21; xxvii, 18. D. pr. C. and (cf. xxv, 34, g; xlii, 65; xliii, 18; xlv, 4; the same as *levis armaturæ*) R. and (unless we read *leviter*) DJJ.  
<sup>4</sup> *ter mille* conj. from Silius; RB. but this would be too poetical; and Silius may have exaggerated the number, otherwise *tria millia* would be preferable. D.—*millia* three P.  
<sup>5</sup> Cic. for Flac. 4; thus *colere amicitiam*, cf. CO, on S. J. xiv, 12.—*tenuisse* pl. Mss. cf. VR, Lat. f. s. viii. D. <sup>6</sup> *Roma sacrata* ed. H. adv. Mss.

<sup>3</sup> cexl in Val. Max. iv, fin. GL.

<sup>4</sup> For *pedite*; G, on xxvi, 19; xxviii, 1; and xxxv, 23; GV, on Cic. Fam. ii, 10; x, 23; 32; 34; and Just. iii, 3; xiii, 3; SL, on Hyg. 1037; 1092; DU. iv, 59; C. xxvi, 29; xxvii, 38; opposed to *equite*, as *exercitus* is to *equitatus*, xxx, 36; xl, 52; and to *clasis*, xxvi, 42; I., and BCL, on V. Pat. ii, 15, 3; TN, on Front. ii, 5, 37. G. D. R.

<sup>5</sup> 'Breathing time, respite, intermission;' R.

ii, 24; v, 5; vii, 38; x, 39; xliii, 18. R.

<sup>6</sup> 'Uniformly, uninterruptedly;' xxxv, 16; GB. v, 5; vii, 40; xxii, 15; 47; xxiii, 49; xxx, 18; xli, 15; xlv, 13. R.

<sup>7</sup> 'Though they acknowledged the kind intention with gratitude.' R.

<sup>8</sup> In these formularies it was customary to combine synonymous terms; i, 16; vii, 26; xxiv, 21; 38; xxix, 14; n, on Sil. v, 167. R.

C. Terentius M. Æmilius quinqueremes ad \* \* f navium classem, quæ cum T. cilio proprætore in Sicilia erant, quinque et viginti ad

Increase of the naval force. permissumque est ut, ' si e re publica censeret eas ' Africam trajiceret.

Military oath exacted. Delectu perfecto consules paucos morati dies, dum ab nomine Latino venirent. milites tunc, quod nunquam antea factum erat, jurejurando ab tribunis militum a ' jussu consulum conventuros neque injussu abituros<sup>1</sup>. ' ad eam diem nihil præter sacramentum fuerat; et [ad] decuriatum aut centuriatum<sup>2</sup> convenissent, susluntate ipsi inter se equites decuriati, centuriati perconjurabant ' sese fugæ atque formidinis ergo non abire ' neque ex ordine recessuros nisi teli sumendi aut petendi ' et aut hostis feriendi aut civis servandi causa. ' id ex ventario inter ipsos fœdere ad tribunos et<sup>3</sup> ad legitimam jurisdictionem adactionem translatum.

Speeches of the consuls. Conciones, priusquam ab urbe signa moverentur, tribus Varronis multæ ac feroces fuere, denuntiantes<sup>4</sup> ' lum arcessitum in Italiam ab nobilibus, mansurum ' in visceribus<sup>5</sup> rei publicæ, si plures Fabios impera-

<sup>1</sup> The number is wanting. There were 120, if the legate of Otacilius had not taken Rome those which Servilius left for him to take. G. <sup>2</sup> om. L. SL. DU. DGE. but two following words be made supines, *tribuni* must be understood, and the sentence is awkward and obscure. R. <sup>3</sup> *repetendi* ' of recovering, when it had fallen, or was likely to fall the hands of the enemy; ' or om. *sumendi aut* (which are not found in Frontinus) <sup>4</sup> G. pr. G. C.—et om. V. F. C. five L. H. G. A. L. N. all of C.—a *tribunis* al. M. *tribunis* D. <sup>5</sup> *denuntiatis* N. pr. L. H. G. C.

1 If the words remain in this order, the difference lies in the signification of the words *jusjurandum* and *sacramentum*, the latter being a voluntary engagement, *voluntarium fœdus*, and the former being obligatory and enforced by the laws, *legitima jusjurandi adactio*, S. E. DGE. and accompanied perhaps by a solemn invocation of the gods and imprecation of vengeance, which was wanting in the other. ST. Originally, when the soldiers were enlisted, they bound themselves by the military oath ' that they would assemble at the consuls' bidding, and not depart without their bidding. ' (iii, 20. C.) When they subsequently met, for the purpose of distributing those who were to serve in the cavalry into tens, and the infantry into hundreds, they spontaneously bound themselves to each other by an oath ' that they would not depart for flight or fear's sake, &c. ' At the present time, a compulsory oath, to be

administered to the soldiers by their tribune, was substituted by legal enactment for that of the above engagements, the *sacras* and the *conjuratio*. (cf. SV, on V. A 1. S.) In this view of the case, the *num... fuerat* are to be connected with the preceding, and separated by a fuller transition from what follows. SL. Yet at these times there is still mention made of *sacramentum militare*; xxv, 5; xxvii &c. Perhaps therefore the six words *jusjurandum* are to be cancelled; (as they are omitted by Front. Str. iv, 1, 4; and *... abiturus* om. HF.) D. or to be transposed after *fuerat*, pr. (with the substitution for et) C. which D prefers. cf. xlv, 2, 3. <sup>2</sup> ' For the division into troops of 100 companies of a hundred: ' cf. vi, 2; xxv, 15; xxix, 1. R. <sup>3</sup> Cf. xxxii, 21; xxxiii, 44; xxxiv, 11. nn. on Sil. vii, 490. R.

‘haberet’, se, quo die hostem vidisset, perfecturum<sup>f</sup>. col- C. Terentius  
legæ ejus Paulli una, pridie quam ex urbe proficiscerentur, M. Æmilius  
concio fuit, verior quam gratior populo, qua nihil incle- S. viii, 263  
menter in Varronem dictum nisi id modo, ‘mirari se’<sup>sq</sup>.  
‘quomodo’ quis<sup>b</sup> dux, priusquam aut suum aut hostium  
‘exercitum, locorum situm, naturam regionis nōset, jam  
‘nunc togatus’ in urbe sciret quæ sibi agenda armato  
‘forent, et diem quoque prædicere posset qua cum hoste  
‘signis collatis esset dimicaturus. se, quæ consilia<sup>d</sup> magis  
‘res dent hominibus quam homines rebus, ea ante tempus  
‘immatura non præcepturum<sup>e</sup>. optare ut, quæ caute atque  
‘consulte gesta essent, satis prospere evenirent<sup>g</sup>. temerita-  
‘tem, præterquam quod stulta sit, infelicem etiam ad id  
‘locorum<sup>h</sup> fuisse.’ et<sup>i</sup> sua sponte apparebat tuta<sup>k</sup> celeribus  
consiliis præpositurum<sup>8</sup>; et quo id<sup>l</sup> constantius perseve-  
raret, Q. Fabius Maximus sic eum proficiscentem allocutus S. viii, 298  
fertur. sq. PF.

“ Si aut collegam, id quod mallet, tui similem, Advice of  
“ L. Æmili, haberes, aut tu collegæ tui similis esses, Fabius to  
“ supervacanea esset oratio mea: nam et duo boni Paullus.  
“ consules, etiam me indicente<sup>a</sup>, omnia e re publica

\* (arcesitum . . . haberet) H. G. <sup>f</sup> cf. v, 4; xxi, 46; xlv, 39; Just. vi, 1; G. xxvi, 1; R. xxxi, 15; (resolvere Sil.) D.—et perfecturum 4 L.—et profecturum 5 L.—profecturum 1, 3 P. 2, 3 L.—persecuturum GA.—perrecturum conj. cf. Just. v, 3. GB.—prohigaturum conj. SB.—conficturum 1 L. V marg. pr. L. adv. GT. but cf below and 39; xxvii, 42. GB. <sup>g</sup> or quemadmodum V.—quod P. 1 PE. ME. V. 2—5 L. GA. N. D. L. F. B. HV.—que C.—qui H. <sup>h</sup> F.—nequi P. 1 PE. ME. V. 2, 5 L. GA. N. D. L. F. C.—ne quis B. HV. F 2d.—nequit 3, 4 L.—nedum (and om. dux, priusquam) H.—qui nunquam conj. (understand fuisse) G. <sup>i</sup> em. M. pr. (cf. iii, 10; xxii, 23; iv, 10;) GR. cf. 39. DU. P. (om. in urbe as gl.) C. R.—locutus Mss. <sup>j</sup> em. G.—ad HF.—id cet. Mss. <sup>k</sup> Mss of D.—tuta eum Mss of G.—eum tuta M. R. <sup>l</sup> ‘In it;’ neque te ipsum id perseverare potuisse, Cic. for Quinct. 24; Hirt. B. A. 18; ne sirit Jupiter te ea perseverare, Corn. Grac. G. cf. V. Max. ii, 7, 8. <sup>a</sup> fucere may be understood, as dicere in quum Orestes Orestem se esse perseveraret, Cic. Am. 7; quum id facturos se perseverarent, V. Pat. ii, 92. (BU.) D.—in CO.—in id conj. DJ.—in his M. <sup>8</sup> em. non me indicente hæc fiunt, Ter. Ad. iii, 4, 62; imperante atque invito, id. An. iii, 4, 24; thus intolerans, inopinans, inciens, &c. neque ipsæ sunt inficientes, [ἀσχυρὰ] necnon oderunt inertes, Var. R. R. iii, 16; dicimus, qui aliquid agit,

4 ‘Human counsels are to be regulated by circumstances: it is arrogant in man to lay down for himself beforehand an inflexible rule of action, and to conceive that he possesses any art or power by which he can make circumstances bend to this rule.’ C. αὐτοῦ συμβουλῶν τῶν ἀποφασίσαντων ἀρχόντων καὶ οὐκ ἀποφασίσαντων τῶν συμβουλῶν Her. vii, 49, 1, n. 63.

5 The metaphor is taken from the gathering of unripe fruit before the time.

6 Cf. Her. vii, 10, 4, n. 100.

7 ‘Up to that time,’ ix, 45; xxv, 19; 22; 32; xliii, 5; postea loci, Sall. J. 102; interea loci, Ter. Eu. ii, 2, 24; Plaut. Mon. iii, 1, 1; ST. post id locorum, id. inde loci, Lucr. v, 438; 740; 789. RS.

8 Celeriora quam tutiora consilia magis placere ducibus, ix. 32; γρηὶς ὅς ταχύτερα αὐτοῖς ἢ ασφατέστερα ἐργασμίνος εἶναι. Her. [vii, 194; ταχύτερα ταχύτερα ἢ ασφατέστερα iii, 65. ED.] cf. SH, on Long. P. p. 374. R.

C. Terentius "fide<sup>b</sup> vestra faceretis; et mali nec mea verba auribus  
 M. Æmilius "vestris nec consilia animis acciperetis<sup>1</sup>. nunc et collegam  
 "tuum et te talem virum intuenti mihi tecum omnis oratio  
 "est, quem video nequicquam et virum bonum et civem  
 "fore, si altera parte<sup>2</sup> claudicet<sup>c</sup> res publica<sup>d</sup>. malis con-  
 "siliis idem ac bonis juris et potestatis erit. erras enim,  
 "L. Paulle, si tibi minus certaminis cum C. Terentio  
 "quam cum Hannibale futurum censes. nescio an<sup>e</sup> infestior  
 "hic adversarius quam ille hostis maneat, et cum illo in  
 "acie tantum, cum hoc omnibus locis ac temporibus sis  
 "certaturus; et adversus Hannibalem<sup>f</sup> legionesque ejus  
 "tuis equitibus ac peditibus pugnandum tibi sit, Varro  
 "dux tuus te militibus sit oppugnaturus. ominis etiam  
 "tibi causa absit C. Flamini memoria. tamen<sup>g</sup> ille consul  
 "demum et in provincia<sup>h</sup> et ad exercitum cœpit furere:  
 "hic priusquam peteret consulatum, deinde in petendo  
 "consulatu<sup>i</sup>, nunc quoque consul, priusquam castra videret  
 "aut hostem<sup>j</sup>, insanit. et qui tantas jam nunc procellas,  
 "prælia atque acies jactando<sup>k</sup>, inter togatos ciet, quid  
 "inter armatam juventutem censes facturum, et ubi ex-  
 "templo verba res sequitur? atqui si hic, quod fac-  
 "turum<sup>l</sup> se denuntiat, extemplo pugnaverit, aut ego rem

non esse inficiratem, id. L. L. 60; intritus ab labore, Cæs. B. G. v, 26; indelictus, Acc. Hell. innotitius, A. Gel. xvi, 13; inquires, id. xix, 9; cf. Cic. Fin. ii, 3. G. indictus, v, 15; xxix, 18; xxxviii, 33. D.—indigentes pl. Mss.—indignante 2 PE.—indignant GA.—tacente al. Mss. from gl. D. pr. DJ. <sup>b</sup> fideque conj. cf. xxv, 7; xxix, 10; xxxiii, 31; xxxviii, 8; PZ. viii, 4; see BR, 215. D. Gell. xv, 15; Cic. Ph. iii, 15; <sup>c</sup> *ὡς ἀντὶ τοῦ πολεμίου ἐν τοῖς ἰσίοις κλισίαις* Pol. xxviii, 1, 9; *καὶ τὰ γινώσκοντες οὕτως, ὡς ἐν ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐν τῷ ἰσίοις κλισίαις* App. Pun. 32; R. xxiv, 22, 12.—ac fide conj. D. <sup>e</sup> claudet P. F. cf. Cæcil. Epicl. in Prisc. x, 889; Sall. H. iii, 25; al. Cic. T. Q. v, 8; (SC. GT. BY.) Pliny xviii, 33; (DA.) Gell. i, 7; (I. G. FT.) xiii, 19; Apul. Flor. p. 359; (I. SC. COL.) and elsewhere; G. VS, on Cat. p. 302. DU. CA, dec. i, obs. 2. D.—claudiret 5 L. <sup>d</sup> fore. si . . . publica, conj. ST. <sup>e</sup> om. conj. G. adv. D. <sup>f</sup> em. SB. pl. Mss.—futurum al.

1 Cf. xl, 6; D. Virg. A. iii, 250; x, 104. G.

2 'As regards one of its consuls.' ST.

3 Und. non; 'I think.' These words convey, not a doubt, but a modest assertion, as *haud scio an*. Cf. ii, 2; iii, 60; ix, 15; xxi, 16; xxviii, 12; xxxvii, 54; (D.) Nepos xx, 1, 1; DU, on Fl. iii, 12. R.

4 'Still I mention it, though deprecating any ill omen to be drawn from it:'. B. referring to *quoniam* omitted in the preceding clause; i, 12; vii, 30; ix, 17; xxiii, 19. E. R. This is one among many instances of the superstitious attention paid by the Romans

to words of good or evil omen. C.

5 This word signifies 'an office to be publicly administered,' 'a department'; xix, 43; xlv, 1; xxxvii, 4; xxiv, 9; xiv, 3; xxvi, 7; xxxix, 45; especially in conducting a war, ii, 40; xxi, 5; xxvi, 21; xxvii, 5; xl, 28; 35; xxxix, 29; also 'the people within whose territories the war was carried on'; or lastly 'the town where the head quarters were fixed'; xxv, 3; xxxiii, 44. R.

6 Cf. xxxvii, 45. D.

7 For the difference between *jactare* and *jacere*, cf. ii, 12; 13; iii, 10; i, 56; v, 15; xxxviii, 25; Tac. An. xi, 18, 7. R.

"militarem, belli hoc genus, hostem hunc ignoro, aut C. Terentius  
 "nobilior alius Trasimeno locus nostris cladibus erit. nec M. Aemilius  
 "gloriandi tempus<sup>s</sup> adversus unum<sup>b</sup> est; et<sup>i</sup> ego con- A. E. ii, 7;  
 "temnendo potius quam appetendo gloriam modum exces- iv, 3; 4.  
 "serim. sed ita res se<sup>s</sup> habet. una ratio belli gerendi  
 "adversus Hannibalem est qua ego gessi. nec eventus  
 "modo hoc docet (stultorum iste magister est<sup>9</sup>) sed eadem  
 "ratio, quæ fuit futuraque, donec res eadem manebunt,  
 "immutabilis est. in Italia bellum gerimus, in sede ac  
 "solo nostro. omnia circa plena civium ac sociorum sunt.  
 "armis viris equis commeatibus juvant juvabuntque: id<sup>10</sup>  
 "jam fidei documentum in adversis rebus nostris dede-  
 "runt. meliores, prudentiores, constantiores nos tempus  
 "diesque facit. Hannibal contra in aliena, in hostili est  
 "terra inter<sup>11</sup> omnia inimica infestaque, procul ab domo,  
 "ab patria. nec illi terra neque mari est pax; nullæ s. viii, 320  
 "eum urbes accipiunt, nulla mœnia; nihil usquam sui<sup>12</sup>  
 "videt; in diem<sup>13</sup> rapto vivit. partem vix tertiam exer-  
 "citus ejus habet, quem Iberum amnem trajecit. plures  
 "fames quam ferrum absumpsit<sup>13</sup>; nec his paucis jam  
 "victus suppeditat. dubitas ergo quin sedendo supera-  
 "turi simus eum qui senescat in dies, non commeatus,  
 "non supplementum, non pecuniam habeat? quamdiu  
 "pro Geronii, castelli Apuliæ inopis, tanquam pro P. iii. 107.  
 "Carthaginis mœnibus—? sed ne adversus te quidem<sup>4</sup>

<sup>s</sup> 'A fitting opportunity,' *καὶ* B. <sup>b</sup> *hunc* (meaning Flaminius) or *adversus civium*  
*conj. G.—vanum* (meaning Varro) *conj. BU.—Varronem conj. R.*—It may be doubted  
 whether *unum* refers to Flaminius, or Minucius, or Varro (pr. *D. E. R.*): but we may un-  
 derstand *te*, as below; cf. 40. *DJ.* 'In the presence of an individual.' C. ST. <sup>i</sup> FR.  
*G. C.—ut al.* <sup>j</sup> This is an instance of *ἀποσιώσσεως* (cf. xxii, 50; xlv, 38; Sil. vi, 110;  
*R.*) which may indicate the modesty of the speaker: *eum maceravi* or *tenui* (or *sedere coegi*,  
*R.* or *detinui*, or *sedet* or *consenscit*, C.) may be understood. A similar instance occurs in a  
 speech of this same Fabius: *quin inter cetera nostra haud laude abfuerit, modo qui—sed parcere*  
*dictis sit melius*; Sil. vii, 247 sqq. *G.—pugnatum est ad. PT. 2 P. GA. R.—pugnabimus ad.*  
*L. conj. FA. PN.—pugnat ad. 5 L.—instat ad. B. HV.—sedet ad. conj. P. (and om. sed)*  
*V. G. pr. C.—sedit (and om. sed) conj. R.* <sup>k</sup> *quid de me 2 P. F. pr. GB. SAL.*

8 Cf. v, 5; vii, 13; xxxvii, 54; some-  
 times the reflexive pronoun is omitted, Ter.  
*Ad. iii, 3, 10*; Sall. C. 51, 20; cf. *BU.* on  
*Sext. i, 34*; and in the phrase *bene habet*, vi,  
 35. *D.*

9 *Nec jam revocabile damnum eventu rerum*  
*stolidi didicere magistro*; Claud. Eut. ii, 488  
 sq; no, on Tib. i, 6, 52; *χρησάμενος πρῶτος*  
*δάγμασι*. Plut. F. p. 181; *Προμηθεὺς ἰσχυ-*  
*ρὸν τὰ πρῶτα*, Aristoph. *GB. Com-*

pare the proverb *καὶ ἡμῶν καὶ ἡμῶν*, Her.  
 i, 207; cf. *BL.* on *Æ. A. 170.*

10 That is *tale*; *R. τοῖν τε τὸν τὸν τὸν τὸν*  
*αἰμα*. Hom. Il. E 828. *B.*

11 'Where all things around are hostile  
 to him.' *R.*

12 'From day to day;' below; iv, 10;  
 viii, 23; xxxi, 29; xxxiv, 19; *ad diem* xxiii,  
 21; *in horas* Hor. S. ii, 7, 10. *R.*

13 Cf. xxx, 6; ii, 42; xxxi, 7. *D.*

C. Terentius "ego<sup>1</sup> gloriabor. Cn. Servilius atque<sup>m</sup> Atilius, proximi  
M. Æmilius "consules, vide quemadmodum eum ludificati sint. hæc

32. "una salutis est via, L. Paullus, quam difficilem infestam-  
"que cives tibi<sup>n</sup> magis quam hostes facient. idem<sup>14</sup> enim tui  
"quod hostium milites volent; idem Varro consul Romanus  
"quod Hannibal Pœnus imperator cupiet. duobus ducibus  
"unus resistas oportet. resistes autem, adversus famam  
"rumoresque hominum si satis firmus steteris; si te neque  
"collegæ vana gloria neque tua falsa infamia moverit.  
"veritatem<sup>o</sup> laborare<sup>15</sup> nimis<sup>p</sup> sæpe aiunt, extinguere nun-  
"quam. gloriam<sup>q</sup> qui spreverit, veram habebit. sine<sup>16</sup>,  
"timidum pro cauto, tardum pro considerato<sup>17</sup>, imbellem  
"pro perito belli vocent. malo te sapiens hostis metuat  
"quam stulti cives laudent. omnia audentem contemnet  
"Hannibal, nil temere agentem metuet. nec ego<sup>r</sup> ut nihil  
"agatur<sup>r</sup>, sed ut agentem te ratio ducat, non fortuna  
"velim<sup>t</sup>; tuæ potestatis semper tuaque omnia sint; arma-  
"tus intentusque sis; neque occasione<sup>18</sup> tuæ<sup>19</sup> desis, neque  
"suam occasionem hosti des. omnia non properanti clara  
"certaque erunt: festinatio improvida est et cæca."

Answer of  
Paullus.

- Adversus ea oratio consulis haud sane læta<sup>1</sup> fuit, 'magis'<sup>44</sup>  
fatentis 'ea quæ diceret vera quam facilia factu esse. dic-  
'tatori magistrum equitum intolerabilem<sup>2</sup> fuisse: quid  
'consuli<sup>a</sup> adversus collegam seditiosum ac temerarium  
35. 'virium<sup>b</sup> atque auctoritatis fore? se populare incendium

<sup>1</sup> om. F. GA. but the pronoun is emphatic and opposed to *consules*. ST. <sup>m</sup> atque M.  
HV.—et M. conj. G. C. <sup>n</sup> 3 L. pr. DJ. ST. R.—sibi pl. Edd.—om. al. <sup>o</sup> 2 P. FA.  
PN. GT. (adv. GN.) pr. G. D. C.—moverit a veritate. <sup>q</sup> P. F. C. five L. H. R. V. HF.  
HV. GA. pr. V. BA.—moverit a virtute. al. pr. GB.—moverit duritate 1 P. <sup>p</sup> animas  
5 L.—jus ad. N. L. D. F 2d. V. GB.—id ad. 1 P.—hic ad. 3 P.—is ad. P. PE. F. al. ant.  
—his ad. B. or iis or hos ad. V. 2—4 L. HF. GA. <sup>r</sup> fulsam 3 L.—vanam ad. conj. M.  
adv. GB. G. D.—quam ad. B. HV. <sup>r</sup> eo ('to the end that') conj. V. <sup>a</sup> monce ad. 2 P.  
conj. PT. pr. S. <sup>t</sup> em. G. pr. D.—væ P.—om. cet. Mss. <sup>a</sup> em. FLO.—consilii  
Mss. pr. GB. <sup>b</sup> S.—virum Mss.

<sup>14</sup> Viz. 'to engage without delay.' R.

<sup>16</sup> The metaphor is taken from an eclipse, as is shown by the word *extinguere* which follows; *defectus solis varios lunæque labores*, Virg. G. ii, 478. C. cf. *cum dixeris quæ volueris, audies quæ nequaquam velis: veritas enim laborare potest, vinci non potest*; Hieron. adv. Pelag. G.

<sup>16</sup> Understand ut te. R.

<sup>17</sup> Cf. BU, on Q. i, 2. D.

<sup>18</sup> 'A favourable opportunity;' i, 11; ii,

17; iv, 31; 58; v, 26; vii, 7; xxi, 8; 11; 35; xxxiii, 38; xxxvii, 26; Tac. A. xv, 59, 9. R.

<sup>19</sup> The Latin possessives (like those in Greek, *ἐν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, εἰς τὴν ναυγῆν*, Pol. xvii, 18) denote what is 'in favour of a person' or 'advantageous to him'; i, 56; xxxvii, 46; iv, 7; xxxiii, 41; xxxviii, 43; ix, 19; iv, 58; xlii, 43; Ter. An. iv, 1, 5. R.

<sup>1</sup> 'Of a consolatory nature.' R.

<sup>2</sup> 'Unmanageable.' R.

‘priore consulatu semiustum effugisse: optare ut omnia C. Tetentius  
 ‘prospere evenirent. at si quid adversi ‘caderet’; hostium M. Aetolien  
 ‘se telis potius quam suffragiis iratorum civium caput  
 ‘objecturum.’

Ab hoc sermone profectum Paullum tradunt, prosequen-  
 tib<sup>5</sup> primoribus patrum. plebeium consulem sua  
 plebes prosecuta, turba quam dignitate conspectior. ut in  
 castra venerunt, permixto novo exercitu ac vetere, castris  
 bifariam factis, ut nova minora essent propius Hanni-  
 balem, in veteribus major pars et omne robur virium esset,  
 consulum <sup>4</sup> anni prioris M. Atilium <sup>5</sup> ætatem excusantem <sup>6</sup>  
 Romam miserunt, Geminum Servilium in minoribus cas-  
 tris legioni Romanæ et socium peditum equitumque duobus  
 millibus præficiunt. Hannibal quanquam parte dimidia Hannibal's  
 auctas hostium copias cernebat, tamen adventu <sup>7</sup> consulum difficulties.  
 mire gaudere. non solum enim nihil ex raptis in diem  
 commeatibus superabat, sed ne unde raperet quidem quic-  
 quam reliqui <sup>8</sup> erat, omni undique frumento, postquam  
 ager parum tutus erat, in urbes munitas convecto, ut vix  
 decem dierum, quod compertum postea est, frumentum  
 superasset, Hispanorumque ob inopiam transitio parata  
 fuerit, si maturitas temporum expectata foret.

Ceterum temeritati consulis ac præproprio ingenio ma- His foragers  
 teriam etiam fortuna dedit, quod in prohibendis præda- cut to pieces  
 toribus tumultuario prælio ab <sup>9</sup> procursu magis militum by the Ro-  
 quam ex præparato aut jussu imperatorum orto haudqua- mans.  
 quam par Pœnis dimicatio fuit. ad <sup>1</sup> mille et septingenti

<sup>3</sup> adverse conj. B. <sup>4</sup> caperet three P. F. C. V. 1—4 L. H. HF. HV, but cf. 45; GB. xxxvi, 34; xxxviii, 46; Cic. p. Mil. 30; Suet. iii, 14. D.—caperent GA. <sup>5</sup> em. WL.—ac vulg.

<sup>3</sup> It was the custom for a long train of friends, clients, and other dependents, to accompany their patron or a chief magistrate, out of respect, to his house, ii, 31; xxiii, 23; or from his house to the forum, or beyond the city walls when he was departing to his province, xlii, 49. R.

<sup>4</sup> For consules, DU. or alterum consulum or e consulibus, R. cf. ix, 27; G, on xxx, 41; equitum Numidas... ceteros, xxiii, 29. D.

<sup>5</sup> Three years afterwards he was censor, as appears from xxiv, 11; V. Max. ii, 9, 8; and the Fasti. Polybius, therefore, iii, 109; 114; 116; is mistaken in saying that he fell at Cannæ. SW. cf. PZ, A. H. 35. DU. R.

<sup>6</sup> ‘Pleading age as an exemption from service:’ thus *excusare valetudinem*, vi, 22; xxvi, 22; as if *se propter* were expressed. Another form is *morbum causam esse excusabat*, xxxviii, 52. R. cf. *ἡ ἀγία ἐκείνη με ἡγούμενος, οὐδὲ προσπαύσασθαι εἰς ἡλικίαν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀντιθέτω ἡγούμενος ἔπειτα ἐπὶ ἡλικίᾳ τὴν ναυὶ ἔειπε.* Xen. An. iii, 1, 16.

<sup>7</sup> *Gaudens miraculis*, v, 21. cf. SA, Min. iii, 3. D.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. xxiii, 29; xxxii, 13; 37; nihil reliqui, xxxvi, 7. D.

<sup>1</sup> ‘About,’ adverbially; iv, 59; vii, 18; xxviii, 34; 36; xxxv, 7; xxxviii, 36; cf. G, on x, 17; MO, L. C. E, on Suet. i, 20. R.

C. Terentius caesi, non plus centum Romanorum sociorumque occisis.  
M. Aemilius ceterum victoribus effuse sequentibus metu insidiarum ob-

45; ii, 1;  
P. iii, 110.

He lays a  
snare for the  
consuls;

stitit Paullus consul, cujus eo die (nam alternis imperita-  
bant<sup>b</sup>) imperium erat, Varrone indignante ac vociferante  
'emissum hostem e manibus, debellarique, ni cessatum  
'foret, potuisse.' Hannibal id damnum haud ægerrime pati:  
quin potius credere velut inescatam<sup>c</sup> temeritatem fero-  
cioris consulis ac novorum maxime militum esse. et omnia  
ei hostium haud secus quam sua nota erant: dissimiles  
discordesque imperitare, duas prope partes tironum militum  
in exercitu esse. itaque locum et tempus insidiis aptum  
se habere ratus, nocte proxima nihil præter arma ferentes  
secum milites ducens, castra plena omnis fortunæ<sup>d</sup> publicæ  
privatæque relinquit; transque proximos montes læva pe-  
dites instructos condit, dextra equites, impedimenta per  
convallē<sup>e</sup>, medium agmen<sup>f</sup>, traducit, ut diripiendis velat  
desertis fuga dominorum castris occupatum impeditumque  
hostem opprimeret. crebri relictī in castris ignes<sup>g</sup>, ut fides  
fieret, dum ipse longius spatium fuga præciperet<sup>h</sup>, falsæ  
imagine castrorum, sicut Fabium priore anno frustratus  
esset, tenere in<sup>i</sup> locis consules voluisse. ubi illuxit, sub-  
ductæ primo stationes, deinde propius adeuntibus insoli-  
tum silentium admirationem fecit. jam satis comperta soli-  
tudine in castris concursus fit ad prætoria consulum, nun-  
tiantium 'fugam hostium adeo trepidam, ut tabernaculis  
'stantibus castra reliquerint; quoque fuga obscurior esset,

<sup>b</sup> *vicibus* ad. 2 P. but und. *diebus*. R. DD thinks that the consuls had the fasces on alter-  
nate days not only in the camp but in the city; Pr. Camd. p. 688: but cf. WE, Pr. 39. DU.  
<sup>c</sup> em. G. pr. D.—*cornuallem* P.—*cornu* in 3 P. V. 1—4 L. GA. HV. B.—*cornu* in C.—  
*cornuum* CO. pr. DJ.—*pecorum* in (om. per) H. <sup>d</sup> These two words are put in apposi-  
tion to *impedimenta*; (this would be more obvious, if they immediately followed that noun: D.)  
'the baggage constituting the centre of the line of march.' Thus *dextrum cornu* and *milites*  
or *acies*, ix, 40; *medias acies* and *Romanum Panumque*, xxviii, 14; *laevum cornu* and *totidem*  
*rostrates*, xxix, 25; *media acies* and *duæ legiones*, xxxix, 31; *dextrum cornu* and *Italicæ*  
*equites*, xlii, 59. G.—*agmina* CO.—*agmine* conj. DJ.—*aciem* (and *medium*) B. <sup>e</sup> cf. iii,  
46; xxx, 8; xxxi, 39; GB. xxxii, 16; xxxvi, 19; vi, 5; PR, on V. Æ. x. 277; HS,  
on V. Fl. iv. 751; nn. on Sil. iv, 804; D. xvi, 337; 390. R.—*præciperet* al. Mss. <sup>f</sup> *is*  
conj. (as in xxiii, 32) GR. cf. iii, 2, 1. D. but in *locis* may mean 'in their places' i. e. 'in  
the camp:' cf. BU, on Suet. ii, 49; DU. viii, 28. D. Thus *παρα χώρην* is used, Her. iv,  
135, cf. n. 72.

2 'Caught by a bait,' xli, 23. R.

3 'Of all kinds of property both public  
and private;' *omnia cara*, 42. C.

4 This was a common stratagem; cf.

Front. i, 1, 9; 5, 22; 24; Onos. 10, 5;  
Leo 11, 24; R. 2 Kings vii; 1 Sam.  
xxx, 16 sq; Her. i, 211, n. 78; iv, 135,  
n. 71.

'crebros etiam relictos ignes.' clamor inde ortus ut 'signa C. Terentius  
'proferri juberent, ducerentque ad persequendos hostes ac M. Emilium  
'protinus castra diripienda.' et consul alter velut unus turbæ  
militaris erat, Paullus etiam atque etiam dicere 'providen-  
'dum præcavendumque esse.' postremo cum aliter neque  
seditionem neque ducem seditionis sustinere posset, Ma-  
rium<sup>1</sup> Statilium præfectum cum turma Lucana<sup>2</sup> exploratum C. ii, 347.  
mittit. qui ubi adequitavit portis, 'subsistere extra muni-  
'menta' ceteris jussis ipse cum duobus equitibus vallum  
intravit, speculatusque omnia cum cura renuntiat 'insidias  
'profecto esse: ignes in parte castrorum, quæ vergat<sup>3</sup> in  
'hostem, relictos; tabernacula aperta et omnia cara in  
'promptu relictæ, argentum<sup>4</sup> quibusdam locis temere per  
'vias velut objectum ad prædam vidisse<sup>5</sup>.' quæ ad deter-  
rendos<sup>6</sup> a cupiditate animos nuntiata erant, ea accende-  
runt; et clamore orto<sup>7</sup> a militibus, 'ni signum detur, sine  
'ducibus ituros,' haudquaquam dux defuit: nam extemplo  
Varro signum dedit proficiscendi. Paullus, cum ei sua  
sponte cunctanti pulli<sup>8</sup> quoque auspicio<sup>9</sup> non addixissent<sup>6</sup>, 3 sq; xix.  
obnuntiare<sup>7</sup> jam efferenti porta signa collegæ jussit. quod<sup>CP. CN.</sup>  
quanquam Varro ægre est passus, Flamini tamen recens<sup>i, 16; ii, 23;</sup>  
casus<sup>8</sup> Claudique<sup>9</sup> consulis primo Punico bello memorata P. i, 49 52.

<sup>3</sup> vergant three P. F. 1 L. H. B. HV.—vergant GA.—vergerat 1 L.—vergerat 4, 5 L.—  
qua vergant conj. GB. <sup>b</sup> om. conj. GT. <sup>c</sup> em. G. cf. xl, 47; iii, 42. D.—deten-  
rendos P.—detenendos F. PE.—detinendos cet. Mss. but our author would rather have said  
retinendos as in x, 41. D. <sup>d</sup> F. P. opt. Mss. cf. xxiv, 30; Ter. Ad. ii, 1, 35, iv, 3, 2;  
Hec. ii, 1, 26; An. iii, 2, 9. D.—suborto 2 P.—sublatis cet. Mss. pr. cf. 69; GB. 47;  
from gl. D.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. A. Vict. de V. Ill. 43. Those names  
which belonged to Roman clans were often  
adopted as fore-names by the other people of  
Italy: hence we have *Marius Bloisius* xxiii,  
7; *Marius Alfus* xxiii, 35; *Marius Egnatius*  
lxxv, ep. V. Pat. ii, 16; App. Al. B. C. i,  
375; D. *Decius Magius* xxii, 7.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. ii, 14; xxv, 14; xli, 1; D. x, 33;  
xliv, 40; Flor. i, 18. G.

<sup>3</sup> *Profuse atque abunde sparsa vasa, mag-  
num pondus auri argentique*; Sisen. H. iv.  
MD.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. AD, "pullarius."

<sup>5</sup> In taking the auspices; in being  
understood, as with *conciliis* viii, 39; *acis*  
ix, 32; *expeditione* Suet. iv, 10; (BU.) or  
'while the auspices were going on,' as *iudis*  
ii, 36: D. or 'with the omen which they  
gave.' RS.

<sup>6</sup> *Addicere* is a technical word; GB. xxvii,  
16; Tac. A. ii, 14, 4; Sen. Br. V. 14; Fest.  
"Prætor;" BR. i, p. 121; SCH. on Aur. V.  
3; and on L. i, 38; 55; DU. the same as  
*admittere* i, 36; 56; xxii, 5; cf. Scl. iv,  
636. R. *καλλὰ γὰρ*, Her. vii, 113; 167;  
ix, 19, n. 5; SD, on X. A. v. 4, 22; Arist.  
(ed. BK.) t. iv, p. 209.

<sup>7</sup> This is another technical word; GB.  
'to announce that the auguries are unfavour-  
able, and, consequently, that nothing new  
must be attempted.' C. cf. Pedian. SB. Cic.  
Ph. ii, 33; for Suet. 36 sq; &c. R.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. xxiii, 22; Virg. Æ. iv, 696 na.  
R.

<sup>9</sup> P. Claudius Pulcher, because the chickens  
would not feed, threw them into the sea, say-  
ing "If they will not eat, they shall drink."  
S.

C. Terentius M. Æmilius navalis clades religionem animo incussit. dii prope ipsi eo die magis distulere quam prohibuere imminentem pestem

which is betrayed. Romanis. nam forte ita evenit ut, cum 'referri signa in

C. ii, 193. Formiani unus, alter Sidicini equitis, qui Servilio atque Atilio consulibus inter pabulatores excepti<sup>10</sup> a Numidis fuerant, profugerent eo die ad dominos. deductique ad consules nuntiant 'omnem exercitum Hannibalis trans 'proximos montes sedere in insidiis.' horum opportunus adventus consules imperii potentes<sup>11</sup> fecit, cum ambitio<sup>12</sup> alterius suam primum apud eos prava indulgentia majestatem solvisset<sup>13</sup>.

Hannibal postquam motos magis inconsulte Romanos<sup>4</sup> quam ad ultimum temere evectos<sup>1</sup> vidit, nequicquam<sup>2</sup> detecta fraude<sup>a</sup> in castra rediit. ibi plures dies propter inopiam frumenti manere nequibat; novaque consilia in dies non apud milites solum mixtos ex colluvione omnium gentium, sed etiam apud ipsum ducem oriebantur. nam cum initio fremitus, deinde aperta vociferatio fuisset exponentium stipendium debitum querentiumque annonam primo, postremo<sup>b</sup> famem, et mercenarios milites, maxime Hispani generis, de transitione cepisse consilium fama esset, ipse etiam interdum Hannibal de fuga in Galliam dicitur agitasse, ita ut relicto peditatu omni cum equitibus se proriperet. cum hæc consilia atque hic habitus animorum esset in castris, movere inde statuit in calidiora atque eo maturiora messibus Apuliæ loca<sup>3</sup>, simul ut, quo<sup>4</sup> longius ab hoste recessisset, transfugia impeditiora levibus

Hannibal's distress and anxiety.

He removes his encampment;

<sup>a</sup> These two words susp. as gl. DCE. <sup>b</sup> om. 1, 2 L. V. and *primo* often occurs without being followed by such a word; cf. x, 15; xlv, 38; RH, on xxx, 3; MN, on Cic. F. ii, 9; DU, on Fl. ii, 18, 12; *ἄφρων*. St Luke xii, 1; D. and Eur. Med. 536: but in 548 sq. we have *ἄφρων μὲν . . . ἴσχυς . . . ἄρα . . .* and *ἄφρων μὲν . . . ἴσχυς . . .* 718 sq.

10 Gell. xvii, 9; GB. cf. PAR, L. Cr. and GI, Obs. L. L. on "*excipere*." H.

11 'Enabled the consuls to resume their authority and their control over the troops: cf. viii, 13; ix, 14; xxiv, 4; xxiii, 16; iii, 36. R.

12 'The attempt of Flaminius to curry favour by humouring the soldiery.' C. The abstract is put for the concrete. RS.

13 'Had nearly, if not quite, destroyed.' R.

1 'Hurried away,' xxxv, 31; xlii, 62. R. 2 'Without effecting any thing.' Thus

*frustra discessere*, Sall. J. 25; C. cf. xlii, 62. R.

3 Cf. DD, de Cycl. p. 539. D.

4 *Et*, the antecedent, is often suppressed, as in ii, 45; 51; xxvi, 20; 38; cf. i, 25; 40; xxiii, 15; xxv, 36; 38; 39; xxxi, 31; xxxix, 40; xl, 22; Sen. Cont. i, pr. G D. R.

ingeniis essent. profectus est nocte, ignibus similiter factis <sup>C. Terentius</sup> tabernaculisque paucis in speciem relictis, ut insidiarum <sup>M. Aemilius</sup> par priori metus contineret Romanos. sed per eundem Lucanum Statilium omnibus ultra castra transque montes exploratis, cum relatum esset 'visum procul hostium ag-men,' tum de 'insequendo' eo consilia agitari coepta. cum utriusque consulis eadem <sup>5</sup> quæ semper ante fuisset <sup>6</sup> sententia, ceterum Varroni fere omnes, Paulo nemo præter Servilium prioris anni consulem assentiretur, majoris partis sententia ad nobilitandas clade Romana Cannas, urgente <sup>and pitches</sup> fato<sup>f</sup>, profecti sunt. prope eum vicum Hannibal castra <sup>near Can-</sup> posuerat aversa a Vulturno<sup>6</sup> vento, qui campis torridis <sup>nae; P. iii,</sup> ariditate nubes pulveris vehit. id cum ipsis castris percom- <sup>107; C. ii,</sup> modum fuit, tum salutare præcipue futurum erat cum <sup>293 sq.</sup> aciem dirigerent, ipsi aversi, terga tantum afflante vento, in occæcatum<sup>7</sup> pulvere offuso <sup>8</sup> hostem pugnaturi.

- 44 Consules satis exploratis itineribus sequentes Pœnum, The Ro-  
at ventum ad Cannas est, ubi <sup>a</sup> in conspectu Pœnum habe- <sup>mans fortify</sup>  
bant, bina castra communiunt, eodem ferme intervallo quo <sup>two camps.</sup>  
ad Geronium, sicut ante<sup>b</sup>, copiis divisas. Aufidus amnis, <sup>39 sq.</sup>  
utrisque <sup>1</sup> castris affluens, aditum aquatoribus ex sua cujus- <sup>P. iii, 110;</sup>  
que opportunitate <sup>2</sup> haud sine certamine dabat. ex mino- <sup>C. ii, 294.</sup>  
ribus tamen castris, quæ posita trans<sup>5</sup> Aufidum erant,  
liberius aquabantur Romani, quia ripa ulterior nullum  
habebat hostium præsidium. Hannibal spem nactus<sup>4</sup> locis  
natis ad equestrem pugnam, qua parte virum invictus  
erat, facturos copiam pugnandi consules, dirigit aciem,  
laccessitque Numidarum procursatione<sup>5</sup> hostes. inde rursus <sup>Disagree-</sup>  
sollicitari seditione militari ac discordia consulum Romana <sup>ment of the</sup>  
<sup>consuls.</sup>

<sup>c</sup> em. L.—die Mss. <sup>d</sup> em. L.—insequenti 2 P. N. 1 L. R.—sequenti 1, 3 P. F. V. HF. GA. 2—5 L. H. HV. B. <sup>e</sup> foret conj. (to agree with sententia, since fuisset could have been understood with quæ) R. cf. hinc tibi (quæ semper) vicino ab limite scæpes, &c. Virg. E. i, 54 sq. ED.—esset ad. (after eadem) 3 P. S. (after sententia) 5 L. <sup>f</sup> Urgello strato conj. SCH, on Fr. St. ii, 2, 7; adv. OU. D. cf. v, 22; 36; Virg. and Ov. often. DU. <sup>g</sup> em. W. L.—effuso Mss. <sup>a</sup> ut P. PE. two RE. ME. V. F. 1—3 L. HV. N.—et conj. G. pr. C. <sup>b</sup> sicut ante om. (as gl.) conj. R.

5 The one being eager for the battle, which the other as studiously avoided. DE.

6 'The south-east.' cf. Gell. ii, 22; Sil. ix, 491 sq. R.

7 This appears a favourite verb with Livy; v, 37; xxxiii, 7; xxxviii, 21; xlii, 43; xliii, 10. D.

1 'The two Roman camps.' C.

2 'As each could conveniently approach the river.' DE.

3 'On the eastern bank.' C.

4 Cf. xxxviii, 5. G.

5 v, 19; xxiii, 40; xxv, 9; xxi, 16. D.

C. Terentius M. Aemilius Varroni, Varro speciosum timidus ac segnibus clacibus exemplum<sup>6</sup> Fabium<sup>c</sup> objiceret, testareturque deos hominesque hic, 'nullam penes se culpam esse, quod Hannibal<sup>d</sup> 'jam<sup>e</sup> velut<sup>f</sup> usucepisset<sup>f</sup> Italiam; se constrictum<sup>7</sup> a collega teneri; ferrum atque arma iratis<sup>8</sup> et pugnare cupientibus adimi<sup>9</sup> militibus; ille, 'si quid projectis<sup>10</sup>, ac proditis<sup>11</sup> ad inconsultam atque improvidam pugnam legionibus accideret<sup>12</sup>, se omnis culpæ exsortem, omnis eventus participem<sup>13</sup> fore' diceret. 'videret ut, quibus lingua tam prompta ac temeraria, æque in pugna vigerent manus<sup>14</sup>.'

The Numidian horse disperse the Roman water-drawers: P. iii, 112 sqq.

Dum altercationibus magis quam consiliis tempus<sup>45</sup> tur, Hannibal ex acie, quam ad multum diei tenet<sup>46</sup> instructam, cum in castra ceteras reciperet copias, Numides ad invadendos ex minoribus castris Romanorum aquatores trans flumen mittit. quam inconditam turbam cum vixdum in ripam egressi clamore ac tumultu fugâssent, in stationem quoque pro vallo locatam atque ipsas prope portas erecti sunt. id vero indignum visum, ab tumultuario auxilio<sup>1</sup> jam etiam castra Romana terreri, ut ea modo una causa, ne extemplo transirent flumen dirigerentque aciem, tenerent Romanos, quod summa imperii eo die penes Paullum

<sup>c</sup> 2 P. C. F. P. two RG. ed. C. D.—*Fabii* cet. Mss. but the apposition is more elegant; cf. viii, 35; xxiv, 45; xxviii, 41; xxxi, 12. GR. <sup>d</sup> om. 1, 3 P. 2—5 L. V. H. HV. GA. B. <sup>e</sup> vel P. pr. DJ.—*veluti* B. <sup>f</sup> P. F. FLO. CJ. cf. vi, 18; S. i, 46; 'had made his own by prescription' i. e. 'by retaining undisturbed possession so long as to constitute a legal title'; R. Sen. Ep. 12. G.—*suam cepisset* 1, 3 L. HF. R. V. H. HV.—*si jam cepisset* 2 L. GA. B.—*si jam suam cepisset* 4 L.—*jam suam cepisset* 5 L.

<sup>6</sup> A precedent which the timorous and indolent would make a fair cloak for their defects.' DCE.

<sup>7</sup> 'Fettered and shackled.' R.

<sup>8</sup> Τὸν θυμὸν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀνδρίαν ἐπιβήσαντι... ἰσχυροτάτων γὰρ ὁ θυμὸς πρὸς τοὺς κινδύνους' n. c. λ. Arist. Eth. iii, 8; cf. *ira animus accendit*, xxiv, 16; *ardor militum ab ira*, ib. 30.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. 25; Just. v, 10. GB.

<sup>10</sup> *Projicere* is 'to reckon as nothing, to despise as utterly worthless,' or 'to take no care of, and to expose to the chance of destruction'; hence *vilem facere*, 60; *prodigum vitæ*, &c. cf. Sil. i, 225; vi, 226; R. Hor. Od. i, 12, 37 sq; 18, 16; *projecta vilior alga*, Virg. E. vii, 42; *σχεβάλλων*, Her. vii, 141,

n. 88.

<sup>11</sup> *Prodere* is 'to abandon and perfidiously desert that which is entrusted to one's care and protection'; ii, 43; 54; x, 19; 59; xxiv, 23; xxii, 50; iii, 38; 69; ix, 14; xxx, 9; xxvi, 36; 12; xxiv, 30; Virg. Æ. xii, 42; Sil. ii, 247. R.

<sup>12</sup> This, like *εἴ τι πάδων* in Greek, is an instance of euphemism, adopted to avoid ill-omened words.

<sup>13</sup> Cf. τὸν ἀμετρήτως ἀπογενόμενον, τὸ αἰνίως τὸ ἴσσι ἔχειν, and ἰσχυροτάτων ῥήσας ἀμετρήτους, οὕτω τὸν μὲν τὰς πρῶτης τούτου μὴ πανομίην, Thuc. i, 39.

<sup>14</sup> Compare the character of Drances, Virg. Æ. xi. 338 sqq; 378 sqq.

<sup>1</sup> 'An auxiliary force.' C.

fuerit: itaque Varro postero die, cui sors<sup>2</sup> ejus diei imperii C. Terentius erat, nihil consulto<sup>a</sup> collega signum<sup>3</sup> pugnae proposuit instructasque copias flumen traduxit<sup>4</sup>, sequente Paulo, Varro issues quia magis non probare quam non adjuvare consilium poterat. transgressi flumen eas quoque, quas in castris minoribus habuerant, copias suis adjungunt; atque ita instructa acie in dextro cornu (id erat flumini<sup>b</sup> propius) Romanos equites locant, deinde<sup>c</sup> pedites, laevum cornu extremi equites sociorum, intra pedites, ad medium juncti legionibus Romanis tenuerunt<sup>d</sup>. jaculatores<sup>e</sup> cum<sup>f</sup> ceteris<sup>g</sup> levium armorum auxiliis<sup>h</sup> prima acies facti<sup>i</sup>. consules cornua tenuerunt, Terentius laevum, Æmilius dextrum; Gemino Servilio media pugna tuenda data.

Hannibal luce prima, Baliaribus levique alia armatura praemissa, transgressus flumen, ut quosque traduxerat, ita in acie locabat. Gallos Hispanosque equites<sup>a</sup> prope ripam laevo in cornu adversus Romanum equitatum; dextrum cornu Numidis equitibus datum, media acie peditibus firmata, ita ut Afrorum utraque cornua essent, interponerentur his medii Galli atque Hispani. Afros Romanam [magna ex parte] crederes aciem: ita armati erant, armis et ad Trebiam, ceterum magna ex parte ad Trasimenum captis. Gallis Hispanisque scuta ejusdem formae<sup>1</sup> fere erant, dispaes ac dissimiles gladii, Gallis praelongi ac sine mucronibus<sup>2</sup>, Hispano punctim magis quam caesim assueto petere hostem brevitate<sup>3</sup> habiles et cum mucronibus. sane

<sup>a</sup> inconsulto R. from gl. nihil being equivalent to a simple negative, as in ix, 22; xlv, 8; ii, 59. D. <sup>b</sup> flumen 3 P. AS. SM. <sup>c</sup> medii conj. G. (und. erant R.) adv. cf. x, 27. GR.—medios or medium conj. R. <sup>d</sup> om. conj. G.—tenuerunt P.—tenuerunt 1 PE. V. al. Mes. <sup>e</sup> ex jaculatoribus or Romani tenuerunt jaculatores conj. SM. <sup>f</sup> em. D. DJ.—ex Mes.—et conj. SM. G. <sup>g</sup> cetera conj. G. <sup>h</sup> auxilia conj. G. <sup>i</sup> em. D.—facta Mes. <sup>2</sup> om. GT. HN.

<sup>2</sup> Sors imperii for imperium, as provinciae s. x, 26; xxxiii, 43; Macedoniae s. xlii, 31; because the arrangement was generally decided by lot: R. cf. xxiv, 9, 3.

<sup>3</sup> Καὶ τὰς χεῖρας ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ στρατηγικῷ σκοπῷ διακρίνεται, Plut. F. 182; S. cf. ix, 23; auxilium proponere, Cæs. B. G. ii, 20; at other times the signal was given by sound of trumpet, horn, or clarion: vi, 8. L, M. R. iv, 10 and 12. R.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. xlii, 22; xlv, 27; Cæs. B. G. i, 12. D. Both armies crossed the river, be-

cause the ground on the further side was better adapted for forming the line of battle. CL.

<sup>1</sup> They were large and long, but not wide enough to protect the body: xxxviii, 17; 21; Pol. ii, 30; iii, 114; SN, on Call. H. Del. 184; L. M. R. iii, 2. R.

<sup>2</sup> Used only to cut: Pol. ii, 33; vi, 23; SN, on Cal. H. Del. 172. R.

<sup>3</sup> 'Easily manageable' (vii, 10; opposed to inhabilis xxiv, 34; xxxii, 30;) owing to their being short. These were used more for thrusting than cutting. R.

C. Terentius et <sup>b</sup> alius <sup>c</sup> habitus <sup>d</sup> gentium harum <sup>e</sup> tum magnitudines  
M. Æmilii corporum tum specie terribilis erat. Galli super umbilicum  
erant nudi: Hispani linteis prætextis purpura <sup>4</sup> tunicis,  
candore miro fulgentibus, constiterant. numerus <sup>f</sup> omnium  
peditum, qui tum steterunt in acie, millium <sup>g</sup> fuit <sup>h</sup> quadra-  
ginta, decem equitum. duces cornibus præerant, sinistro  
Hasdrubal, dextro Maharbal <sup>5</sup>: mediam aciem Hannibal <sup>i</sup>  
ipse cum fratre Magone tenuit. sol <sup>6</sup>, seu de industria ita <sup>j</sup>  
locatis <sup>k</sup>, seu quod <sup>l</sup> forte ita <sup>m</sup> steterat, peropportune utrique  
parti obliquus erat, Romanis in meridiem, Pœnis in sep-  
tentrionem versis. ventus (Vulturnum incolæ regionis vo-  
cant) adversus Romanis <sup>n</sup> coortus multo pulvere <sup>7</sup> in ipsa ora  
volvendo prospectum ademit.

Battle of Clamore sublato <sup>1</sup> procursum ab auxiliis, et pugna levi-  
bus primum armis commissa; deinde equitum Gallorum  
Hispanorumque lævum cornu cum dextro Romano con-  
P. iii, 115. currit, minime equestris more pugnae <sup>2</sup>: frontibus enim  
adversis concurrendum <sup>3</sup> erat, quia nullo circa ad evagan-  
dum relicto spatio hinc amnis hinc peditum acies claude-  
bant in directum utrinque nitentes <sup>4</sup>. stantibus ac confertis

<sup>b</sup> em. G. pr. D. R.—ant et F.—ante et conj. DJ.—ante P. 1, 3 P. V. L. GT. G. C. D.—inter  
conj. V.—om. 2 P. FA. PN. [In this passage the Mss are strangely corrupted.] <sup>c</sup> F.—  
alia conj. V. L.—alios conj. DJ.—talius P.—talas P 2d.—talus 1 P.—talis 2 P.—solum  
3 P.—ceteros ed. GT. G. C. D.—ipse ad. conj. V. <sup>d</sup> F 2d. 2 P.—hannibalatus P.—han-  
nimatus P 2d.—hanimatus F.—ainatus 3 P.—armatus 1 P. pr. (i.e. armatura) DJ.—armati,  
is (and habitus ad. after harum) ant. Ed. and GT, 1st.—ornatus or aspectus conj. L. <sup>e</sup> illa-  
rum FA. PN.—om. al. <sup>f</sup> em. G.—numerus Mss. [This was another corrupt passage.]  
<sup>g</sup> em. G.—aciem illum P. <sup>h</sup> P. F. 1 PE.—ferunt cet. Mss. <sup>i</sup> om. B. Sil. ix, 234.  
but cf. Pol. D. <sup>j</sup> om. conj. GT. G. <sup>k</sup> F. C.—locatus pl. Mss.—locati 2 L.—om.  
conj. cf. 49. GT. G. <sup>l</sup> quia 4 L.—om. conj. LT. GT. G. <sup>m</sup> om. conj. GT. G.  
<sup>n</sup> em. DJ.—statera P.—stare pl. Mss.—starent 2 L. U. LT. L. DJ.—staret F. 5 L.—stans  
2 P. R. GA.—om. conj. GT. G. <sup>o</sup> F. 1 L. (with adversis) opt. Mss. G.—Romanus GA.  
—Romanes pl. Mss.

<sup>4</sup> 'Bordered with purple,' περιωραφύεισ.  
Pol. 114. Hence in the usual expression  
toga prætexta, purpura is understood. S. cf.  
App. G. Exc. viii. (SW.) R.

<sup>5</sup> Hanno commanded the right, according  
to Pol. GL. Mago the right, and Hanno the  
left, according to App. R.

<sup>6</sup> 'The rising sun.' Pol. C.

<sup>7</sup> Flagitanti eorum deinde incommodum  
aliud subiectis [Marius], ita ordinata suorum  
acie, ut adverso sole [as happened to the  
French in the battle of Cressy: ED.] et  
vento et pulvere barbarorum occuparetur exer-

citus; Front. Str. ii, 2. GB.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. iii, 28; iv, 37; viii, 38; x, 14;  
40; xxii, 60; xxiii, 44; &c. D.

<sup>2</sup> Which is of a more desultory nature  
and is not fought in compact bodies. ST. cf.  
nn, on Tac. A. vi, 35, 3. R.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. FR, ind. to Flor. and Just. D.

<sup>4</sup> 'Pressing;' applied to the Romans on  
the one side and to the Gallic and Spanish  
cavalry on the other, and therefore the accu-  
sative: C. or 'stretching,' and then the  
nominative, applied to the river and the  
body of infantry. RS.

postremo<sup>a</sup> turba<sup>b</sup> equis vir virum amplexus detrahebat C. Terentius  
M. Æmilius  
 equo. pedestre magna jam ex parte certamen factum erat.  
 acrius tamen quam diutius pugnatum est; pulsique Ro-  
 mani equites terga vertunt. sub equestris finem certaminis  
 coorta est peditum pugna. primo et viribus et animis pares  
 constabant ordines Gallis Hispanisque: tandem Romani,  
 dñu ac sæpe connisi<sup>c</sup>, æqua<sup>d</sup> fronte acieque densa impulere<sup>e</sup>  
 hostium cuneum<sup>f</sup> nimis tenuem eoque parum validum, a  
 cetera prominentem acie. impulsis deinde ac trepide refe-  
 rentibus pedem insistere<sup>g</sup>; ac tenore uno per præceps  
 pavore fugientium<sup>h</sup> agmen in mediam primum aciem illati,  
 postremo nullo resistente ad subsidia Afrorum pervenerunt,  
 qui utrinque reductis alis<sup>i</sup> constiterant, media, qua Galli  
 Hispanique steterant<sup>j</sup>, aliquantum prominente acie. qui  
 cuneus ut pulsus æquavit frontem primum, deinde nitendo<sup>k</sup>  
 etiam sinum in medio dedit<sup>l</sup>, Afri circa<sup>m</sup> jam cornua  
 fecerant, irrudentibusque incaute in medium Romanis cir-  
 cumdedere alas; mox cornua extendendo clausere et ab  
 tergo hostes. hinc Romani defuncti nequicquam prælio  
 uno, omissis Gallis Hispanisque, quorum terga ceciderant,  
 et<sup>n</sup> adversus Afros pugnam ineunt, non tantum eo iniquam  
 quod inclusi adversus circumfusus, sed etiam quod fessi  
 cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnant.

48 Jam et in sinistro cornu Romano<sup>a</sup>, ubi sociorum equites

<sup>a</sup> om. 1 L. L. 'After they had encountered, and the horses were unable to stir by reason of the crowd.' G. <sup>b</sup> P. 1 PE.—*turbatis* pl. Mss.—om. 1 L. L. <sup>c</sup> 3 L. em. L.—*connixi* 5 L.—*consilia* S.—*consiliaque* P.—*consilio* cet. Mss.—*suo* ad. HF. <sup>d</sup> 3, 5 L. cf. xxxvi, 44; xxxvii, 39; Sen. V. B. 4; G. opposed to *prominentem*. R.—*agitant* qua B. HV. HF.—*agitabant* S.—*obliqua* conj. L.—om. P.—*ac* 1 L.—*qua* 1 P. F. C. 2, 4 L. H. GA. LI.—*quam* V. <sup>e</sup> *institeret* conj. G. <sup>f</sup> om. conj. GT. G. <sup>g</sup> *cedendo* conj. R. <sup>h</sup> F. V. 3—5 L. H. B. GA. HV. pr. HS, on V. P. ii, 116, 3; BU, on Suet. i, 31.—*eti* in al.—*jam* conj. C.—om. conj. R. <sup>i</sup> *Romanis* al. Mss. pr. G. ed. C. R.—*Romani* opt. Mss.

5 'Drove back;' i, 14; ii, 20; vi, 13; ix, 27; 40; xxiv, 16; xxvi, 6, d; R. 'forced the line in,' 'made an impression upon it,' ED. xxxiii, 36; Lat. Pac. 36. G.

6 'The wedge' is where the troops are formed in the shape of the letter Δ: *multitudo peditum, qua juncta acie primo angustior, deinde latior procedit, et adversariorum ordines rumpit, quia a pluribus in unum locum tela mittuntur*; Veget. i, 26; iii, 19; cf. ii, 50. R.

7 'Who were flying precipitately through

terror:' cf. Front. St. ii, 3, 7. G.

8 'With the wings drawn back (i. e. to a greater distance from the Romans) at each extremity of the line:' *ale* being synonymous with *cornua*. C.

9 'This wedge, by being driven back, first brought the front into a line, and then, by the continued efforts of the Romans, formed a hollow in the centre.' C. Thus *videndo* is used, Virg. G. iii, 216. B.

10 *Circa* is used adverbially, as in i, 4; ix, 2; D. cf. xxvii, 15, m.

C. Terentius M. Æmilius adversus Numidas steterant, consertum prælium erat, segne primo et a Punica cœptum fraude. quingenti ferme Nu-

AHn. 20;  
22; Fr. ii,  
5, 27; V.  
vii, 4, 2;  
S. x, 185 sq.

midæ, præter solita<sup>1</sup> arma telaque<sup>1</sup> gladios occultos sub loriceis habentes, specie transfugarum cum ab suis, parmas post terga habentes, adequitassent, repente ex equis desiliunt, parmisque et jaculis ante pedes hostium projectis in mediam aciem accepti ductique ad ultimos<sup>2</sup> 'considerare ab 'tergo' jubentur. ac dum prælium ab omni parte conseritur, quieti manserunt. postquam omnium animos oculosque occupaverat certamen, tum arreptis scutis, quæ passim inter acervos cæsorū corporum strata erant, aversam adoriuntur Romanam aciem, tergaque ferientes ac poplites cædentes<sup>3</sup> stragem ingentem ac majorem aliquanto pavorem ac tumultum fecerunt. cum alibi terror ac fuga, alibi P. iii, 116. pertinax<sup>4</sup> in mala jam spe<sup>5</sup> prælium esset, †Hasdrubal<sup>6</sup>, qui ea<sup>7</sup> parte præerat<sup>8</sup>, subductos ex media acie<sup>9</sup> Numidas, quia segnis eorum cum adversis pugna erat, ad persequendos passim fugientes mittit, Hispanos et Gallos pedites<sup>10</sup> Afris jam prope fessis cæde magis quam pugna<sup>11</sup> adjungit.

Parte altera pugnæ Paullus, quanquam primo statim<sup>12</sup> prælio funda graviter ictus fuerat, tamen et occurrit sæpe cum confertis Hannibali et aliquot locis prælium restituit, protegentibus eum<sup>13</sup> equitibus Romanis, omissis postremo equis<sup>14</sup>, quia consulem et<sup>15</sup> ad regendum equum vires deficie-

<sup>1</sup> em. HS. PZ. ed. D.—præter justu conj. cf. Curt. iv, 14, 5; ix, 7, 19; Sil. xii, 476. G. ed. C.—præterita P. I PE. F. C.—præter consuetu al. Mss. <sup>2</sup> ut conj. ad. B. <sup>3</sup> This passage is corrupt. Hasdrubal commanded on the left. The Numidians were on the right. S. The infantry of Spain and Gaul were always in the centre, next to the Africans. C. The following alterations have been suggested, to reconcile Livy with Polybius and with himself. Mahurbal, GL. or qua (for qui ea) GL. G. ST. <sup>4</sup> læva S.—tum on B. <sup>5</sup> qui victor ad eam partem penetraverat P. <sup>6</sup> qua p. p., victor, lævum quoque Romanorum cornu adortus pari fortuna, G. <sup>7</sup> equites G. <sup>8</sup> omisi ... equi, conj. G. They dismounted, because the consul could no longer sit his horse. RS. <sup>9</sup> et consulem conj. G. The accusative here is preferable to the dative; 59; xxviii, 15; 41; xxxvii, 5; HS. and D, on Sil. viii, 661. D.

1 Here *que* may be taken as explanatory, 'namely,' as in ii, 42; v, 45; vii, 15; iv, 33; xxvi, 31; so also et, iii, 1; 46; xxxv, 29; &c; and ac, xxvi, 25; xxxviii, 49; cf. n, on Tac. A. i, 33, 7: D. R. *na* is used in the same sense, Her. i, 102, n. 30. ED. The Numidian horse had no arms but javelins; xxxv, 11; Claud. B. G. 435: cf. xxiii, 29. L, M. R. iii, 8. DU.

2 Succidentis, 51: cf. Sil. iv, 341; nec parcat imbellis juvenæ poplitibus timore tergo, Hor. O. iii, 2, 15 sq. R.

3 'Where there was nothing good to be hoped.' B.

4 For cædendo ... pugnando. B. cf. Her. iv, 1, n. 1.

1 'At first, on horseback' must be understood. G.

bant. tum denuntianti<sup>c</sup> cuidam 'jussisse consulem ad pedes C. Terentius  
'descendere equitas,' dixisse Hannibalem ferunt "quam M. Æmilius  
'mallem, victos mihi traderet<sup>d</sup>!" equitum pedestre præ- Hannibal  
fem, quale jam<sup>e</sup> haud dubia hostium victoria, fuit, cum gains the  
victi mori in vestigio<sup>3</sup> mallent quam fugere, victores mo- xxvii, 13, 7.  
rantibus victoriam irati trucidarent quos pellere non pot-  
erant: pepulerunt tamen jam paucos superantes<sup>4</sup> et<sup>e</sup> labore  
ac vulneribus fessos. inde dissipati omnes sunt, equosque  
ad fugam qui poterant repetebant. Cn. Lentulus tribunus s.x.261sq.  
militum cum prætervehens<sup>f</sup> equo sedentem in saxo cruore  
oppletam consulem vidisset, "L. Æmili" inquit, "quem  
unum insonem<sup>g</sup> culpæ<sup>h</sup> cladis hodiernæ dii respicere  
debonit<sup>7</sup>, cape hunc equum, dum et tibi virium aliquid  
superest, comes ego te tollere possum ac protegere. ne  
funestam hanc pugnam morte consulis feceris. etiam sine  
hoc<sup>i</sup> lacrimarum satis luctusque est<sup>h</sup>." ad ea consul The last  
"tu quidem, Cn. Corneli, macte<sup>8</sup> virtute esto. sed cave, words of  
Paulus.  
frustra miserando exiguum tempus e manibus hostium  
evadendi absumas. abi, nuntia publice patribus, urbem  
Romanam muniant ac priusquam hostis victor ad-  
veniat<sup>i</sup> præsidii firment; privatim Q. Fabio, L. Æmi-  
lium præceptorum ejus memorem et vixisse et adhuc  
mori. me<sup>j</sup> in hac strage militum meorum patere ex-

<sup>c</sup> denuntianti conj. G. pr. D.—nuntianti conj. C. <sup>d</sup> in conj. SCH. adv. GB. D<sup>1</sup>. et  
is understood with quale. D. <sup>e</sup> superante ira, sed conj. G. 1st. <sup>f</sup> culpa conj. G. n.  
15. G. but insons occurs with a genitive, xxxiv, 32; xli, 24; cf. SA, Min ii, 3; (PZ), and  
Livy often uses a double genitive; nn, on xxv, 15, 11. D. <sup>g</sup> 'Even without this,' viz.  
'your death.' DCE.—hac conj. G. <sup>h</sup> erit conj. P. <sup>i</sup> autem P. pr. C.

2 Τοῦτο μᾶλλον ἡβουλόμην, ἢ εἰ διδραμόντες  
παρίλαβον Plut. F. 183. S. The words in  
the text are to be taken ironically: "He  
might just as well, when he was about it,  
have delivered them bound to me." C. "It  
is a thousand pities that they should all be  
cut to pieces." ST.

3 'On the spot where they stood.'

4 'The few Romans that yet remained,  
[40; iii, 17; xxix, 7; 24; xxxviii, 29;  
xxxix, 54; xlv, 24; lxxv, ep. Sil. x, 613;  
cf. GB, on ii, 27; BA, on St. Th. iii, 2;  
CO, on S. J. 70; TO, on V. M. i, 1, 19;  
D, on v, 38. D.] and these exhausted with  
fatigue and loss of blood.' RU. G, 2d.

5 For prætervehens, to mark the present  
action: B. παρέλαβον.

6 'Because guiltless.' C.

7 Dis aliter visum, Vug. J. ii, 422.  
(HY.)

8 This word, which was frequently used in  
congratulatory exclamations, hardly occurs  
except in the masculine vocative of certain  
number: ii, 12; (D.) vii, 36. It is gene-  
rally supposed to be compounded of *augere*  
and *aucte*; others derive it from an obsolete  
verb *mactere*: cf. HY, on V. A. ix, 611;  
BU, on V. F. vi, 547; D<sup>1</sup>, on Pl. ii, 18,  
16. *δράκτες*. Hom. Od. β 33. R. *mae f.* on  
"mactus." Other instances of *mactatus* will  
be found in Pers. iii, 28 sq. and un.

9 As the consul's speech begins with *tu*,  
so should this part of it commence with *me*;  
'as for me.' C. cf. Virg. E. i, 1—4.

C. Terentius "spirare, ne aut reus iterum<sup>1</sup> e<sup>k</sup> consulatu<sup>1</sup> sim", aut<sup>1</sup>  
 M. Æmilius "accusator<sup>o</sup> collegæ existam", ut alieno crimine inno-

35. "centiam meam protegam"<sup>9</sup> hæc exigentes<sup>1</sup> prius turba  
 fugientium civium, deinde hostes oppressere: consulem,  
 ignorantes quis esset, obruere telis; Lentulum inter tumultum<sup>1</sup>  
 abripuit equus. tum inde effuse fugiunt. septem millia hominum  
 in minora castra, decem in majora, duo ferme in vicum ipsum Cannas  
 perfugerunt; qui extemplo a Carthalone atque equitibus, nullo munimento  
 tegente vicum, circumventi sunt. consul alter, seu forte seu consilio,  
 nulli<sup>10</sup> fugientium infestus<sup>1</sup> agmini, cum septuaginta<sup>1</sup>  
 fere equitibus Venusiam perfugit. quadraginta quinque<sup>1</sup>  
 millia peditum, duo millia septingenti equites, et tanta<sup>1</sup>  
 prope civium sociorumque pars<sup>11</sup>, cæsi dicuntur; in his  
 ambo consulum quæstores L. Atilius et L. Furius Bibaculus,  
 unus et viginti tribuni militum, consulares quidam prætorique  
 et ædificii (inter eos Cn. Servilium Geminum<sup>1</sup> et M. Minucium numerant,  
 qui magister equitum priore

Extent of  
 the loss.

xxv, 6; C.  
 ii, 288; P.  
 iii, 117;  
 AHn. 24.  
 183; DH.  
 ii, p. 89;  
 E. iii, 10;  
 O. iv, 16;  
 S. ix, 563.

; one F.—interum P. two F. 1 PE.—inteream al. Mss. pr. L. <sup>k</sup> 'After.' G, Obs.  
 iv, 20. ex conj. cf. iv, 31; xxvii, 34; xxxii, 7; xl, 25; Cic. Brut. 32; and so Cæs. V. Pat.  
 V. Max. and Suet. DU.—caussare conj. L.—caussa<sup>1</sup>que alteri conj. SCH. <sup>1</sup> consulatus L.  
 SCH. <sup>m</sup> om. one F. L. SCH. pr. D. <sup>n</sup> om. two F. P. 1 PE. L. SCH.—sive conj.  
 cf. x, 14, 9. D. <sup>o</sup> accusatori conj. SCH. <sup>p</sup> (and ut) om. conj. G. <sup>q</sup> purgem (ix,  
 26) conj. P. but cf. xlii, 15; 29; 30; Cicero joins *defendo* and *protego*, for Sulla, 18. D.  
 'While talking of:' cf. Cic. Fam. x, 34; Sen. Ep. 27; Pliny Ep. v, 12; ix, 26. G. GT.—  
 exagentes 3 P.—exagentis F. V. H. 1 P. the old form for *exigentis* (and that for *exigentes*)  
 which is also found in good Mss. G.—exigentem L. N. V.—exagentem 2 P. B.—agentem  
 5 L.—ex ingenti 2 L.—exigenti conj. FA. PN.—exaggerantem 3 L. HV.—aggerantem  
 HF.—eis agentibus GA.—exsequentem conj. S.—exsequentes conj. cf. xxxv, 15; &c. G.—  
 satagentes conj. L. <sup>s</sup> em. cf. xxiv, 15; 16; G. xxvii, 42; xxviii, 19; &c. D.—in tumultu  
 2 L.—in tumultum pl. Mss.—om. Ll. 1 L. V. <sup>t</sup> Mss. but this is unintelligible.  
 G.—immistus conj. G. pr. C. ST. this gives the sense required, but differs perhaps too much  
 from the Mss, as would *implicitus*: the same objection applies to what follows. ED.—comitatus  
 or *cinctus* (with *nullo* and *agmine*) conj. P.—infertus conj. P. a word of questionable  
 authority. ED.—ingestus conj. (cf. Luc. vii, 785; HS, on Claud. R. P. iii, 81.) BU. I  
 doubt whether this is used of persons. ED.—insertus conj. B. ed. R. this is used in the  
 metaphorical sense of 'engrafted'; Suet. ii, 42; iii, 3. I am satisfied neither with the above  
 conjectures nor with the following—*injectus* (we have this word in somewhat different  
 phrases; *sese medium injecti periturus in ignem*, Virg. Æ. ii, 408; ix, 552; cf. xxvii, 32.) ED.  
<sup>u</sup> em. (from xxv, 6; and Pol.) G.—1 Mss. <sup>v</sup> ad. P. pr. C. cf. 69 sq; GL. xxv,  
 6. G.—xlv al. Mss.—lxv conj. cf. 36. (viz. 87,200—19,000=68,200.) ST. This would  
 make the entire sum (prisoners included) 90,000 in round numbers. DU. The number of  
 slain was 77,000 according to Dion. Hal. 70,000 Pol. GL. 50,000 Plut. 45,000 ap.  
 44,000 Oros. 43,500 Eutr. D. <sup>w</sup> tanta (and *que*) conj. om. GL. But this would make  
 Livy inconsistent with himself. SCH.—æqua (or *quanta sociorum*) conj. G. <sup>x</sup> em. G.—  
 Geminus B.—var. cet. Mss. the whole of this parenthesis being much corrupted.

10 'No one of the three mentioned.' G.

11 The number of citizens and allies was nearly equal. S. SM. SCH. C. *que* may be equivalent to *ac: Ita sui interni legibus*. Thuc. iii, 14; (BF. AO.) B. cf. Her. vii, 56, n. 80; Sewell, Hor. Phil. p. 79.

anno, aliquot<sup>12</sup> ante consul<sup>13</sup> fuerat), octoginta præterea C. Terentius aut senatores aut qui eos magistratus gessissent unde in senatum<sup>12</sup> legi deberent, cum sua voluntate milites in legionibus facti essent. capta eo<sup>14</sup> prælio tria millia peditum et equites trecenti dicuntur.

- 50 Hæc est pugna Canensis<sup>15</sup>, Alliensis<sup>16</sup> cladi<sup>17</sup> nobilitate<sup>18</sup> par, ceterum ut<sup>19</sup> illis<sup>20</sup> quæ post pugnam accidere levior<sup>21</sup>, quia ab hoste cessatum est, sic strage exercitus gravior foediorque<sup>22</sup>. fuga namque<sup>23</sup> ad Alliam sicut urbem prodidit, ita exercitum servavit: ad Cannas fugientem consulem vix septuaginta<sup>24</sup> secuti sunt, alterius morientis<sup>25</sup> prope totus<sup>26</sup> exercitus fuit<sup>27</sup>.

Binis in castris cum multitudo semiermis sine ducibus esset, nuntium qui in majoribus erant mittunt<sup>28</sup>, 'dum prælio, deinde ex lætitia epulis fatigatos quies nocturna hostes premeret,' ut 'ad se transirent: uno agmine Canusium abituros esse.' eam sententiam alii totam aspernari: 'cur enim illos, qui se arcessant, ipsos non venire, cum æque conjungi possent? quia videlicet plena hostium omnia in medio essent, et aliorum quam sua corpora tanto periculo mallent objicere.' aliis non tam sententia displicere quam animus deesse. P. Sempronius Tuditanus tribunus militum "capi ergo mavultis" inquit "ab avarissimo et crudelissimo hoste, æstimarique capita vestra et exquiri pretia ab interrogantibus Romanus civis sis<sup>29</sup> an Latinus socius,

<sup>12</sup> om. (adding *annis* with F. and C. after *aliquot*) G. <sup>28</sup> em. GR.—om. Mss.—tr. before *aliquot* G.—*aliquotque diebus imperator* conj. PG. <sup>29</sup> om. conj. P. <sup>30</sup> em. G.—*Cannensis* 1 P. PE. BA.—om. pl. Mss. <sup>31</sup> 3 P. <sup>32</sup> 5 L. V. <sup>33</sup> V. ant. Ed. pr. GB. G. <sup>34</sup> em. G. cf. 59. GB.—the full stop is either omitted or placed after *fuga* by Mss. and ant. Edd. <sup>35</sup> nam quæ V. <sup>36</sup> 1 ed. G. <sup>37</sup> mortem conj. G. <sup>38</sup> comes conj. R. <sup>39</sup> F. 4, 5 L. L. al. 'almost all the army was slain with the slain consul: L. 'were his followers or companions; C. for *esse alicujus* in 'to side with, to favour, to adhere to, to imitate.' D. *senatus Romanorum, plebs Hannibalis erat*; xxiii, 39, RS. ib. 14, j. "In their death they were not divided:" 1 Sam. i, 23. ED.—*fugit* pl. Mss. pr. DJ. B.—*luit* conj. G.

<sup>12</sup> Understand *annis*. It was in the year 531. R.

<sup>13</sup> Of those who went to the senate house, some were senators, as having been elected by the censors; others, by virtue of their office or from having held a curule magistracy, had the right of attending and delivering their opinion. [cf. AD, § 6.] Hence the summons was thus worded: *Senatores quibus-*

*que sententiam dicere licet*, &c. Gall. iii, 18. S. When the censors elected senators in the room of members deceased or displaced, such as had filled curule offices had a claim to be chosen first. MN. DU. C. cf. i, 32; xxiii, 32; xxxvi, 3; xxvii, 34; xxviii, 45. R.

<sup>14</sup> 'To those in the smaller camp.' C.

<sup>2</sup> That the Romans might be thrown into chains, for the purpose of being subsequently

C. Terentius "ut ex tua contumelia et miseria alteri honos quæretur.

\* \* \* "non tu<sup>k</sup>, si quidem L. Æmilii consulis, qui se<sup>3</sup> bene<sup>4</sup>

"mori quam turpiter vivere maluit, et tot fortissimorum

"virorum, qui circa eum cumulati jacent, cives estis. sed

"antequam opprimit lux majoraque hostium agmina ob-

"sepiunt iter, per hos qui inordinati atque incompositi

"obstrepunt portis erumpamus. ferro atque audacia via

"fit<sup>5</sup> quamvis per confertos hostes<sup>6</sup>. cuneo quidem hoc

"laxum atque solutum agmen, ut si<sup>7</sup> nihil obstat, disjicias<sup>1</sup>.

"itaque ite mecum, qui et vosmet ipsos et rem publicam

"salvam vultis." hæc<sup>8</sup> ubi dicta dedit, stringit gladium,

cuneoque facto per medios vadit hostes. et cum in latus

dextrum, quod patebat<sup>9</sup>, Numidæ jacularentur, translatis

in dextrum scutis in majora castra ad sexcentos<sup>m</sup> evase-

runt; atque inde protinus, alio magno agmine adjuncto,

52. Canusium incolumes perveniunt. hæc apud victos magis

impetu animorum, quem<sup>n</sup> ingenium suum cuique aut fors

dabat, quam ex consilio ipsorum aut imperio cujusquam

agebantur.

Hannibal  
does not  
take advan-  
tage of his  
victory.

Hannibali victori cum ceteri circumfusi gratularentur, 51  
suaderentque ut 'tanto perfunctus bello, diei (quod reli-  
'quum esset) noctisque insequentis<sup>1</sup> quietem et ipse sibi

\* Understand *id patieris*, *RS. ita facies* or *hæc committes ST. or males. ED.* An instance of aposiopesis, like *quoniam ego sed motus, &c.* Virg. *Æ.* i, 139. SCH. The introduction of this pronoun, between the plural verbs *maruitis* and *estis*, brings the argument more home to each individual. *G. C.* Such transitions are frequent in the inspired writers. *ED.*—om. 1, 2, 4 L. HV. L. pr. GB. <sup>1</sup> em. (or *transeas* conj.) *G.* cf. xlv. 41. *D.*—*nisscius* F. al. opt.—*ois scias* C. V. 1, 4, 5 L. HF. E. L.—*jus scius* LI.—*transeat* 3 L.—*transeamus* cet. Mss. <sup>m</sup> *sexcenti* (ad being used adverbially for *circa*) GR. pr. R. <sup>n</sup> GA. VI. ed. C. pr. D. R.—*quod* (agreeing with *consilium*) pl. Mss. pr. G. ed. D.—*quoniam* conj. B.

ransomed; and the Latin allies dismissed without ransom, (as after the battle of the Trasimenus, 7; 58;) C. in order to curry favour with the people of Italy. S.

3 The pronoun is redundant, as in iii. 68: cf. FC. on Ter. Eun. pr. 2; nn. on Sall. C. 1; D. *cupio me esse elementem*, Cic. Cat. i, 2. B.

4 'Honourably'; ix, 3; nn. on Sil. ii, 705; iii, 123; iv, 508; CP, Obs. i, 8. R.

5 This phrase occurs, 5; ii, 12; iii, 48; iv, 28; 38; v, 19; cf. G. on xxxvii, 11, 20; D. *fit via vi*, Virg. *Æ.* ii, 494.

6 'Through enemies however dense.' S.

7 'Just as if'; Cic. O. G. O. 4; Off. i,

14; Am. 16: cf. G. on xxxii, 11. D.

8 Cf. xxi, 9, 3. GL.

9 'Which was exposed'; *apertum*, xxv, 16; 38; xxxi, 39; *nudum*; [xxv, 17. ED.] The metaphor is taken from gladiators: *expositus*, xxxii, 21; and *opportunus*, xxiv, 21; are the same. R. *minus multa potent in phlogisophorum vita, que fortuna foriat*, Cic. Off. i, 21.

1 Diei and noctis are in the genitive after *quietem*; and *quod* may refer to *spatium*; 'during what was left of it.' 'during the remainder of it.' C. Others suppose the construction to be 'that he should rest during the remainder of the day and the following



C. Terentius obruentesque ora superjecta<sup>a</sup> humo<sup>o</sup> interclusisse spiritum  
 . . . apparebat. præcipue convertit<sup>10</sup> omnes substratus Numida  
 mortuo superincubanti Romano<sup>11</sup> vivus, naso auribusque  
 laceratis<sup>12</sup>, cum<sup>p</sup>, manibus ad capiendum telum inuti-  
 libus<sup>13</sup>, in rabiem ira versus<sup>4</sup> laniando dentibus hostem  
 exspirasset.

The two Roman camps sur- render to the con- queror: 59. Spoliis ad multum diei lectis<sup>a</sup>, Hannibal ad minora<sup>52</sup>  
 ducit castra oppugnanda, et omnium primum, brachio<sup>1</sup>  
 objecto, flumine<sup>b</sup> eos excludit<sup>2</sup>. ceterum ab omnibus<sup>c</sup>  
 labore, vigiliis, vulneribus etiam fessis maturior ipsius spe  
 deditio est facta. pacti<sup>d</sup> 'ut arma atque equos traderent, in  
 'capita Romana trecentis<sup>e</sup> nummis quadrigatis<sup>5</sup>, in socios  
 'ducentis, in servos centenis, et ut eo pretio persoluto<sup>f</sup> cum  
 'singulis abirent vestimentis,' in castra<sup>4</sup> hostes<sup>5</sup> acceperunt;  
 traditique in custodiam omnes sunt, seorsum<sup>g</sup> cives socii-  
 que. dum ibi tempus teritur, interea cum ex majoribus  
 castris, quibus satis virium aut animi fuit, ad quattuor  
 millia hominum et ducenti equites, alii agmine, alii palati  
 passim per agros, quod haud minus tutum erat, Canusium

<sup>a</sup> one Ms of C. em. G.—*superjecta* sub B.—*injecta* super 5 L.—*subjecta* super cet. Mss.—  
*superinjecta* conj. (but cf. Hor. O. i, 2, 11.) ED. <sup>o</sup> humero *injecta* ad. 1 P. <sup>p</sup> *quod*  
*eum* or *cum eum* conj. R. <sup>q</sup> *versa* 3 L. HF. (cf. Curt. quoted in n, on vi, 33, 4. D.)  
 conj. G. <sup>r</sup> *hæretis* conj. R. <sup>a</sup> 3 P. (xxiii, 27; xxvii, 2; R.) conj. (or *diem* [Cic. At.  
 xiii, 9; cf. iii, 60; xxxv, 4; R.] *lectis*) V.—*delectis* (om. diei) pl. Mss. <sup>b</sup> N. em. G.  
 —*flumine* *objecto* opt. Mss. G.—*fluminis* *objectus* conj. GL.—*flumini* *objecto* conj. (cf. iv, 9.)  
 S.—*fluminis* *objecto* al. Mss. pr. DJ.—*flumine* *adjecto* 3 P. <sup>c</sup> *hominibus* conj. C.  
<sup>d</sup> *pactos* conj. G. adv. (cf. 59; sq.) DU. D. <sup>e</sup> 'Three hundred pieces of silver per  
 head for every Roman' C.—*tracentis* many Mss. but this comes from *triginta* and has its  
 first syllable long. cf. Hor. O. ii, 14, 5. GL. <sup>f</sup> *traderent, et ut pretio p., in capita ... cente-*  
*nis, cum &c.* conj. R. <sup>g</sup> B. HV. conj. G.

10 'Drew the attention of all.' R. cf. xxiv, 4, 11.

11 Cf. xxiii, 15; Sil. vi, 41 sqq; GB. V. Max. iii, 2, 11. R.

12 These words refer to the Numidian; what follows, to the Roman. RS.

13 'Being disabled.' DCE.

1 DJ understands this of a trench drawn from the river; but the Romans were cut off from the water. S. It rather denotes 'a wall or entrenchment branching off from the rest of the works'; xxxi, 26; xxxviii, 5; Hirt. B. H. 5; 24; cf. L. Pol. ii, 2; AI, on V. P. ii, 19, 5; CS, on Pol. p. 180; BU, on Rut. It. i, 535; D. iv, 9; Front. iii, 17, 5; (TN.) Suet. v, 20; G. Hirt. B. A. 30; Prop. iii, 20 (or 21), 24; Virg. AE. iii, 535: *enclon*,

Polyæn. p. 84; Diod. xiii, 107. R.

2 'He shut them out from the river.' xxv, 11; xlv, 15; Hirt. B. A. 61; Cæs. B. G. v, 23; vii, 55; B. C. iii, 78; D. ib. i, 68; 72; G. *intercludere*, i, 27; iii, 70; iv, 39; &c. R.

3 These were silver *denarii*. They were stamped with *quadrigæ* or *bigæ*; and each was worth four sesterces; *nota argenti fuisse bigæ atque quadrigæ, et inde bigati* (xxiii, 15; *argentum bigatum*, xxiii, 23; 37; xxxvi, 39; sq. &c;) *quadrigatique dicti*; Pliny xxxiii, 3 s. 13. cf. A. Gell. vii, 18. GL. *argis puris*, Pol. vi, 58, 5. cf. xxiii, 15, 6. It.

4 'The besieged camp.' DCE.

5 'The Carthaginians.' DCE.

perflugissent, castra ipsa ab sauciis timidisque eadem con- C. Terentius  
 ditione qua altera tradita hosti. praeda ingens parta est; \* \* \*  
 et praeter equos virosque et si quid argenti<sup>6</sup> (quod pluri-  
 mum in phaleris<sup>7</sup> equorum erat: nam ad vescendum facto<sup>8</sup>  
 perexiguo, utique militantes, utebantur) omnis cetera  
 praeda diripienda data est. tum sepeliendi causa conferri  
 in unum corpora suorum jussit. ad octo millia fuisse dicun-  
 tur fortissimorum virorum. consulem quoque Romanum  
 conquisitum sepultumque quidam auctores sunt.

Loss on the  
 Carthagi-  
 nian side;  
 P. iii, 117;  
 S. x, 503 sq.

Eos qui Canusium perfugerant mulier Apula<sup>a</sup> nomine  
 Busa, genere clara ac divitiis, moenibus tantum tectisque V. iv, 8, 2.  
 a Canusinis acceptos, frumento, veste, viatico etiam jovit;  
 pro qua ei munificentia postea, bello perfecto, ab senatu  
 53 honores habiti sunt. ceterum cum ibi tribuni militum  
 quattuor essent, Fabius Maximus de legione prima, cujus  
 pater priore anno dictator fuerat, et de legione secunda  
 L. Publicius Bibulus et P. Cornelius Scipio, et de legione  
 tertia<sup>1</sup> Ap. Claudius Pulcher, qui proxime aedilis fuerat,  
 omnium consensu ad P. Scipionem admodum adolescentem  
 et ad Ap. Claudium summa imperii delata est. quibus con-  
 sultantibus inter paucos de summa rerum nuntiat P. Furius  
 Philus, consularis viri filius, 'nequicquam eos perditam spem  
 ' fovere; desperatam comploratamque<sup>2</sup> rem esse publicam.  
 ' nobiles juvenes quosdam, quorum principem L. Caecilium S. x, 415  
 ' Metellum, mare ac naves spectare, ut deserta Italia ad<sup>3</sup> V. v, 6.  
 ' regem aliquem transfugiant.' quod malum, praeterquam

Conspiracy  
 for deserting  
 Italy.

<sup>a</sup> em. (femina Apuliae ditissima, V. Max.) L.—Paula Mm.—om. conj. GL. and (reading muliercula) S.

6 Understand erat. R.

7 This word is derived from φάλος "a crest," and denotes 'the frontlets and ornaments' of horses' heads and bridles. τὰς προμαστίδας, τοὺς ἀσπίδιονους, τὴν κέρυκτιν, τὴν ἀσπίδα ἐν μίαντες τὸν ἵππον παρὰ Ἡρόδοτον καὶ αὖ τὰς γράβας οὐκ ἀσπίδα. Suid. φάλαξ ἀσπυγυαλίωνος ὁ καὶ τῆς σπυμφαλῆος. καὶ παραγυαλίδος, χαλκὸν δὲ ἱσπανίσμου. Hesych. and Etym. ST. cf. Juv. xi, 103 n. BCE, Sab. p. 363; 457 sq. R.

8 Wrought for the table; C. vescendi causa terra marique omnia exquirere, Sall. C. 13. RS. 'plate:' argenti quod erat, solis fulgebat in armis: ponebant igitur Tusco farrata catino; Juv. xi, 108 sq. ED. Scipio

gave orders at Numantia, ἀγγαγῶν ἱσπανία καὶ ἵππων ἄλλων διανορέας, Polymn. viii, 16; cum [Pescennius] milites quosdam in castris argenteo, expeditionis tempore, bibere vidisset, jussit omne argentum submoveri de castris, addito eo, ut ligneis vasis uterentur; Spart. 10; interdixit [Spartacus] castris suis, ne quis aurum haberet vel argentum: tanto plus animi fuit fugitivis nostris; Pliny xxxiii, 3. L.

1 Yet the third legion was serving under Marcellus; 57. D.

2 The metaphor is taken from the lamentations made over the dead: (see twice in 55, ED.) i, 41; iii, 38; iv, 40; v, 39 sq; ix, 7; xxii, 25; xxv, 26; xxvi, 12; xli, 6; xlii, 647. R.

C. Terentius atrox, super tot clades etiam novum, cum stupore ac miraculo torpidos defixisset<sup>3</sup>, et qui aderant 'consilium<sup>4</sup> advocandum de eo' censerent, negat 'consilii rem esse' Scipio juvenis, fatalis<sup>5</sup> dux hujusce belli: 'audendum atque agendum, non consultandum' ait<sup>6</sup> 'in tanto malo esse. irent secum extemplo armati, qui rem publicam salvam vel lent<sup>7</sup>. nullo<sup>8</sup> verius, quam ubi ea cogitentur, hostium castra esse.' pergit ire sequentibus paucis in hospitium Metelli, et cum concilium ibi juvenum de quibus allatum erat invenisset, stricto super capita consultantium gladio, s. x, 432sq. "ex mei animi sententia<sup>9</sup>" inquit "ut ego rem publicam populi Romani non deseram neque alium civem Romanum deserere patiar. si sciens fallo, tum<sup>4</sup> me, Juppiter optime maxime, domum familiam remque meam pessimo leto<sup>9</sup> afficias<sup>8</sup>. in hæc verba<sup>10</sup>, L. Cæcili, jures postulo, ceterique qui adestis. qui non juraverit, in se hunc

<sup>3</sup> loco ad. 4 L. one Ms (2d) of C.—in loco ad. 3 P. B. HF. R. GA. but cf. *tenere se in privato*, xxiii, 7, 10; (G.) SA, M. iv, 4, "locus." D.—*nusquam* ed. C. from gl. R.—*nulla* conj. B. pr. R. adv. SH. <sup>b</sup> juro ad. ant. Edd. but the ellipsis is more usual. G, Oba. iv, 14. EX. MEI. ANIMI. SENTENTIA. VT. EGO. IIS. INIMICVS. PRO. QVOS. C. CAESARI. GERMANICO. INIMICOS. ESSE. COGNOVERO. Inscr. on a stone, FBR, p. 673, D. <sup>c</sup> om. conj. R. <sup>d</sup> cf. DU, on i, 24. SI. SCIENS. FALLO. FEFELLEROVE. TVM. ME. LIBEROSQVE. MEOS. IVPITER. OPTIMVS. MAXIMVS. AC. DIVVS. AVGVSTVS. CAETERIQVE. OMNES. DI. IMMORTALES. [EXPERT]EM. PATRIA. INCOLVMITATE. FORTVNISQVE. OMNIBVS. FAXINT. Inscr. on brass, FBR, p. 674; SI SCIENS FALLO, TVM ME DIESPITER BONIS EFFICIAT, Fest. "Lapidem." D.—tu 2 L. H. GA. N. cf. i, 24; 32; xxi, 45. GR. <sup>e</sup> afficiat F. C. V. 1, 3, 5 L. H. B. HF. GA. HV. pr. (with *optimus maximus*) D.

3 So paralysed them, that they remained motionless and dumb, with their eyes riveted on the same object or on the ground, like Jason, *ὃ δὲ σίγα πᾶσιν ἄλγος ἔμματα σῆξας, δὲ αὐτὸς ἄφθογγος. ἑμαχάσιον κακίτης* Apoll. iii, 422; cf. Tac. A. iii, 1, 9; Sil. ix, 263. Some think the phrase is borrowed from the brazen styles or needles, with which magicians used to pierce either the waxen images of those whom they wished to render spell-bound, or their names inscribed on tablets: cf. HS, on Ov. Am. iii, 7, 29; E. C. C. i, 29; vi, 40; vii, 10; viii, 7; DU, on Fl. ii, 6, 59. R.

4 *Consilium* denotes 'a deliberative assembly,' *βουλή*, from *consulo*; *concilium* 'an assemblage of listeners,' from *concieo*. The former applies to 'the senate,' xxiii, 2 sq; 22; xxiv, 22; xxvi, 13; or 'a council of war,' 3, 7; or 'the jury and assessors of the judge,' xxix, 20; or 'the council of princes,'

i, 34; xxv, 17; 19; xxxvi, 43; xlii, 50; 57; 62; xliii, 22; xlv, 26; or 'prudence and policy,' ii, 44; xxv, 36; xxxix, 35. The latter applies to 'an assemblage of any people,' xxiv, 37, or 'an assemblage from different states,' xxxix, 48; xlii, 44; or 'a secret congress,' iv, 6; or 'a convention of delegates from several allied states,' xxxiii, 12 sq; xxxiv, 30. G.

5 *Θεσμιμωτος* GB, 'destined by the fates,' v, 19; ix, 33; xxx, 28. R.

6 This is superfluous, as *negat* is equivalent to *non ait*; and it is omitted after *negat*, i, 57; iii, 13; vi, 27: GR. cf. xxxix, 15, 11. D.

7 BR, ii, 213. D.

8 'Heartily and sincerely do I pray, that the gods will so help me, as I &c.' C. cf. xliii, 15. R.

9 'Destruction,' Virg. Æ. v, 960; R. (HY.).

10 Cf. nn, on Hor. E. i, 1, 14.

“gladium strictum esse sciat.” haud secus pavidum quam C. Terentius si victorem Hannibalem cernerent, jurant omnes, custodiendosque semet ipsos Scipioni tradunt.

Eo tempore quo hæc Canusii agebantur, Venusiam ad consulem ad quattuor millia<sup>a</sup> peditum equitumque<sup>b</sup>, qui sparsi fuga per agros fuerant, pervenere. eos omnes Venusini per familias benigne accipiendos curandosque cum divisis<sup>c</sup>, in singulos equites togas<sup>d</sup> et tunicas et quadrigatos nummos quinos vicanos, et pediti<sup>e</sup> denos, et arma, quibus deerant, dederunt. ceteraque publice ac privatim hospitaliter facta, certatumque ne a muliere Canusina populus Venusinus officiis vinceretur. sed gravius onus Buse multitudinem faciebat, et jam ad decem millia hominum erant. Appiusque<sup>f</sup> et Scipio postquam incolumem esse alterum consulem acceperunt, nuntium extemplo mittunt ‘quantæ secum peditum equitumque copię essent,’ sciscitatumque simul ‘utrum Venusiam adduci exercitum an ‘manere juberet Canusii.’ Varro ipse Canusium copias traduxit. et jam aliqua species consularis exercitus erat; mœnibusque se certe, si<sup>g</sup> non armis, ab hoste videbantur defensuri.

Romam ne has quidem reliquias superesse civium sociorumque, sed ‘occisione occisos<sup>h</sup> cum duobus exercitibus<sup>i</sup> consules<sup>j</sup> deletasque omnes copias’ allatum fuerat. nunquam salva urbe tantum pavoris tumultusque intra mœnia Romana fuit. itaque succumbam oneri, neque aggreddiar narrare quæ edissertando<sup>k</sup> minora vero fecero. consule exercituque ad Trasimenum priore anno amisso

<sup>a</sup> et D ad. P. VI?—et ad. F. V. 4, 5 L. B. HV. <sup>b</sup> pedites equitesque 1 P. 3—5 L. GA. F. V. B. HV. P. VI? <sup>c</sup> F. pr. (cf. in equitem ... peditibus xlv, 34; G. on xxxv, 40, 6.) D.—et pediti ... dederunt om. HV.—peditibus cet. Mss. <sup>d</sup> etai 2, 3 P. R. GA. HV. 3—5 L. F. H. C. P. pr. C. but si non with certe occurs, Cic. At. iii, 15; Phœd. v, 5, 45. D. <sup>e</sup> occisos 3 P. B. HV.—occisum G. <sup>f</sup> consulibus conj. G. pr. because occisione occidi applies properly to a multitude. C. D. But consules cum exercitibus is tantamount to consules et exercitus. ED.—duos ad. HV. <sup>g</sup> HV. B. S.—consulem al.—exercitum conj. G.—om pl. Mss.

1 Hence and from xxix, 3; 36; xlv, 16; it appears that the toga was used by the military. They only wore it, however, in the camp or in winter quarters. C. On comparing the above passages, it would seem that ‘the gown’ was not worn by privates in the infantry. MAN.

2 The conjunction que is often annexed redundantly (as by the poets) to the former of two nouns; i, 43; xxii, 44; &c; R. spemque metumque, Virg. Æ. i, 222. Thus et is used in Greek; cf. Her. i. 1, n. 28.

3 Plaut. Cas. v, 2, 36; G. Amph. ii, 1, 52; St. ii, 1, 30. D.

C. Terentius non<sup>4</sup> vulnus super vulnus<sup>4</sup>, sed<sup>1</sup> multiplex clades, cum duobus consulibus duo<sup>1</sup> consulares exercitus amissi nuntiabantur, nec ulla jam castra Romana nec ducem nec militem esse, Hannibalis Apuliam Samnium ac jam prope totam Italiam factam. nulla profecto alia gens tanta mole cladis non obruta esset. compares<sup>4</sup> cladem ad Ægates insulas  
 xxi, 1; 10. Carthaginiensium prælio navali acceptam, qua fracti Sicilia ac Sardinia cessere, hinc vectigales ac stipendiarios fieri se passi sunt? aut pugnam adversam<sup>5</sup> in Africa, cui postea hic ipse Hannibal succubuit? nulla ex parte comparandæ sunt, nisi quod minore animo latæ sunt.

The senate is consulted respecting the guarding of the city. 35. i, 30; C. i, 371; 401.  
 P. Furius Philus et M. Pomponius prætores senatum<sup>56</sup> in curiam Hostiliam vocaverunt, ut de urbis custodia consulerent: neque enim dubitabant<sup>1</sup> deletis exercitibus hostem ad oppugnandam Romam, quod unum opus belli restaret, venturum. cum in malis, sicut ingentibus ita ignotis, ne consilium quidem satis expedirent, obstreperetque clamor lamentantium mulierum, et nondum palam factum<sup>4</sup> vivi mortuique per omnes pene domos promiscue complorarentur, tum Q. Fabius Maximus censuit 'equites expeditos et Appia et Latina via mittendos, qui obvios<sup>6</sup> percunctando<sup>6</sup> (aliquos<sup>4</sup> profecto<sup>6</sup> ex fuga<sup>2</sup> passim dissipatos fore') referant<sup>4</sup> quæ fortuna consulum atque exercituum sit; et si quid dii immortales, miseriti imperii, reliquum Romano nomini fecerint, ubi eæ copiæ sint; quo se

<sup>4</sup> nunc c. G. <sup>1</sup> et c. G. <sup>1</sup> B. HV. pr. C. ed. D.—cum F. 1, 2 L. H. all Mss of C.—om. cet. Mss. ed. G. C. <sup>4</sup> F. RG. pr. C.—comparesset P.—comparem cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—compares et conj. G. D. <sup>4</sup> opt. Mss. viz. 'who were living and who were dead.' C. The participle is frequently put absolutely, without any noun or pronoun expressed: *audito Darii morisse*, Curt. v, 13, 1. RS. cf. G. and D. on i, 41, 6; and xxviii, 21, 5.—*facti al.—qui conj. ad. PZ.* <sup>6</sup> obvius opt. Mss. cf. 7. R.—*obviam euntes* 3 P. al. <sup>6</sup> percunctando F. 3 P. SCH. DJ.—*percunctentur conj. PZ.* <sup>4</sup> si quos conj. PZ. <sup>6</sup> om. GR. pr. C. D. ST.—*profectos* Mss. ed. G. C. D.—*profectos conj. B.* <sup>1</sup> P.—*si forte* B. HV. S. pr. DJ.—*forte* cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>4</sup> ' Might report, or bring back word.' xxii, 7; GR. xxxiii, 45; vii, 32; ix, 16. D.—*reperiant conj. PZ.*

<sup>4</sup> Cf. *hæ clades, super aliam alia &c*: xxv, 22. <sup>5</sup> This was not merely an additional blow, of a like nature with that received at Trasimenus, but a calamity many times worse.<sup>1</sup> P.

<sup>6</sup> 'At Zama.' R. cf. xxx, 29—35.

<sup>1</sup> The more usual construction of *dubito* is with a subjunctive and *quin*, when a negative precedes, but otherwise with *an* or *utrum*. Ne-

pos, however, constantly uses an infinitive; LM, pr. to Nep. TS, Part. 56. Curtius and Tacitus have done the same; GR. and Livy here; and xxviii, 24; xxxvi, 41; and Cicero At. vii, 1. In like manner *haud dubium erat potuisse*, xxxviii, 6. D. If *dubito* is put interrogatively, *quin* follows.

<sup>2</sup> vi, 29; viii, 10; xxviii, 23; xxx, 7; &c. DU'.

'Hannibal post praelium contulerit; quid paret, quid agat C. Terentius acturusque sit. hæc exploranda noscendaque per impigros . . . juvenes esse. illud per patres ipsos agendum, quoniam magistratuum parum sit, ut tumultum ac trepidationem in urbe tollant, matronas publico<sup>5</sup> arceant continerique intra suum quamque limen cogant; comploratus familiarum coerceant; silentium per urbem faciant; nuntios rerum omnium ad prætores deducendos curent; suæ quisque fortunæ domi auctorem<sup>4</sup> exspectent<sup>b</sup>; custodesque præterea ad portas ponant, qui prohibeant quemquam egredi urbem, cogantque homines nullam nisi urbe ac mœnibus salvis salutem sperare. ubi conticuerit tumultus, recte tum in curiam patres revocandos consulendumque de urbis custodia esse.'

1 Cum in hanc sententiam pedibus omnes issent<sup>1</sup>, summotaque foro per<sup>a</sup> magistratus<sup>b</sup> turba<sup>c</sup> patres diversi<sup>2</sup> ad sedandos tumultus discessissent, tum demum litteræ a Terentio consule allatæ sunt, 'L. Æmilium consulem exercitumque cæsum<sup>3</sup>; sese Canusii esse, reliquias tantæ cladis velut ex naufragio colligentem. ad decem<sup>d</sup> millia militum ferme esse incompressorum inordinatorumque. Pœnum<sup>e</sup> sedere ad Cannas, in captivorum pretiis prædaque alia nec victoris animo nec magni ducis more nundinamtem<sup>f</sup>.' tum privatæ quoque per domos clades vulgatæ

<sup>b</sup> exspectet al. pr. C.    <sup>a</sup> om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. D.    <sup>b</sup> magistratibus 1 P. pr. (or magistratus in the nom.) G.    <sup>c</sup> et ad. G.—turba, magistratus et 3 L. pr. D.    <sup>d</sup> quatuordecim conj. (there were 10,000 at Canusium, before Varro came thither with 4,000 more) G. cf. 54. But 10,000 men, not soldiers, are there mentioned; and the words of Manlius (*haberetis hodie xx millia armatorum Canusii*, 60) make against the conjecture, as Varro had 10,000, and 12,200 surrendered in the two camps. *MA.*    <sup>e</sup> em. G.—menum P.—me nunc P. al.—se nunc 1, 2 P. V. GA. al.—se nec 1 L.—se 4 L.—nunc hostem 3 L.—Hannibal nunc 3 P.—sed Hannibalem nunc B. HV.—Hannibalem vero nunc HF.—Hannibalem 2 L.—om. H.    <sup>f</sup> em. G. alluding probably to the line of Ennius, *non cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes*, Cic. Off. i, 12; *DE. παραλιών μάχην*, Æsch. S. Th. 545; with which compare Judges v, 19. *ED.*—nuntiantem pl. and opt. Mss.—morantem 3 P.—metientem al. Mss.

3 ii, 23; v, 55; ix, 7; opposed to *præsto*, ii, 24; 54; xxxii, 16; xxxix, 18. *R.* cf. *ἰδοὺ οἶσιν, καὶ βλέψαντες οἶσιν*, Æsch. Th. 185; *οὐδ' ἂν εἰ ἐν ἐργῶν καὶ μέντοι ἴδω δέμας*, 218; and other parts of the same scene.

4 'Authentic intelligence.' *RS.*

1 It was their practice to take the opinions of the senators, by dividing the house and going over to this or that side according to the vote they wished to give. *C.* From this custom many phrases are derived; i, 32;

v, 9; xxvii, 34; Gell. iii, 18; (*G.*) Cic. Ver. iv, 65; *contra ire*, Tac. A. xiv, 45; in *alteram causam præceps ire*, ii, 27. Those who never gave their opinion by word of mouth were called *pedarii senatores*. *R.*

2 'In different directions;' iii, 60; ix, 37; x, 27; (*D.*) xxv, 19; *diversos, alium alibi*, ix, 2; xxxi, 46; cf. xxvi, 20; xxviii, 46; xlii, 7; x, 33. (*DU. D.*) *R.*

3 Cf. *E.* and *OU.* on Sueton. x, 4. *R.*

C. Terentius sunt; adeoque totam urbem opplevit luctus, ut sacrum

\* \* \* anniversarium Cereris<sup>4</sup> intermissum sit, quia nec lugenti-

The festival of Ceres is suspended. bus id facere est fas, nec ulla in illa tempestate matrona expers luctus fuerat. itaque ne ob eandem causam alia

V. i, 1, 15. quoque sacra publica aut privata desererentur, senatus consulto diebus triginta luctus est finitus<sup>5</sup>. ceterum cum sedato urbis tumultu revocati in curiam patres essent, aliæ insuper ex Sicilia litteræ allatæ sunt ab T. Otacilio proprætore, 'regnum Hieronis classe Punica vastari; cui cum opem 'imploranti ferre vellet, nuntiatum sibi esse aliam classem 'ad Ægates insulas stare paratam instructamque, ut ubi 'se versum ad tuendam Syracusanam oram Pœni sensissent, Lilybæum extemplo provinciamque aliam Romanam 'aggrederentur. itaque classe opus esse, si regem socium 'Siciliamque tueri vellent.'

Litteris consulis proprætorisque<sup>a</sup> lectis<sup>b</sup>, [censuerunt<sup>c</sup>], δ-

'M.<sup>d</sup> Claudium, qui classi ad Ostiam stanti præesset', Ca-

'nusium ad exercitum mittendum; scribendumque consuli

'ut, cum prætori exercitum tradidisset, primo quoque tem-

'pore, quantum per commodum rei publicæ fieri posset,

'Romam veniret.' territi etiam super tantas clades cum

Two vestals accused of incontinency. ii, 42. C. i, 361. ceteris prodigiis, tum quod duæ Vestales eo anno, Opimia atque Floronia, stupri compertæ<sup>1</sup>, et altera sub terra<sup>2</sup>, ut mos est, ad portam Collinam necata fuerat, altera sibimet

<sup>a</sup> prætorisque P. F. B. G. A. 2—5 L.—prætoris quem 1 P. two PE. ME. V. <sup>b</sup> B.—perlectis 3 P. 3, 5 L.—om. 1 P. P. two PE. ME. V. 2, 4 L. G. A. F. <sup>c</sup> B. ed. ST. R. This verb was wanting to complete the sense, GL. or decreverunt C. cf. δόγμα τῆς βουλῆς διέχμενος εἰς Κανόνιον παρῆλθεν, καὶ τοὺς ἐκτὶ συλλελεγμένους παραλαβὼν ἐξήγαγε τὸν ἱερὸν δῶρον, Plut. Mar. 302. S. aliis insuper ex Sicilia litteris allatis ab ... vellent: 'censuerunt' prætorem M. Claudium, &c. conj. G. pr. R. HF inserts the verb after mittendum,—consent 5 L.—om. G. C. D. BK.—prætorum itaque visum (or placitum) conj. R. <sup>d</sup> Marcium P.—Appium pl. Mss.—Apium 1 PE. F. <sup>e</sup> præerat conj. GL. <sup>f</sup> terram al. Mss. cf. viii, 15; defodiatur humo, Ov. F. vi, 458; Suet. i, 49; (CS.) L. ix, 20; (G.) ἰάλασαν εἰς Ἀθήνας, Xen. H. i; τὸν ἱερὸν ἀνέδωκε εἰς Ἀργυρεον, Acts vii, 9; (nn.) DU. Her. v, 77, n. 70; viii, 60, n. 48 and 55; ix, 6, n. 24; St Mark xiii, 9 sq. ED.

<sup>4</sup> Minuitur populo luctus &c. cum in casto Cereris est. Græca sacra festa Cereris ex Græcia translata, quæ ob inventionem Proserpinæ matronæ colebant. quæ sacra dum non essent matronæ quæ facerent, propter cladem Cannensem et frequentiam lugentium, institutum est, ne amplius centum diebus lugeretur; Fest. quid temperatus fabæ alimonia panis, cui rei dedistis nomen "castus!" nonne illius temporis imitatio est, quo se numen Cereris a fruge violentia mæroris abstinuit? Arnob. v, 167;

U. alba decent Cererem: vestes Cerealius albas sumite: nunc nulli velleris usus abest; Ov. F. iv, 619 sq; 389 sq; quia Cereris sacrificium, lugentibus omnibus matronis, intermissum erat, senatus senari luctum xxx diebus iussit; xxxiv, 6; Al. ab Al. vi, 19; RN, A. R. iv, 8; v. 14. D. R.

<sup>5</sup> Πίνδου δὲ καὶ τῶων καὶ χροῖων δευο, κατ' οἰκίαν ἀποδεδωγὲν κελύφος ἰθ' ἡμέρας ἐπακροτα τὸν βουλόμενον, Plut. F. 184. S.

<sup>1</sup> 'Convicted'; vii, 4; xxxii, 1. R.

ipsa<sup>2</sup> mortem consciverat. L. Cantilius scriba pontificis, C. Terentius quos<sup>3</sup> nunc minores pontifices<sup>4</sup> appellant<sup>5</sup>, qui cum Floronia stuprum fecerat, a<sup>6</sup> pontifice maximo eo usque virgis in comitio cæsus erat<sup>6</sup>, ut inter verbera exspiraret. hoc nefas cum inter tot, ut fit, clades in prodigium versum esset, decemviri libros adire jussi sunt. et Q. Fabius Pictor A.H.n. 27. Delphos ad oraculum missus est sciscitatum 'quibus precibus 'supplicis<sup>7</sup>que<sup>8</sup> deos possent placare, et quænam futura finis 'tantis cladibus foret.' interim ex fatalibus libris sacrificia Sacrifice of human victims. aliquot extraordinaria facta; inter quæ Gallus et Galla, Græcus et Græca<sup>7</sup> in foro boario sub terra<sup>8</sup> vivi demissi<sup>9</sup>; sunt in locum saxo conseptum, jam<sup>1</sup> ante<sup>9</sup> hostiis humanis, O. iv. 13; Z. viii. 19. minime Romano sacro, imbutum.

Placatis satis, ut rebantur, deis M. Claudius Marcellus ab Ostia mille et quingentos milites, quos in classem scriptos habebat, Romam, ut urbi præsidio essent, mittit; ipse legione classis (ea tertia<sup>10</sup> legio erat) cum tribunis

<sup>2</sup> quos ... appellant susp. gl. R. <sup>3</sup> With supplications; L. xvii. 50; Plant. Ep. v. 2, 59; Rud. pr. 25; Sall. C. 52, 29; GB. C.O. on S. J. 66, 2; and S. C. 9, 2; D. ad, on Tac. A. iii. 64, 3. cf. xxv. 7, j. ED.—supplices S.—supplicationibusque L. ed. H.—sacrificis<sup>7</sup>que (or piaculis<sup>7</sup>que) conj. DCE. <sup>4</sup> em. G. pr. C.—conseptumuiam P.—c. ubi pl. Mss.—c. ibi al.—c. vii an. conj. PZ.

<sup>2</sup> Had ipsi been used, the sense would have been, that 'she put herself (and not another) to death;' now it is, that 'she (and not another) was the author of her own death.' The difference between *me ipse* and *me ipsum*, and the like, is seen by supplying the words opposed to them; viz. *non alius* and *non alium*. ST. cf. xxiii. 9; RS. G. and D, on ii. 19: D. 60, w.

<sup>3</sup> Of one of those pontiffs, whom. C.

<sup>4</sup> In the age of Cicero and Livy, besides that college of pontiffs, which, after the Ogulnian law, 452 Y. R. up to the time of Sylla, consisted of eight members, and, after Sylla's time, of fifteen, there was also another college of those who were called minor pontiffs: *quum scriba pontificum esset, quos et hodie* [?] *pontifices minores vocant*, Capit. in Op. Macr. 7. The time and occasion of their institution, as well as their number, are unknown. From the words of our author, (and from Macrobius, *præcis temporibus antequam fusti a Cn. Flavio scriba invitis patribus in omnium notitiam proderentur*, [i. e. before 449 Y. R.] *pontifici minori hæc provincia delegabatur, ut novæ linnæ primum observaret adspectum, visaque regi sacrificulo nuntiaret*; S. i. 15.)

it would seem that there was at this time only one; but that the number was subsequently augmented, and they were all called minor pontiffs. When their number was increased is uncertain. Cicero mentions three, Ar. Resp. 6; therefore it must have been at some time between the delivery of that speech and the occurrence which Livy records. NO, C. P. i. 5. DU. cf. SR, Lex. F, C. C. R.

<sup>5</sup> By command of. R.

<sup>6</sup> Suet. xii. 8. R.

<sup>7</sup> This was done because the oracle had promised both the Gauls and the Greeks the possession of the city; and the object of this expiatory sacrifice was to avert the impending destruction upon those people. R. cf. Her. vii. 114; ED. GRO, de Ver. ii. 11. C.

<sup>8</sup> Syntax requires *sub terra* to be taken with *in locum*, though the arrangement of the words is harsh. DU.

<sup>9</sup> It was at the beginning of the last Gallic war, 527 Y. R. D.

<sup>10</sup> From 53, it would seem that the third legion was engaged at Cannæ: if so, Livy appears to have followed different authorities. D.

C. Terentius militum Teanum Sidicinum præmissa, classe tradita P. Furio  
 . . . Philo collegæ, paucos post dies Canusium magnis itineribus

C. ii, 193. contendit<sup>11</sup>. dictator<sup>1</sup> ex auctoritate patrum dictus M. Junius<sup>12</sup>, et Ti. Sempronius<sup>13</sup> magister equitum, delectu edicto juniores<sup>k</sup> ab<sup>1</sup> annis septemdecim et quosdam prætextatos<sup>14</sup> scribunt. quattuor ex his legiones et mille equites effecti. item ad socios Latinumque nomen ad milites ex formula<sup>15</sup> accipiendos mittunt. arma, tela<sup>16</sup>, alia parari jubent; et vetera hostium spolia detrahunt<sup>17</sup> templis porticibusque. et aliam formam novi delectus inopia liberorum capitum ac necessitas dedit: octo millia juvenum validorum ex servitiis, prius sciscitantes singulos 'vellentne<sup>18</sup> militare,' empta publice armaverunt. hic miles magis placuit, cum pretio minore redimendi<sup>19</sup> captivos copia fieret.

8,000 slaves  
armed.

Namque Hannibal secundum tam prosperam ad Cannas<sup>58</sup> pugnam victoris magis quam bellum gerentis intentus curis, cum captivis productis segregatisque<sup>a</sup> socios<sup>b</sup>, sicut ante ad 7; P. iii, 77. Trebiam Trasimenumque lacum, benigne allocutus sine pretio dimisisset, Romanos quoque vocatos, quod nunquam Hannibal's  
address to  
the Roman  
prisoners. alias antea, satis miti sermone alloquitur: 'non interne-  
cinum' sibi esse cum Romanis bellum; de dignitate  
'atque imperio certare. et patres virtuti Romanæ cessasse;

<sup>1</sup> indictator P.—inde dictator conj. C. <sup>k</sup> minores ed. HN. <sup>1</sup> om. HN. G. H.  
<sup>m</sup> ed. AS.—redimi pl. Mss.—redimendorum captivorum conj. SB. cf. 59. ED. <sup>a</sup> segregatos conj. G. <sup>b</sup> 3 L.—sociis pl. Mss.—sociis eos al. <sup>c</sup> ed. HN.—internecivum E.—var. cet. Mss.

<sup>11</sup> He despatched a part of the third legion to Rome; another part he left on board the fleet for Furius; and followed in person the main body, which he sent forward to Teanum, on its route to Canusium. GL.

<sup>12</sup> M. Junius Pera had filled the offices of consul and censor. R.

<sup>13</sup> The same Gracchus that was killed by Hannibal in Lucania. V. Max. v, 1; S. cf. iii, 19; 24. D. He was curule ædile. R.

<sup>14</sup> Juv. i, 78, n. ED. *prætextæ purpure togæ*, xxiv, 7; cf. xxix, 38; (DU.) xxxiv, 7; xlii, 34; nn, on Tac. A. xii, 41. R.

<sup>15</sup> Of this Livy writes in viii, where he is speaking of the treaty made with the Latins. S. It prescribed the quota of troops to be furnished by each Latin state to the Roman people. A similar instance occurs in speaking of the colonies; xxvii, 10. C. cf. 36. Formula denotes the rule or method which is

to be acted upon, xxvi, 24; xxix, 15; xl, 12; iv, 8; xxxix, 26. R.

<sup>16</sup> By *arma* is properly meant all that is used for the protection of the person; by *tela*, all weapons of offence, and not merely those used from a distance, *εἶλας*: cf. i, 43; iii, 50; xxx, 11; xxxvi, 18; xlv, 39; xlii, 52. R.

<sup>17</sup> This was never done except in a case of extreme necessity; V. Max. vii, 6, 1. cf. xxiv, 21, 11. R.

<sup>18</sup> This question was not put to citizens; but they were obliged to answer to their names when cited. C. Hence the enlisted slaves were called *volones*, which term is opposed to *liberi* xxiii, 35; and to *justi milites*, xxiv, 14: R. *volones dicti sunt milites, qui post Cannensem cladem usque ad octo millia, cum essent servi, voluntarie se ad militiam obtulerunt, Fest. S.*

‘et se id anniti ut suæ in vicem simul felicitati et virtuti <sup>Junius dict.</sup>  
cedatur. itaque redimendi se captivis copiam facere. pre- <sup>Sempr. m. h.</sup>  
tium fore in capita equiti quingenos quadrigatos nummos, 23; 52.  
‘trecentos pediti, servo centenos.’ quanquam aliquantum  
adjiciebatur equitibus ad id pretium quod pepigerant  
dedentes se, læti tamen quamcunque condicionem pacis-  
cendi acceperunt. placuit ‘suffragio ipsorum decem deligi  
‘qui Romam ad senatum irent.’ nec pignus aliud fidei quam <sup>They send</sup>  
ut jurarent ‘se redituros’ acceptum. missus cum his Carthalo <sup>delegates to</sup>  
nobilis Carthaginien- <sup>Rome.</sup>  
sis, qui, si forte ad pacem inclinarent, <sup>animos</sup>,  
condiciones ferret. cum egressi castris essent,  
unus<sup>1</sup> ex iis, minime Romani ingenii homo, velut <sup>aliquid</sup> 61; P. vi,  
oblitus, jurisjurandi solvendi<sup>2</sup> causa cum in castra redisset, <sup>58; CO. i,</sup>  
ante noctem comites assequitur. ubi eos Romam venire nun- <sup>13; iii, 32;</sup>  
tium est, Carthaloni obviam lictor missus, qui dictatoris <sup>G. vii, 18.</sup>  
verbis nuntiaret ut ‘ante noctem excederet finibus Roma-  
nis,’ legatis captivorum senatus ab dictatore datus est.  
quorum princeps M. Junius “patres conscripti” inquit, <sup>Their</sup>  
“nemo nostrum” ignorat nulli unquam civitati viliores <sup>speech be-</sup>  
fuisse captivos quam nostræ. ceterum nisi nobis plus <sup>fore the se-</sup>  
justo nostra placet causa<sup>1</sup>, non alii unquam minus negli-  
gendi vobis quam nos in hostium potestatem venerunt.  
“non enim in acie per timorem arma tradidimus, sed cum  
prope ad noctem superstantes cumulis cæsorū corporum  
prælium extraxissemus, in castra recepimus nos; diei  
reliquum ac noctem insequentem, fessi labore ac vulne-  
ribus, vallum sumus tutati; postero die, cum circumsessi  
ab exercitu victore aqua arceremur, nec ulla jam per  
confertos hostes erumpendi spes esset, nec esse nefas  
duceremus quinquaginta millibus hominum ex acie nostra  
trucidatis aliquem ex Cannensi pugna Romanum militem

<sup>1</sup> S.—centum cet. Mss. (besides quingentos B. 2 L. H. GA. and trecentos B.)

<sup>2</sup> quo al. pr. G. as xx talentis pæcti, xxi, 61; DU. xxii, 52; but cf. 59; xxiv, 49, 7. D.

<sup>3</sup> inclinaret F. 2, 3, 5 L. H. <sup>4</sup> animus 5 L.—animi conj. P. cf. iii, 61, 4: but the other

construction (understanding hostes or Romani, P. or delegati; and civium, ED. or Romanorum with animos) is more usual; viii, 21; xxvi, 1; xxix, 33; xl, 5; cf. xxxiv, 66, 11; PZ, on V. M. ii, 2, 1. D.

<sup>5</sup> illut P.—illud F. RG.—ibi N 2d.—illic conj. G. pr. C.

<sup>6</sup> F. one Mss of C. G.—vestrum cet. Mss.

1 Acilius says ‘ten’; Gellius ‘two.’ <sup>πίστω και λαλῶντας ἐν ἑαυτοῖς</sup>, Pol. D.

R. 1 ‘Unless we are misled by partiality, to

2 He had sworn that he would return. C. think more favourably than we ought of our own case.’ R. RS.

C. Terentius "restare, tum demum pacti sumus pretium quo redempti  
 . . . "dimitteremur, arma, in quibus nihil jam auxilii erat,  
 "hosti tradidimus. majores quoque acceperamus se a  
 "Gallis auro redemisse; et patres vestros<sup>b</sup>, asperrimos<sup>2</sup>  
 "illos ad condicionem pacis, legatos<sup>3</sup> tamen captivorum  
 C. ii, 318. "redimendorum gratia Tarentum<sup>4</sup> misisse. atqui<sup>c</sup> et<sup>d</sup> ad<sup>e</sup>  
 C. ii, 350; "Alliam<sup>f</sup> cum Gallis et ad Heracleam<sup>g</sup> cum Pyrrho,  
 PP. 392— "395; F. i, "utraque non tam clade infamis quam pavore ac fuga  
 18, 7; L. "pugna fuit<sup>h</sup>. Cannenses campos acervi Romanorum  
 xxv, 6. "corporum tegunt; nec supersumus pugnae nisi in quibus  
 "trucidandis<sup>7</sup> et ferrum et vires hostem defecerunt. sunt  
 "etiam de nostris quidam, qui ne in acie<sup>8</sup> quidem refuge-  
 "runt, sed praesidio castris relictis, cum castra traderentur,  
 "in potestatem hostium venerunt. haud equidem ullius  
 "civis et commilitonis fortunae aut condicioni invideo<sup>9</sup>,  
 "nec premendo alium me extulisse velim: ne illi quidem,  
 "nisi pernicitatis pedum et cursus aliquod praemium est,  
 "qui plerique inermes ex acie fugientes non prius quam  
 "Venusiae aut Canusii constiterunt, se nobis merito prae-  
 "tulerint, gloriatique sint in se plus quam in nobis prae-  
 "sidii rei publicae esse. sed<sup>h</sup> illis et<sup>i</sup> bonis et<sup>j</sup> fortibus  
 "militibus<sup>k</sup> utemini, et nobis etiam<sup>l</sup> promptioribus pro  
 "patria, quod beneficio vestro redempti atque in patriam  
 "restituti fuerimus. delectum ex omni aetate et fortuna  
 57. "habetis; octo millia servorum audio armari. non<sup>m</sup> minor

<sup>b</sup> P. PE. ME. three P. V. F. G.—*nostros* al. pr. C. but Junius probably had not been elected senator; and he is here speaking of those who were senators in the Pyrrhic war. D. <sup>c</sup> *atque* F. HF. R. <sup>d</sup> om. F. HF. R. 4 L. <sup>e</sup> em. G.—om. P. F.—*in* cet. Mss. <sup>f</sup> em. G.—*atiam* P.—*Italiam* F. HF. R. 4 L.—*Italia* pl. Mss. <sup>g</sup> 'When drawn up in battle array.' RS.—*ex acie* (see below) or *in castra* (see next chapter) conj. P. <sup>h</sup> *et* conj. ad. C. B. <sup>i</sup> *ut* pl. Mss.—*ejus* 1 P.—om. C.—*et nobis* conj. B. <sup>j</sup> *ac* pl. Mss. pr. G. C. B.—*ac fortunis* ac 1 P. <sup>k</sup> *viris militibusque* 1 P. 2—5 L. H. B. HF. GA. HV. <sup>l</sup> *et nobis jam* 2—5 L. H. B. HF. GA. HV.—*nobis etiam* conj. B. <sup>m</sup> *nec multo* conj. (because the prisoners of war were 7000) PZ. but it was natural for Junius to exaggerate their number. D.—*vix* conj. R.

2 'Most unbending and unaccommodating.' R.

3 'C. Fabricius and others.' R.

4 'To Pyrrhus, who had been summoned across the Adriatic to the aid of the Tarentines.' C.

5 Where the defeat of the consul P. Valerius Laevinus was owing chiefly to the horses of the Roman cavalry taking fright at the elephants; C. as the Lydian horses were

frightened by the camels, Her. i, 80.

6 This is the assumption of the argument, whereby he proves, that captives were sometimes ransomed, even where the calamity was owing more to their own timidity than to the valour of the enemy. G.

7 'Nor are there any survivors of the battle but ourselves, for whose slaughter, &c.' R.

8 Virg. E. i, 7.

“ numerus noster est, nec majore pretio redimi possumus <sup>Junius dict.</sup>  
 “ quam hi emuntur. nam<sup>9</sup> si conferam nos cum illis, <sup>Sempr. m. h.</sup>  
 “ injuriam nomini Romano faciam. illud etiam in tali  
 “ consilio animadvertendum vobis censeam, patres con-  
 “ scripti, (si tamen<sup>a</sup> duriores esse velitis, quod nullo nostro  
 “ merito faciatis<sup>b</sup>;) cui nos hosti relicturi sitis. Pyrrho  
 “ videlicet, qui nos<sup>c</sup> hospitum numero habuit captivos, an  
 “ barbaro ac Poeno, qui utrum avarior an crudelior sit,  
 “ vix existimari<sup>10</sup> potest. si videatis catenas squalorem  
 “ deformitatem civium vestrorum, non minus profecto vos  
 “ ea species moveat quam si ex altera parte cernatis stratas  
 “ Cannensibus campis legiones vestras. intueri potestis sol-  
 “ litudinem et lacrimas in vestibulo curiae stantium cog-  
 “ natorum nostrorum expectantiumque responsum vestrum.  
 “ cum ii pro nobis proque iis qui absunt ita suspensi<sup>11</sup> ac  
 “ solliciti sint, quem censetis animum ipsorum esse quo-  
 “ rum in discrimine vita libertasque est? si, me dius  
 “ fidius<sup>12</sup>, ipse in nos mitis Hannibal contra naturam suam  
 “ esse velit, nihil tamen nobis vita opus esse censeamus,  
 “ cum indigni ut a vobis redimeremur visi simus<sup>d</sup>. rediere  
 “ Romam quondam remissi a Pyrrho sine pretio capti:  
 “ sed rediere cum legatis, primoribus civitatis, ad redimen-  
 “ dos sese missis. redeam ego in patriam trecentis nummis  
 “ non aestimatus civis<sup>13</sup>? suum quisque habet animum,  
 “ patres conscripti. scio in discrimine esse vitam corpusque  
 “ meum<sup>14</sup>. magis me famæ periculum movet, ne a vobis

<sup>a</sup> GE.—tam pl. Mss.—jam conj. V.—om. S.      <sup>b</sup> faciatis conj. PZ.      <sup>c</sup> for nostros  
 i. e. ‘us Romana.’ DU.—vos P. F. GA. HV.—suos conj. C.—om. conj. B.      <sup>d</sup> em. M.  
 pr. G.—sumus Mss. it is no assertion, however, but merely an hypothesis. C.

9 Before this sentence a clause may be supplied, to the following effect: ‘But I will say nothing more respecting our superiority over the slaves, for &c.’ RS.

10 ‘To be determined or decided.’ 30; xxiii, 1; cf. iv, 15; 20; 41; xxiii, 47; xxxiv, 2; (D.) pr. n. 12. nn, on Tac. A. xv, 21, 1; and Soet. iv, 60. R.

11 ‘Doubtful and anxious: metu suspensa, ii, 32; xxxiv, 62; inter spem metumque suspensas animi, viii, 13; suspensi de statu alterius, ix, 43; cf. xxxiv, 27; suspendere rem, xxxix, 29: so animis spe metuque pendentibus, vii, 10; sollicitis ac pendentibus animi, vii,

39; cf. iii, 26; vi, 15. R.

12 That is, *ita me deus* (or *Διὸς*) *filius juvet or amet*; the same as *me Hercules! me Castor!* &c. ii, 31; Fest. This son of Jupiter was called *Sancus* (i. e. *sacretus*) by the Sabines, or *Semo* (i. e. *semihomo*), or *Hercules*; cf. Ov. F. vi, 213. According to others it means *deus fidei*, and the Greek is *Διὸς Πίστεως*. cf. CR, i, 427. F. R. ED.

13 ‘Should I (or indeed any one of us) wish to return to a country where a citizen is not valued at even such a paltry sum?’ DCE.

14 Und. sed or verum. R.

C. Terentius "damnati ac repulsi abeamus. neque enim vos pretio  
 . . . "pepercisse homines credent."

Ubi is finem fecit, extemplo ab ea turba quæ in comitio<sup>60</sup>  
 erat clamor flebilis est sublatus, manusque ad curiam ten-  
 debant orantes ut 'sibi liberos fratres cognatos redderent.'  
 feminas quoque metus ac necessitas<sup>1</sup> in foro turbæ huic  
 virorum immiscuerat. senatus summotis arbitris<sup>2</sup> consuli  
 coeptus. ibi cum sententiis variaretur, et alii 'redimendos  
 'de publico<sup>3</sup>,' alii 'nullam publice impensam faciendam,  
 'nec prohibendos ex privato redimi; si quibus argentum  
 'in præsentiâ deesset, dandam ex ærario pecuniam mu-  
 'tuam, prædibusque ac prædiis<sup>4</sup> cavendum populo<sup>5</sup> cen-  
 serent; tum T. Manlius Torquatus, priscæ<sup>6</sup> ac nimis  
 duræ, ut plerisque videbatur, severitatis, interrogatus sen-  
 tentiam ita locutus fertur: "si tantummodo<sup>7</sup> postulâssent  
 "legati pro iis qui in hostium potestate sunt, ut redime-  
 "rentur, sine ullius insectatione eorum<sup>8</sup> brevi sententiam  
 "peregissem<sup>9</sup>. quid enim aliud quam admonendi essetis<sup>9</sup>  
 "ut morem traditum a patribus necessario ad rem mili-

Manlius op-  
 poses the  
 ransoming  
 them.

\* om. conj. because either this or ullius is redundant. C.

1 Either 'the extreme urgency of the case,' or 'the claims or relationship.' DCE. *non pueros imprudentia, non senes debilitas, non mulieres ævus imbecillitas domi tenet*, Just. v, 7. GB.

2 'All witnesses of their proceedings;' vi, 33; i, 21; 41; ii, 4; xxv, 30; xxvii, 28, 3; xxxix, 11; R. iii, 36; xxv, 18.

3 Und. ærario: thus in *publicum sumere* ii, 9; *recuperare* xlii, 19; *emere* xxxix, 44; xliv, 16; *redimere* xxvi, 27, 7; *redigere* ii, 42; iv, 10; 15; *referre* Nep. xiii, 1; *cogere* Var. L. L. 4; *dare* Cato; opposed here to *ex privato*, and synonymous with *ex ærario*: thus *vendere in privatum* xl, 51; *conferre ex privato* xxxiv, 34; *nihil in publicum relatum, omne in privatum versum* xxxviii, 59. R.

4 *Vades* applies to 'bail in capital and public offences;' *prædes* to 'security in civil causes and pecuniary matters.' E, C. C. R. 'By bonds and on the security of their landed property,' or 'by mortgage on their estates.' C. *ubi illa consuetudo in bonis, prædibus prædiisque, vendendis, and prædibus et prædiis populo cautum est*, Cic. Ver. i, 54. (nn.) D.

5 'That security should be given to the public for the repayment of such sums as

should be advanced from the treasury;' C. vii, 21. R.

6 'Such as was wont to be in olden time.' R. *et lias ærephor nal æghor iðor*, Arist. V. 877; *gensque viram truncis et duro robore nata*, Virg. Æ. viii, 315; Hes. O. et D. 142 sqq.

7 'Simply.' RS.

8 'Pronounced, declared, stated,' iii, 40; ix, 8; xxxix, 15; xliii, 1; *peragere auspicia*, i, 18; *laudes*, vii, 37; *carmen*, xxxix, 15; *indicium*, vi, 16; *subulam*, iii, 44; and absolutely, i, 32; xxxiv, 31. R.

9 'You would only have to be admonished,' ED. i. e. 'I should only have to admonish you;' *quid aliud quam admonemus*, iv, 3; xl, 15; and *quid* interrogatively is equivalent to *nihil* in a declaratory sentence, which is more frequent; ii, 29; 32; 49; 63; iv, 26; ix, 17; xxiii, 3; xxiv, 36; xxvii, 18; xxxiv, 46; xxxv, 49; xxxvii, 21; xl, 15; 50; *nec quidquam aliud quam*, xxxi, 24; (G.) *nihil præterquam*, iii, 26. The ellipsis is sometimes completed, as *quid aliud faciunt (or agunt) quam quod dicitur*; iv, 26; vii, 17; xxvi, 2; xxxiv, 2; xli, 23; cf. ii, 43; vi, 41; nn, on Tac. A. iv, 34, 6; R. xxvi, 20, 3.

"tarem exemplo servaretis? nunc autem cum prope <sup>Junius dict.</sup>  
 "gloriatī sint quod se hostibus dederint, praeferrique <sup>10 Sempr. m. h.</sup>  
 "non captis modo in acie ab hostibus, sed etiam iis qui  
 "Venusiam Canusiumque pervenerunt, atque ipsi C.  
 "Terentio consuli, æquum censuerint, nihil vos eorum,  
 "patres conscripti, quæ illic acta sunt, ignorare patiar.  
 "atque utinam hæc quæ apud vos acturus sum, Canusii  
 "apud ipsum exercitum agerem, optimum testem ignaviæ  
 "cujusque et virtutis; aut unus hic saltem adesset P.  
 "Sempronius, quem si isti ducem secuti essent, milites 50.  
 "hodie in castris Romanis<sup>b</sup>, non captivi in hostium po-  
 "testate essent. sed<sup>c</sup> cum fessis pugnando hostibus, tum  
 "victoria lætis et ipsis<sup>11</sup> plerisque regressis in castra sua,  
 "noctem ad erumpendum liberam habuissent, et septem  
 "armatorum hominum<sup>d</sup> millia<sup>e</sup> perrumpere<sup>f</sup> etiam<sup>g</sup> con-  
 "fertos hostes potuissent<sup>h</sup>, neque per se ipsi<sup>11</sup> id facere  
 "conati sunt neque alium sequi voluerunt. nocte prope  
 "tota P. Sempronius Tuditanus non destitit monere ad-  
 "hortari eos, dum paucitas hostium circa castra, dum  
 "quies ac silentium esset, dum nox inceptum tegeret,  
 "se ducem sequerentur: ante lucem pervenire<sup>i</sup> in tata  
 "loca, in sociorum urbes posse. sicut avorum memoria vii, 34 sq.  
 "P. Decius tribunus militum in Samnio, sicut nobis  
 "adolescentibus priore Punico bello Calpurnius Flamma <sup>xvii, ep.</sup>  
 "trecentis voluntariis, cum ad tumultum eos capiendum <sup>F. ii, 2;</sup>  
 "situm inter medios hostes duceret, dixit *moriāmur, milites*, <sup>Pl. xxii, 6;</sup>  
 "*et morte nostra eripiamus ex obsidione circumventas legiones*: <sup>Z. viii, 13;</sup>  
 "si hoc P. Sempronius diceret, nec<sup>j</sup> viros quidem nec<sup>k</sup> <sup>G. iii, 7.</sup>  
 "Romanos vos duceret, si nemo tantæ virtutis exstitisset  
 "comes. viam non ad gloriam magis quam ad salutem

<sup>b</sup> *Romani* conj. (*Priami vos filia regis, non captivæ, rogo*, Ov. M. xiii, 470.) GR. pr. C. but the antithesis is between *milites*; *captivi*; *Romanis*, *hostium*; *castris*, *potestate*. D. <sup>c</sup> em. G.—et Mss. <sup>d</sup> conj. om. G. <sup>e</sup> om. pl. Mss. <sup>f</sup> em. G.—*erumpere* F. V. 1, 2, 4 L. H. GA. al. C.—om. al. <sup>g</sup> *inter ad. three* P. V. 1, 2, 4 L. H. GA. al. C. <sup>h</sup> *possent* pl. Mss. <sup>i</sup> *perveniri* conj. G. cf. xxv, 14; xlii, 15. D. <sup>j</sup> *ne* l L. pr. G. B. <sup>k</sup> *ne* dum conj. G.

10 *Se* is often omitted before the infinitive; cf. iv, 57; xxiii, 3; xxiv, 13; (D.) G. on xxvi, 39; xxx, 22; and xl, 42; R. because pronouns, when subjects, are easily supplied.

11 'Of their own accord,' without compulsion.' RS. *per se* has this meaning, ii, 42; vi, 18; 23; xxxv, 26; xxxviii, 26; xxxix, 12; 61. R.

C. Terentius "ferentem demonstrat; reduces<sup>1</sup> in patriam ad parentes,  
 \* \* \* "ad conjuges ac liberos facit. ut servemini, deest vobis  
 "animus? quid, si moriendum pro patria esset, faceretis?  
 49. "quingenta millia civium sociorumque circa vos eo ipso  
 "die cæsa jacent. si tot exempla virtutis non movent, nihil  
 "unquam movebit; si tanta clades vilem vitam non fecit,  
 "nulla faciet. liberi atque incolumes desiderate patriam:  
 "immo desiderate, dum patria est, dum<sup>2</sup> cives ejus estis.  
 "sero nunc desideratis, deminuti capite<sup>13</sup>, abalienati jure  
 "civium, servi Carthaginiensium facti. pretio redituri estis  
 "eo unde ignavia ac nequitia abistis? P. Sempronium  
 "civem vestrum non audistis arma capere ac sequi se  
 "jubentem; Hannibalem post paullo<sup>15</sup> audistis castra  
 "prodi et arma tradi jubentem. quam ego ignaviam  
 "istorum<sup>14</sup> accuso, cum scelus possim accusare? non  
 "enim modo sequi recusarunt bene monentem, sed ob-  
 "sistere ac retinere conati sunt, ni strictis gladiis viri  
 "fortissimi inertes summovissent<sup>15</sup>. prius, inquam, P.  
 "Sempronio per civium agmen quam per hostium fuit  
 "erumpendum. hos cives patria desideret? quorum si  
 "ceteri similes fuissent, neminem hodie ex iis qui ad  
 "Cannas pugnaverunt civem haberet. ex millibus septem  
 "armatorum<sup>16</sup> sexcenti exstiterunt qui erumpere auderent,  
 "qui in patriam liberi atque armati redirent: neque iis  
 HO. iii, 16, "quadraginta<sup>17</sup> millia hostium obstitere. quam tutum iter  
 7. "duarum prope legionum agmini futurum censetis fuisse?

<sup>1</sup> em. L.—demonstraret duces LI. 2 P. F. C. V. 1, 2—4 L. H.—demonstraret duces  
 1 P.—demonstraret ducem se 3 P. GA.—demonstrando ducem se HF. B. HV.   <sup>2</sup> cum ed.  
 GR. CL.   <sup>3</sup> tria millia conj. ad. SB. but cf. 50. D.   <sup>4</sup> em. SB.—13 three P. 1 L.—  
 vita B.—sexcenta F. C. R. GA. L. N. D. V. 3 L.—sexcentis 2, 4, 5 L. HF. HV. F 2d.  
 H. V 2d.

12 This phrase is explained by what follows. S. This forfeiture was threefold in its degree; Justin. Inst. i, 16; (1) the greatest, as here, of liberty and citizenship; (thus *Regulus* is called *capitis minor*, Hor. O. iii, 5, 42:) C. (2) the lesser, of the rights of citizenship; which was suffered by those who were transported; (3) the least, of the rights and privileges of family and kindred; to which those were liable who were adopted or married into another family. R. ἀπὸ τῆς πατρὸς καὶ συγγενείας, Eph. ii, 12. B.

13 This is the favourite arrangement of

these particles; Sall. J. 106; (adv. GT.) 56; (CO.) 71; Cæs. B. G. vii, 60; B. C. i, 20; Quint. I. O. ii, 5; (BU.) L. v, 55; xxxiii, 28; xxxii, 25; cf. GI, obs. "post paullo;" GR, on xxviii, 24, 13: thus we have post aliquanto, ii, 31; ante annis octo, xl, 52; ante multo, Cic. Sen. 2; &c. G. D. post paucis diebus, xxxii, 5; xl, 47; 57; asperius paullo, xxxix, 1. R. cf. xxvii, 23, h; HA, i, p. 21 sq.

14 Und. quare or cur. R.

15 Nothing is said of this in the narrative. PZ.

"haberetis hodie" viginti millia armatorum Cannusi, fortia, <sup>Junius dicit</sup> <sup>Sequitur m. h.</sup> fidelia, patres conscripti. nunc autem quemadmodum hi  
 "boni fidelesque" (nam fortes ne ipsi quidem dixerint) 56.  
 "cives esse possunt? nisi quis credere potest fuisse" 17, ut 18  
 "erumpentibus, quin erumperent, obsistere conati sunt;  
 "aut non invidere eos cum incolumitati tum gloriæ illo-  
 "rum per virtutem partæ, cum sibi timorem ignaviamque  
 "servitutis ignominiosæ causam esse sciant" 19. maluerunt  
 "in tentoriis latentes simul lucem atque hostem expec-  
 "tare, cum silentio noctis erumpendi occasio esset. at  
 "enim" ad erumpendum e castris defuit animus; ad  
 "tutanda fortiter castra animum habuerunt. dies noctes-  
 "que aliquot obsessi vallum armis, se ipsi tutati vallo  
 "sunt; tandem ultima ausi passique, cum omnia subsidia  
 "vitæ abessent affectisque fame viribus arma jam sus-  
 "tinere nequirent, necessitatibus magis humanis quam  
 "armis victi sunt. orto sole hostis ad vallum accessit";  
 "ante secundam horam, nullam fortunam certaminis ex-  
 "perti, tradiderunt arma ac se ipsos. hæc vobis ipsorum  
 "per biduum militia fuit. cum in acie stare ac pugnare  
 "decuerat" 20, tum in castra refugerunt; cum pro vallo  
 "pugnandum erat, castra tradiderunt, neque in acie neque  
 "in castris utiles. vos redimam? cum erumpere castris  
 "oportet, cunctamini ac manetis; cum manere, castra

<sup>p</sup> *prope* conj. ad. PZ.      <sup>a</sup> *fortium, fidelium, conj.* (or *fortes, fideles*.) G. ed. ST. R.—  
*fortium fideliumque* 3 L.—*fortium et fidelium* 4 L.      <sup>t</sup> *ne* conj. ad. B.      <sup>i</sup> i. e. *que minus*.  
 SCH.—*qui* 1 P. H.—*ne* 3 P. 3 L.—*quin ne* 2 L.—*qui nec* F.—*qui ne* 5 L.—*at qui erum-*  
*pentibus, ne* conj. SCH.      <sup>t</sup> *at* conj. L.      <sup>u</sup> *om. pl. Mss. at enim* very often indicates an  
 objection, which we ourselves start and then refute. RS.      <sup>v</sup> *em. cf. vi, 2; x, 45; xxviii,*  
 2; xxxiii, 17; xxxviii, 22; 8. xii, 165. G.—*ballum arma* P.—*arma* (only) F. C. V.  
 2, 4, 5 L. H. GA.—*armis* B. BR.—*om. HV.*      <sup>v</sup> BR. 5 L. B. which accords better  
 with the distinction made in 57, 2. RS.—*ipso* B 2d.      <sup>x</sup> P. cf. Cic. Or. i, 11; for Balb.  
 4; Leg. i, 2.—*decuerat* or *desunt* pl. Mss.—*desint* HV.      <sup>y</sup> *ab hostibus* Mss. of SCH. 1 P?  
 F. C. 1, 3, 4 L. V.      <sup>z</sup> *accessum* Mss. of SCH.      <sup>a</sup> *ad* HV. as twice in this  
 chapter. D.

16 Cf. BR, viii, 240. D.

17 'That they were brave and good and faithful.' G.

18 'When,' G. 'after that.' C.

19 'That they would not grudge each of the others the safety and even glory acquired by his valour, when they must be aware that for their own ignominious slavery they have to thank their own cowardice and indolence.' This envy would prevent their acting the part

of upright citizens towards those whose fair fame would be a standing rebuke to their own infamy. G.

20 Whenever the opposition, by a clause commencing with *at* *non*, does not allow of the repetition of the same verb, but requires another to be supplied; the preceding verb is to be put in the indicative: *decuerat* . . . *at non factum est*:—*decuerat* . . . *at non desuit*. RS.

C. Terentius "tutari armis necesse est, et castra et arma et vos ipsos  
 • • • "traditis hosti. ego non magis istos redimendos, patres  
 "conscripti, censeo, quam illos dedendos Hannibali qui  
 "per medios hostes e castris eruperunt ac per summam  
 "virtutem se patriæ restituerunt."

The senate adopts his opinion. Postquam Manlius dixit, quanquam patrum quoque ple- 61  
 rosque captivi cognatione attingebant, præter exemplum  
 civitatis minime in captivos jam inde antiquitus indul-

gentis, pecuniæ quoque summa homines movit, quia nec  
 ærarium exhaurire magna jam summa erogata in servos ad  
 militiam emendos armandosque, nec Hannibalem maxime  
 hujusce rei, ut fama erat, egentem locupletari volebant.  
 cum triste responsum, 'non redimi captivos,' redditum  
 esset, novusque super veterem luctus tot jactura civium  
 adjectus esset, cum magnis fletibus questibusque legatos ad  
 Fraudulent interpretation of an oath. 58. portam prosecuti sunt. unus ex iis domum abiit, quod  
 fallaci reditu in castra jurejurando se exsolvisset<sup>1</sup>. quod  
 ubi innotuit relatumque ad senatum est, omnes censuerunt  
 'comprehendendum et custodibus publice datis deducen-  
 'dum ad Hannibalem esse.'

xxiv, 18;  
 V. ii, 9, 8.

Est et alia de captivis fama, decem primos venisse. de eis  
 cum dubitatum in senatu esset,mitterentur in urbem nec  
 ne, ita admissos esse ne tamen iis senatus daretur<sup>2</sup>. moranti-  
 bus deinde longius omnium spe, alios tres insuper legatos  
 venisse, L. Scribonium et C. Calpurnium et L. Manlium.

xxxiii, 21.

tum demum ab cognato Scribonii tribuno plebis de redi-  
 mendis captivis relatum esse, nec censuisse redimendos sena-  
 tum<sup>3</sup>; et novos legatos tres ad Hannibalem revertisse, decem  
 veteres remansisse, quod per causam recognoscendi nomina  
 captivorum ad Hannibalem ex itinere regressi religione sese  
 exsolvisent. de iis dedendis magna contentione actum in  
 senatu esse, victosque paucis sententiis qui dedendos cen-

<sup>1</sup> *Callidi exsolvendi jurejurandi inter-  
 pretes*, xxiv, 18; *exsolvere se religionem* occurs  
 below, and elsewhere in Livy, *D.* as v, 25;  
*ED.* *solvi* or *exsolvi religionem* (or *religionem*  
 ii, 32,) 'to liberate one's self from that duty,  
 to which one was bound by religion,' 'to  
 discharge one's religious obligations:' *G.* on  
 vii, 3. cf. viii, 9; ix, 8; (where the contrary  
 metaphor is used, *obligare* and *obstringere*  
*religionem*, as ix, 11; xxxix, 37;) xxiv, 18;

xxi, 62, r. *R. solvere voti fidem*, *Ov. F. i.* 642;  
 and *fidem*, *Ter. A.* iv, 1, 19; are contrary.

<sup>2</sup> 'They were indeed admitted, but a  
 meeting of the senate was not granted them.'  
*E. ita* has often this force; i, 17; *B.* iv, 7;  
 xxxi, 31; xxxiii, 47. *R.*

<sup>3</sup> Most of the prisoners of war Hannibal,  
 after this, put to the sword; some of the  
 principal captives he sent over to Carthage;  
*Eut.* iii, 11; *Zon. R.*

suerint. ceterum proximis censoribus adeo omnibus notis *Junius dict.*  
ignominiasque confectos<sup>a</sup> esse, ut quidam eorum mortem sibi *Semper. m. h.*  
ipsi consciverint, ceteri non foro solum omni deinde vita,  
sed prope luce ac publico caruerint. mirari magis<sup>4</sup> adeo dis-  
crepare inter auctores, quam quid veri sit discernere<sup>b</sup> queas.

Quanto autem<sup>c</sup> major ea clades superioribus cladibus *Revolt of*  
fuerit, vel fides<sup>d</sup> indicat<sup>e</sup> sociorum<sup>f</sup> quæ<sup>g</sup> ad eam<sup>h</sup> diem<sup>i</sup> *allian.*  
firma steterat, tum<sup>j</sup> labare<sup>k</sup> cœpit<sup>l</sup>, nulla profecto alia de  
re quam quod desperaverant<sup>m</sup> de imperio. defecere<sup>n</sup> autem  
ad Pœnos hi populi, Atellani, Calatini, Hirpini, Apulorum C. ñ, 208;  
pars<sup>o</sup>, Samnites præter Pentros<sup>p</sup>, Bruttii omnes, Lucani, 267; 229;  
præter hos Surrentini<sup>q</sup> et Græcorum omnis ferme ora<sup>r</sup>, 183; 330;  
Tarentini, Metapontini, Crotonienses, Locrique, et Cisalpini 404; i, 40;  
omnes Galli. nec tamen hæ clades defectionesque sociorum P. ñ, 118.  
moverunt ut pacis unquam mentio apud Romanos fieret, *Yet no men-*  
neque ante consulis Romam<sup>s</sup> adventum, nec postquam is *tion is made*  
of peace.

<sup>a</sup> affectos S. cf. Gell. vii, 18. S.—confixos would be countenanced by Cic. Phil. xii, 7. D.  
<sup>b</sup> decurrere conj. G. <sup>c</sup> em. SB.—ante Mas. <sup>d</sup> em. SM. This passage is very corrupt  
in the Mas.—ea res three P. ME. V. F.—de ea res P. 1 PE.—et ea res conj. G 1st.—  
declaret fides conj. G. <sup>e</sup> em. SM.—om. conj. G.—indiciorum P. 1 PE.—inditionum F.—  
indicionumque ME. 1, 2 P. V.—indicium, quod fides conj. G 1st.—indicio fuerit 3 P.—  
indicio est quod fides conj. ED. <sup>f</sup> em. SM. G.—om. 1, 2 P. P. 1 PE. <sup>g</sup> P. 1 PE.  
F.—om. ME. 1, 2 P. V. <sup>h</sup> conj. G 1st.—ad eum conj. SM.—eandem 1, 2 P. P. ME. V.  
F.—eam ad conj. G. <sup>i</sup> P. 1 PE.—die 1, 2 P. ME. V. F. <sup>j</sup> P. 1 PE. F.—eam  
1, 2 P. ME. V. <sup>k</sup> cf. xxxii, 30; GB. ii, 39; Tac. H. i, 26; labare is properly 'to give  
way,' 'to threaten to fall,' 'almost, but not quite labi.' G. xxxvi, 9; xl, 54; D. xlii, 50.  
R.—labore ME. 1, 2 P. V.—laborare P. F. 1 PE. and pl. Mas. <sup>l</sup> desperat 1, 2 P.  
<sup>m</sup> F 2d.—esperaverant F. P.—desperaverunt G 2d. <sup>n</sup> pl. Mas. cf. ix, 31; S. Dion.  
H. exc. p. 533. R.—Prantos 2 P.—Petros 3 P.—paucos 4 L.—Pœnos ant. Edd.—Petellinos  
al. but then (see note 5) the comma should be after Samnites, S. pr. R. <sup>o</sup> Surrentini 5 L.  
—Sallentini conj. (for the others should have been named next to the Calatini, cf. Camill.  
Peregr. de Capua, diss. ii, 25, p. 245.) G. C. R. <sup>p</sup> opt. Mas.—Romani al.

<sup>4</sup> Miror magis, Virg. E. i, 11.

<sup>5</sup> Not all at once, but some immediately, others after the lapse of a year, as the Crotonians and Locrians, (xxiii, 30; xxiv, 1—3;) the Tarentines two years afterwards, (xxiv, 13;) Metapontus and Thurium in the fourth year, (xxv, 15;) and not all the Bruttii; for the Petelians and Rhegians are excepted, xxiii, 20; 30. All these particulars are here mixed up at random. GL. Yet the words *παράχρημα* and *αὐθις* are used by Pol. S. The passages wherein Livy refers to the revolt of the Bruttii are these: here, 534 Y. R. xxiii, 30, the same year; xxiv, 1—3, 535 Y. R. and xxv, 1, 537 Y. R. To reconcile all these accounts, we must suppose (1) prior annus in the last passage to be 535, and that the Bruttii returned to their allegiance in 536, though

this is not mentioned till 537: and (2) that the fact of the revolt is mentioned three times: first, very briefly; secondly, more at length, and not in its proper year; and thirdly, more diffusely and in the proper year, 535. S. From this place and xxiii, 20; 30; it appears that the revolt took place in 537 Y. R. and from xxiv, 1—3; that the Bruttii committed many hostilities in 538. It seems therefore an inconsistency, when treating of the affairs of the year 540, in xxv, 1, to assign to the revolt the date 539. S appears also to contradict himself, and his interpretation of *prior annus* requires confirmation. DU.

<sup>6</sup> Ἀργυρονομία, Pol. S.

<sup>7</sup> Ora illa Italia, quam Majorum Græciam vocant, xxxi, 7; R. τῆς πρὸ λωσῆς ἰταλίας οὐχ ἰδοῦς ἀπὸ τοῦ μεγάλου ἀλλοφρονῆτος Ἑλλάνος, Pol.

C. Terentius rediit renovavitque memoriam acceptæ cladis. quo in tem-  
 \* \* \* pore ipso adeo magno animo civitas fuit, ut consuli ex

The inhabi- tanta clade, cujus ipse causa maxima fuisset<sup>8</sup>, redeunti et  
 tanta of  
 Rome go to obviam itum frequenter ab omnibus ordinibus sit, et  
 meet Varro, gratiæ actæ quod de re publica non desperasset; cui<sup>9</sup>, si  
 and thank him. Carthaginiensium ductor<sup>r</sup> fuisset, nihil recusandum sup-

B. ii, 324; plicii foret<sup>9</sup>.

PF. 184;

S. x, 605—639; Fr. iv, 5, 6.

<sup>9</sup> em. V.—quin uti 2 L.—qui cet. Mss. in which case add *ei* after *nihil*. V. <sup>r</sup> dictator  
 conj. OU, on Fr. ii, 1, 4. (TN.) adv. DU, and (cf. x, 21.) D.

<sup>8</sup> *Quorum pars magna fui*, Virg. Æ. ii, 6.

<sup>9</sup> <sup>r</sup> Had he been a Carthaginian, he would  
 have found no effectual means of deprecating  
 the severest punishment, and must therefore  
 have submitted to it patiently: <sup>r</sup> R. for that  
 people used to treat its generals with the  
 utmost rigour; they were liable to crucifixion,  
 not only if they were defeated by their own  
 fault, but even when they were successful, in  
 case their plan had been a wrong one. C.

## BOOK XXIII.

### EPILOGUE.

CAMPANI ad Hannibalem defecerunt. nuntius Cannensis victoriae Mago Carthaginem missus annulos aureos a digitis occisorum Romanorum detractos in vestibulo curiae effudit, quos excessisse modii 12. mensuram traditur. post quem nuntium Hanno, vir ex Poenis nobilissimus, suadebat senatui Carthaginiensium ut pacem a populo Romano peterent; nec tenuit<sup>1</sup>, obstrepente Barcina factione. Claudius Marcellus praetor ad Nolam, eruptione adversus Hannibalem ex oppido facta, prospere pugnavit<sup>2</sup>. exercitus Hannibalis per hiberna Capuae ita luxuriatus est, ut corporum viribus atque animorum enervaretur. Casilinum a Poenis obsessum ita fame vexatum est, ut lora et pelles acutis detractas, item mures essent, et nucibus per Vulturum amnem a Romanis missis vixerint. senatus ex equestri ordine hominibus 23. centum nonaginta septem suppletus est. L. Postumius praetor a Gallis cum exercitu caesus est. Cn. et P. Scipiones in Hispania Hasdrubalem vicerunt et Hispaniam suam fecerunt. reliquiae Cannensis exercitus in Siciliam relegatae sunt, ne recederent<sup>b</sup> inde nisi finito bello<sup>c</sup>. inter Philippum Macedonum regem et Hannibalem societas juncta est. Sempronius Gracchus consul Campanos cecidit. praeterea in Sardinia feliciter a T. Manlio praetore adversus Poenos Sardosque res gestas continet; a quo Hasdrubal dux et Mago et Hanno capti. Claudius Marcellus praetor<sup>d</sup> Hannibalis exercitum ad Nolam praelio fudit et 31; 44. vicit, primusque tot cladibus fessis Romanis meliorem spem belli dedit.

<sup>1</sup> The words *primusque ... dedit*, at the end, properly refer to this incident. C. <sup>b</sup> *decedent* LD. E. pr. C. and this is the proper word in speaking of troops leaving a garrison or province. D. <sup>c</sup> The following sentences were reduced to their present order by A.

<sup>d</sup> *praecul* cf. 30; 32. C.

<sup>1</sup> 'Nor did he gain (or carry) his point;' xxxv, 33, 1; lix, epit. MN, on Cic. Fam. i, xiii, 20; R. iv, 30; G. 10; ii, 42; iii, 29; 1; BU, on O. M. ii, 328; D. and on Q. D. 41; xxiv, 19; xxviii, 45; xxxix, 3; cf. 263, p. 492. Und. *causam*.

C. Terentius ÆCIS<sup>a</sup> Hannibal post Cannensem post pugnam captis<sup>b</sup>

ac<sup>c</sup> direptis<sup>d</sup> confestim ex Apulia in Samnium moverat,  
 accitus in Hirpinos<sup>1</sup> a Statio<sup>e</sup> Trebio<sup>f</sup> pollicente 'se Com-  
 psam traditurum.' Compsanus erat Trebius nobilis inter  
 suos: sed premebat eum Mopsiorum<sup>g</sup> factio, familiæ per  
 gratiam Romanorum potentis. post famam Cannensis  
 pugnae vulgatumque Trebii sermonibus adventum Han-  
 nibalis cum Mopsiani<sup>h</sup> urbem<sup>2</sup> excessissent, sine certamine  
 tradita urbs Pœno præsidiumque acceptum est. ibi præda  
 omni atque impedimentis relictis, exercitu partito, Mago-  
 nem<sup>3</sup> 'regionis ejus urbes aut deficientes ab Romanis acci-  
 pere<sup>4</sup> aut detrectantes cogere ad defectionem<sup>5</sup>' jubet, ipse  
 per agrum Campanum mare inferum petit, oppugnaturus  
 Neapolim, ut urbem maritimam haberet. ubi fines Neapo-  
 litanorum intravit, Numidas partim in insidiis (et pleræque  
 cavæ sunt viæ sinusque occulti), quacunque apte<sup>6</sup> poterat,  
 disposuit; alios 'præ se actam prædam ex agris ostentantes  
 'obequitare portis<sup>7</sup>' jussit. in quos, quia nec multi et incom-  
 positi videbantur, cum turma equitum erupisset, ab ceden-  
 tibus consulto tracta in insidias circumventa est: nec eva-  
 sisset quisquam, ni mare propinquum et haud procul littor-  
 naves piscatoriæ pleræque conspectæ peritis nandi dedis-  
 sent effugium. aliquot tamen eo prælio nobiles juvenes  
 capti cæsique sunt; inter quos et Hegeas præfectus equi-

He marches  
 against Na-  
 ples;

but, on  
 seeing the  
 city, he is  
 afraid to  
 attack it.

<sup>a</sup> em. (Aἴσα. Pol.) G. cf. Hannibal, *Acerris direptis atque incensis, exercitum ad Casilinum ducit*; 17. ED.—*Æcā* conj. DJ.—*hæc* pl. Mss.—*his* L.—*nec* C. R. 2 L.—om. V. C. D.

<sup>b</sup> L. G.—*Romanorum castris captis* conj. GL.—*capta* pl. Mss.—*castra* 2 L. this accusative being governed by *post*, and a conjunction being understood. S.—*castra capta* PN. FA. C. D.—*castraque* V. but *capere* and *diripere* are often joined, as ii, 25; iv, 47; xxiv, 35; xxix, 17. D.—*captū* conj. DJ.—*et castra capta* or *castraque capta* conj. R. <sup>c</sup> om. 2 L. V.

<sup>d</sup> L. GL. G.—*direpta* pl. Mss. PN. FA. V. C. D.—*direpta* conj. DJ.—*directa* 2 L. <sup>e</sup> om. conj. CV. <sup>f</sup> ad. (Statio being an Italian forename) G. pr. C. <sup>g</sup> P.—*Compsinorum* 1 L. GA.—*Comsinorum* L.—*Cosmorum* D.—*Compsinorum* F. HF. V. 2, 4, 5 L.—*Compsinorum* H.—*Campsanorum* V 2d. 3 L. B. R. HV. E. N.—*Statianorum* conj. CV.

<sup>h</sup> em. G.—*Compsam* P. 3 P. al.—*Compani* 1 P. <sup>i</sup> *deditionem* conj. because *defectio* applies to such as act of their own accord, and not by compulsion: DU. cf. xxvi, 21, n.

1 On the etymology of this word, see Strabo v, 250; S. Fest. and DQ, "Irpini;" VO, Etym. "Irpices;" SM, on Sol. p. 59; nn, on Sil. xi, 2. D.

2 The accusative is common after *excedere*, ii, 37; iii, 1; 57; xxiv, 3; 20; xxv, 9; xxxviii, 7; xlv, 20; and *egredi*, i, 29; iii, 57; xxv, 8; xxix, 6; G. D. R. and *evadere*,

cf. D, on Sil. xvi, 522.

3 Viz. in *deditionem*, as vii, 16; [xxvi, 6; xxviii, 22; Curt. vii, 6, 7; Just. often; DU.] cf. ix, 43; xxiii, 15; xxvi, 21, n; xxviii, 23; xxix, 3; xxxii, 16; xxxiii, 20; 37; xxxiv, 20; xxxvi, 40; xl, 41; Cms. B. G. i, 28; vi, 3. R.

4 Cf. CO, on Pl. Ep. v, 17, 2. D.

tum, intemperantius cedentes secutus, cecidit<sup>1</sup>. ab urbe C. Terentius  
oppugnanda Poenum absterruere<sup>2</sup> conspecta moenia<sup>3</sup> haud- \* \* \*  
quaquam prompta<sup>4</sup> oppugnanti.

- <sup>2</sup> Inde Capuam flectit iter, luxuriantem<sup>1</sup> longa felicitate He proceeds  
atque indulgentia fortunæ, maxime tamen inter corrupta to Capua;  
omnia licentia plebis sine modo libertatem exercentis. 4; 8; 18;  
senatum et sibi et plebi obnoxium<sup>2</sup> Pacuvius<sup>3</sup> Calavius<sup>4</sup> xi, 33—43;  
fecerat, nobilis idem ac popularis<sup>4</sup> homo, ceterum malis 259—302;  
artibus nactus opes. is cum eo forte anno quo res male 385—482;  
gesta ad Trasimenum est in summo magistratu<sup>5</sup> esset, jam P. vii, 1.  
diu infestam senatui plebem ratus per occasionem novandi Artifice of  
res magnum ausuram facinus, ut si in ea loca Hannibal Pacuvius  
cum victore exercitu venisset, trucidato senatu traderet Calavius.  
Capuam Poenis, improbus homo, sed non ad extremum  
perditus, cum mallet incolumi quam eversa re publica  
dominari, nullam autem incolumem esse orbatam publico  
consilio crederet, rationem iniit qua et senatum servaret et  
obnoxium sibi ac plebi faceret. vocato senatu<sup>6</sup>, cum 'sibi  
'defectionis ab Romanis consilium placitum nullo modo,  
'nisi necessarium fuisset,' præfatus esset, 'quippe qui  
'liberos ex Ap. Claudii filia haberet filiamque Romam  
'nuptum Livio dedisset, ceterum majorem multo rem  
'magisque timendam instare. non enim per defectionem  
'ad tollendum ex civitate senatum plebem spectare, sed

om. (as *intenderat* is understood, 33;) GR. but this leaves it doubtful whether Hegeas was taken or slain. D. <sup>k</sup> opt. Mss. cf. xxvii, 28; G. xxx, 11. D.—*abstinere* pl. Mss. (Plautus and Arnobius use the verb in this sense.) L. pr. GT. 'made to abstain'; cf. G. on vii, 1, 2. D.—*abstrahere* L.—*abstruere* one L. <sup>a</sup> *Pacullus* conj. (cf. xxxix, 13, where *Paculla Minia*, a Campanian priestess, is mentioned; and *Pacuvius* is a forename, 8.) S.

5 'The sight of the walls.' R.

6 'Affording facilities.' R.

1 This verb denotes all the faults springing out of idleness and over-abundance; viz. licentiousness, insolence, &c; C. i, 19; iii, 33; xxiii, 12; Ov. A. A. ii, 437.

2 *Obnoxium* signifies 'one who, having been guilty of a delinquency, is liable to the consequent punishment'; Fest. and, more generally, 'one who is in any way tied down, or under the control of another'; (cf. vii, 30; viii, 28; 34; xxiii, 5; xxix, 37; xxxv, 31; xxxvii, 53; xxxviii, 34; xlii, 46;) 'one who from any cause is peculiarly liable to injury,' (xxxvi, 32;) and therefore 'weak'; and, lastly, 'one who is conscious of guilt';

hence 'timid, faint-hearted, uneasy, suspicious:' cf. vi, 34; xxiii, 12; iii, 39; Gell. vii, 17; G. on Sen. de I. iii, 8; R. see below also, and 4; Sall. B. C. 24.

3 This is a Samnite name, ix, 7; and the Campanians are descended from the Samnites, iv, 37. cf. also Tac. A. xv, 7; (FN.) GL. D. CR, ii, p. 222, note o.

4 Cf. ii, 8; iii, 35; ix, 33. R.

5 From ix, 20, it appears that these prefects were Campanians, elected by the Romans and sent from Rome. D.

6 To find the indicative verb, we must skip over all the indirect speech of Pacuvius, and the following words, till we come to *inquit*. C.

C. Terentius 'per cædem senatus vacuum<sup>7</sup> rem publicam tradere Han-  
 nibali ac Pœnis velle. eo se periculo posse liberare eos,  
 'si se permittant<sup>8</sup> sibi et certaminum in re publica obli-  
 ti credant.' cum omnes victi metu permetterent, "claudam  
 in curia vos" inquit, "et tanquam et ipse cogitati faci-  
 noris<sup>9</sup> particeps, approbando consilia quibus nequicquam  
 adversarer, viam saluti vestræ inyeniam. in hoc fidem  
 quam vultis ipsi accipite." fide data egressus claudi  
 curiam jubet, præsidiumque in vestibulo reliquit, ne quis  
 adire curiam injussu suo neve inde egredi possit. tum<sup>3</sup>  
 vocato ad concionem populo "quod<sup>1</sup> sæpe" inquit "optâs-  
 tis, Campani, ut supplicii sumendi vobis ex improbo ac  
 detestabili senatu potestas esset, eam nunc non per  
 tumultum expugnantes domos singulorum, quas præsidiiis  
 clientium servorumque tuentur, cum summo vestro peri-  
 culo, sed tutam habetis ac liberam. clausos omnes in  
 curiam accipite, solos, inermes. nec quicquam raptim aut  
 forte temere egeritis: de singulorum capite vobis jus  
 sententiæ dicendæ faciam<sup>2</sup>, ut quas quisque meritis<sup>4</sup>  
 est pœnas pendat. sed ante omnia ita vos iræ indulgere  
 oportet, ut potiore ira salutem atque utilitatem vestram  
 habeatis. etenim hos, ut opinor, odistis senatores; non  
 senatum omnino habere non vultis. quippe aut rex,  
 quod abominandum, aut quod unum liberæ civitatis con-  
 silium est, senatus habendus est. itaque duæ res simul  
 agendæ sunt vobis, ut et veterem senatum tollatis et  
 novum cooptetis<sup>5</sup>. citari singulos senatores jubebo, de  
 quorum capite vos consulam. quod de quoque censue-

<sup>1</sup> *emeritus* ('richly deserved'; cf. nn. on Sil. vii, 19; BU, on Suet. ii, 24. D.) three P. 1, 2 L. H. GA. HV. L. N.—*peremeritus* (combining two readings.) F.

<sup>7</sup> The same as *orbatam* above. It is often used in this sense, i. 46; Cic. Cat. i, 6; Sall. C. 15; (CO.) 'destitute of a protector, and open to the first comer who might choose to take possession of it.' Thus *vacuæ legiones, provinciæ*, &c. Tac. A. i, 3, 2. R. B. cf. St Matthew xii, 44, *αχολόζοντα*, and SS, 2.

<sup>8</sup> This is explained by *credant* which follows. D.

<sup>9</sup> 'Of the plot for the destruction of the senate.' DF.

<sup>1</sup> Here, as elsewhere, our author is more attentive to the sense than to the words.

After *quod* we should expect *id* instead of *eam*: cf. iv, 4. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Jus facere* is 'to give one the power,' which however ought to be founded in right. RS.

<sup>3</sup> For the simple verb; iii, 64; v, 10; vi, 25; 38; as synonymous with *eligere*; (as *optio* is with *electio*, xxvi, 29; cf. nn. on Virg. A. i, 425; 552; E, C. C. CO, on S. J. 79; D, on Sil. xiii, 689, and on xlii, 32, 1;) it is properly used, though not exclusively, of colleges of augurs and other priests choosing members into their own body. R.

“ritis, fiet. sed prius in ejus locum virum fortem ac C. Terentius  
 “strenuum novum senatorem cooptabitis, quam de noxio . . .  
 “supplicium sumatur.” inde consedit, et nominibus in  
 urnam coniectis citari quod primum sorte nomen excidit<sup>4</sup>,  
 ipsumque e curia produci jussit. ubi auditum est nomen,  
 ‘malum et improbum’ pro se quisque clamare ‘et sup-  
 ‘plicio dignum.’ tum Pacuvius “video quæ de hoc sen-  
 “tentia sit data<sup>5</sup>. eligit<sup>6</sup> pro malo atque improbo bonum  
 “senatorem et justum<sup>4</sup>.” primo silentium erat inopia The people  
 potioris subjiciundi; deinde cum aliquis ommissa verecundia are puzzled  
 quempiam nominasset, multo major extemplo clamor orie- in this  
 batur, cum alii negarent nôsse, alii nunc probra nunc choice.  
 humilitatem sordidamque inopiam et pudendæ artis aut  
 quæstus genus objicerent. hoc multo magis in secundo ac  
 tertio citato senatore est factum, ut ipsius pænitere<sup>5</sup> ho-  
 mines appareret, quem autem in ejus substituerent locum  
 deesse, quia nec eosdem nominari attinebat<sup>6</sup>, nihil aliud  
 quam ad audienda probra nominatos, et multo humiliores  
 obscurioresque ceteri erant eis qui primi memoriæ occur-  
 rebant. ita dilabi homines, ‘notissimum quodque malum The sena-  
 ‘maxime tolerabile’ dicentes ‘esse<sup>7</sup>’, jubentesque ‘senatum tors are  
 ‘ex custodia dimitti.’ released.

- 4 Hoc modo Pacuvius cum obnoxium vitæ beneficio<sup>1</sup>  
 senatum multo sibi magis quam plebi fecisset, sine armis,  
 jam omnibus concedentibus, dominabatur. hinc senatores,  
 ommissa dignitatis libertatisque memoria, plebem adulari<sup>2</sup>,  
 salutare, benigne invitare<sup>3</sup>, apparatis<sup>2</sup> accipere<sup>2</sup> epulis; eas

<sup>b</sup> Mss. cf. viii, 20. *D.*—*data* *cic*itur *P.*—*lata* conj. *S. R.*—*date* conj. (putting a full point after *sit*.) *G.* <sup>c</sup> N 2d. F marg.—*ei*acitu. *B. HV.*—*ej*icitur *BA.* al. *Mss.* cf. xl, 51; xlv, 19. *R.*—*rej*icitur conj. (as better applicable to the rejection of senators, after casting the lots) *DCE.*—*ig*itur conj. *G.* <sup>d</sup> *eligit* ad. 2, 3 *P.* pr. *DCE.*—*sub*stituere ad. LI. 1 L. V 2d. —in *hujus* locum *sufficite* ad. 2 L.—*co*optate ad. 1 *P* 2d. 3 L. <sup>e</sup> em. *SM.* pr. *G.* This verb governs either an accusative, xlv, 31, or a dative, xxxvi, 7; cf. Quint. I. O. ix, 3, pr. (*BU.*) *D.*—*adu*ari *P.*—*adu*fari cet. *Mss.* <sup>b</sup> *mutare* 3 *P.*—*mut*itare (i. e. ‘to interchange convivial hospitality;’ *patricii Megalensibus mutitare* [*mutu*itare *STE.* as also in ii, 24] *soliti sunt, plebes Cerealis*; Gell. xviii, 2.) conj. *GB.* adv. *D.*—*BU.* on Petr. S. 44, p. 289, joins *benigne* to *salutare*. *D.* <sup>c</sup> *excipere* 2, 3 *P.* but either is correct; cf. *CD.* on V. *Æ.* iii, 353; *BU.* on Petr. S. 42. *D.*

4 Cf. xxi, 42, f. *D.* *Nomina* are ‘the lots marked with the names.’ *R.*

5 ‘That they were dissatisfied with him.’

6 ‘There was no need,’ ‘it was of no use;’ ii, 41; iii, 36. *R.*

7 Cf. Her. vii, 152, n. 82.

1 ‘By the preservation of their lives.’ *R.*

2 ‘Costly, sumptuous, splendid;’ xxiv, 16; xxxiii, 48; cf. *GV.* on Just. i, 6, 5; *ludi apparationes* xlv, 9; *D. l. apparatus facti*, xxxi, 4; *l. apparatissimi magnificentissimi* que, Cic. *Fin.* 27; cf. *G.* on xxvii, 6. *R.*

C. ~~remane~~ causas suscipere<sup>3</sup>. ei semper parti adesse<sup>4</sup>, secundum eam<sup>5</sup>  
 . . . litem<sup>6</sup> judices<sup>7</sup> dare. quæ<sup>8</sup> magis popularis aptiorque in  
 vulgus favori conciliando<sup>9</sup> esset. jam vero nihil in senatu  
 actum aliter quam si plebis ibi esset concilium. prona  
 semper civitas in luxuriam non ingeniorum modo vitio, sed  
 affluenti copia voluptatum et illecebris omnis amoenitatis  
 maritimæ terrestrique, tum<sup>10</sup> vero ita obsequio principum  
 et licentia plebei lascivire, ut nec libidini nec sumptibus  
 modus esset. ad contemptum legum magistratuum senatus  
 accessit tum, post Cannensem cladem, ut cujus aliqua  
 erat verecundia, Romanum quoque imperium spernerent<sup>11</sup>.  
 id modo erat in mora ne extemplo deficerent, quod connu-  
 bium<sup>12</sup> vetustum multas familias claras ac potentes Ro-

<sup>3</sup> F. 3 P. 3—5 L. H. B. GA. HV. D. L. N.—*emitem* P. 1 PE.—*on militem* LI. 1 L.  
 —*on in litem* 2 L.—*eam in litem* 1, 2 P. DJ.—*um milites* V.—*um litem* conj. L.—*eam in*  
 lute BR. \* \* If appointed judges: cf. v. 2; 36; ix, 18; 43; xxix, 14; xxxi, 42. D. R.  
 —*judicem* V 2d.—*judicium* BR. <sup>4</sup> qui LI. 2 L. L. <sup>5</sup> jam conj. R.

3 'As patrons and orators.' ST.

4 'As supporters and advocates.' ST.

5 Und. *partem*: 'as judges, they used to decide cases in favour of that party;' G. cf. ix, 18, 4: *si contra te lis data erit, merces mihi ex sententia debetur, quia ego vicerō; sin vero secundum te judicatum erit, merces mihi ex pacto debetur, quia tu viceris;* Gell. v, 10; *quo minus secundum eas lis detur, non recuse- mus;* Cic. for Ros. Com. 1; (nn.) BR, in Lex. "*dare simpliciter*." D. ST. Others take *judices* as the accusative after *dare*, and make *eam* agree with *litem*. C. B. R. I prefer the former interpretation.

6 *Favorem ad vulgum conciliabat*, xxix, 22. R.

7 Campanian pride was proverbial: *mox ut in occasum vitii communibus acti, corrue- runt Pæni luxu, Campania fastu*, Aus. de Cl. Urb. vi. MD.

8 Among the other privileges and advan- tages arising to the world from the extension of Roman citizenship, may be reckoned that of intermarriage. In most nations, intermar- riage with foreigners was originally prohib- ited: as among the Athenians; Plut. Peric. p. 172; Æl. V. H. vi, 10; MS, Th. At. iv, 5; PE, L. At. pp. 435; 440. Hence *ἐν- γαμία*, *συμπαγία*, and *ἰσογαμία*, between neighbouring people, were sometimes allowed and sanctioned by treaties, at other times prohibited; from which quarrels and hos- tilities occasionally arise. Among the

Romans not only were marriages between patricians and plebeians forbidden by the de- cemviral law, iv, 1; but, after the repeal of that law, the right of intermarriage was not made coextensive with that of citizenship: nay, sometimes, neighbouring nations, or the different people of the same nation, were pre- cluded from intermarrying, and that from motives of policy, lest from mutual alliances they might the more easily form coalitions, and turn their united strength against the Roman government. The Romans them- selves, originally, were not allowed to marry indiscriminately all who were received into citizenship, xxxviii, 36; for marrying those who were not citizens they were absolutely interdicted. The offspring of Roman citizens by foreign women were regarded as a half- caste, they are called *novum genus hominum*; a colony consisting of them, which was set- tled in Spain, is called *colonia libertino- rum*, xliiii, 3. With respect to the order in which the aforesaid privileges were conferred by the Roman people upon the Campanians, we are told, *ipsoz fœdere primum, dein connu- biis, atque inde cognationibus, postremo civi- tate nobis conjunximus*; xxxi, 31; for *civitas plus quam connubium est*, iv, 3. Whence it further appears that the privilege of intermar- riage was, in the times of the early republic, granted to neighbouring states even antec- edently to the privilege of citizenship. SN, O. R. ii, 22; 25. R.

manis miscuerat, et quod<sup>1</sup>, cum militarent aliquot apud C. Terentius Romanos, maximum vinculum erant<sup>1</sup> trecenti equites, nobilissimus quisque Campanorum, in præsidia Sicularum urbium delecti ab Romanis ac missi.

- 5 Horum parentes cognatique ægre pervicerunt ut 'legati ad consulem Romanum mitterentur.' ii nondum Canusium profectum, sed Venusiæ cum paucis ac semiermibus consulem invenerunt, quam poterat<sup>1</sup> maxime miserabilem bonis sociis<sup>2</sup>, superbis atque infidelibus, ut erant Campani, spernendum. et auxit rerum suarum suique contemptum consul nimis detegendo cladem nudandoque<sup>3</sup>. nam cum legati 'ægre ferre senatum populumque Campanum ad-versi quicquam evenisse Romanis' nuntiassent, pollicerenturque 'omnia quæ ad bellum opus essent,' "morem magis" inquit "loquendi cum sociis servâstis, Campani, jubentes quæ opus essent ad bellum imperare, quam convenienter ad præsentem fortunæ nostræ statum locuti estis. quid enim nobis ad Cannas relictum est, ut, quasi" "aliquid habeamus, id quod deest expleri ab sociis velimus? pedites vobis imperemus tanquam equites habeamus? pecuniam deesse dicamus tanquam ea tantum desit? nihil, ne quod suppleremus quidem, nobis reliquit fortuna. legiones, equitatus, arma, signa, equi virique, pecunia, commeatus, aut in acie aut binis<sup>b</sup> postero die amissis castris perierunt. itaque non juvetis nos in bello oportet, Campani, sed pene<sup>c</sup> bellum pro nobis suscipiatis. veniat in mentem ut trepidos quondam majores vestros intra mœnia compulsos, nec Samnitum modo hostem sed etiam Sidicinum<sup>d</sup> paventes, receptos in fidem apud Saticulam defenderimus, cœptumque propter vos cum Samnitibus bellum per centum<sup>4</sup> prope annos, va-

Envoys sent from the Campanians to the consul.

The consul's answer.

vii, 29—36; C. ii, 237.

<sup>1</sup> om. conj. C. but Livy gives two reasons, introducing each by *quod*. Sallust was partial to the same mode of expression: CO, on S. C. 9, 5. D. <sup>1</sup> erat 3—5 L. H. B. G. A. HV. N. pr. taking *quod* ... erat last, and supplying in *mora erant* with *ccc equites* B. <sup>2</sup> qui P.—quia F. <sup>b</sup> em. G.—autuinis P.—aut ruinis F. V. CO. <sup>c</sup> cum Pœnis A.—cum Pœno ant. Edd. <sup>d</sup> Romanum conj. because the Sidicini were allies of the Campanians. R.

<sup>1</sup> Und. esse. DE.

<sup>2</sup> 'An object of compassion to good and faithful allies.' DE. *bonis* is put hypothetically.

<sup>3</sup> 'Laying bare, exposing;' xxiv, 27. R.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. 42: C. but the time is stated as lxx prope annos xxxi, 31; and this accords better with the annals and the list of consuls: but Varro is using rhetorical exaggeration. GL. The war began 412, and ended 479 Y. R. 8.

- C. Terentius "riante fortuna eventum, tulerimus. adjicite ad hæc, quod  
 . . . "foedus æquum deditis<sup>c</sup>, quod leges vestras<sup>f</sup>, quod ad  
 "extremum, id quod<sup>e</sup> ante Cannensem certe cladem maxi-  
 "mum fuit, civitatem nostram magnæ parti vestrum dedi-  
 "mus, communicavimusque vobiscum. itaque communem  
 "vos hanc cladem, quæ accepta est, credere, Campani,  
 "oportet, communem patriam tuendam arbitrari esse.
- C. i, 162. "non cum Samnite aut Etrusco res est, ut, quod a nobis  
 xxvii, 31, d. "ablatus sit, in Italia tamen imperium maneat. Pœnus  
 "hostis ne Africæ quidem indigenam<sup>h</sup>, ab ultimis terrarum  
 "oris, freto Oceani<sup>g</sup> Herculisque columnis, expertem omnis  
 "juris et condicionis et linguæ prope humanæ<sup>6</sup> militem  
 "trahit<sup>7</sup>. hunc natura et moribus immitem ferumque
- F. ii, 6, 18; "insuper dux ipse efferavit, pontibus<sup>8</sup> ac molibus ex  
 AHn. 28. "humanorum corporum strue faciendis, et quod proloqui  
 "etiam piget, vesci humanis corporibus docendo<sup>9</sup>. hos<sup>1</sup>  
 "infandis pastos epulis, quos contingere etiam nefas sit,  
 "videre atque habere dominos, et ex Africa et a Cartha-  
 "gine jura petere, et Italiam Numidarum ac Maurorum  
 "pati provinciam esse, cui non, genito modo in Italia,  
 "detestabile sit? pulchrum erit, Campani, prolapsum  
 "clade Romanum<sup>j</sup> imperium vestra fide, vestris viribus  
 "retentum ac recuperatum esse. triginta millia peditum,  
 "quattuor equitum arbitror ex Campania scribi posse<sup>k</sup>.

\* em. G. 'To you who surrendered yourselves and your all into our power, and might therefore be regarded more in the light of subjects than of allies;' cf. vii, 31. C.—*dedistis* pl. Mss.—*dedimus* HV. al. <sup>f</sup> Cf. xlv, 29; G. S. A. J. I. ii, 14. DU.—*nostras* al. cf. ix, 20. S. <sup>g</sup> om. C. pr. GR. but *id quod* is very frequent in Livy; 13; 16; xxv, 22; xxvii, 33; xxx, 12; xxxiii, 48; xxxviii, 31; xli, 24; xlii, 44; cf. vi, 17, 6. D. <sup>h</sup> *indigena* F. H. R. GA. pr. R. alluding to the origin of the Carthaginians from Tyre. ST. cf. DU, on Fl. ii, 18. <sup>i</sup> his pl. Mss. pr. B. R.—om. F. <sup>j</sup> *Romana* HF. FK. (adv. G.) pr. as opposed to *vestra*. DU. D. <sup>k</sup> em. L. FN. G. C.—*scripsisse* pl. Mss.

5 'The straits of Gibraltar.' R.

6 'Ignorant alike of the laws, and conventional regulations, and almost of the language of man.' C.

7 This word expresses well the difficulties which Hannibal had to surmount from long marches and in the passage of mountains. DGE.

8 This was over the Vergellus, a brook near Cannæ. C. Sesostris, when he was in danger of being burnt alive with his family, adopted the advice of his wife, which was

ἐν τῇ ἀκρότι, ὅπου ἔστι τὸ ναυάγιον, αἰνῶς δ' ἐν ταῖς ἐνθαλάσσιαις ἐκκλίσειν, Her. ii, 107.

9 It is said that one Hannibal Monomachus, in a council of war, advised Hannibal to accustom his soldiers to eat human flesh, (cf. Sil. ii, 522; D.) that his army might never be distressed for food: Hannibal, however, spurned the proposal; Porph. de Abst. ii, 57; Pol. ix, 24, 6. S. VC, V. L. xiii, 30. GR. C. This therefore is another instance of the exaggeration which was noticed above, in note 4. DU.

“jam pecuniae affatum est frumentique. si parem fortunæ C. Terentius  
 “vestrae fidem habetis, nec Hannibal se vicisse sentiet nec . . .  
 “Romani victos esse.”

- 6 Hac<sup>a</sup> oratione consulis dimissis redeuntibusque domum legatis, unus ex iis Vibius Virrius ‘tempus venisse’ ait<sup>panians</sup> quo Campani non agrum solum ab Romanis quondam<sup>meditate a</sup> ‘per injuriam ademptum recuperare, sed imperio etiam<sup>revolt.</sup> ‘Italiæ potiri possint. foedus enim cum Hannibale, quibus<sup>xxvi, 13.</sup> ‘velint legibus, facturos: neque controversiam fore quin,<sup>viii, 11.</sup> ‘cum ipse confecto bello Hannibal victor in Africam ‘decadat exercitumque deportet, Italiæ imperium Cam- ‘panis reliquatur.’ hæc Virrio loquenti assensi omnes<sup>1</sup> ita renuntiant legationem<sup>2</sup>, uti deletum omnibus videretur no- men Romanum<sup>3</sup>. extemplo plebes ad defectionem ac pars major senatus spectare. extracta tamen auctoritatibus seni- orum<sup>2</sup> per paucos dies est res. postremo vicit sententia plurium, ut ‘iidem legati qui ad consulem Romanum ‘ierant ad Hannibalem mitterentur.’ quo priusquam iretur certumque defectionis consilium esset, Romam legatos missos a Campanis in quibusdam annalibus invenio, postu- lantes ut ‘alter consul Campanus fieret, si rem Romanam ‘adjuvari vellent.’ indignatione orta ‘summoventi a curia’ jussos esse, missumque lictorem qui ex urbe educeret eos atque eo die manere extra fines Romanos juberet. quia nimis compar Latinorum quondam postulatio erat, Coelius que et alii id haud<sup>b</sup> sine causa prætermiserant<sup>c</sup> scriptores, ponere pro certo sum veritus<sup>4</sup>.

- 7 Legati ad Hannibalem venerunt, pacemque cum eo<sup>a</sup> condicionibus<sup>1</sup> fecerunt, ‘ne quis imperator magistratusve

<sup>a</sup> Ab hac conj. cf. xxiv, 22; xxxvii, 32; xlv, 34; G. pr. C. v, 46; xxii, 40; xxiv, 39; xxvi, 15; xxvii, 30; MR, on St. S. i, 2, 144; HD, on Pl. vii, 54; (adv. DV, on Cic. L. ii, 22.) D.—ab or hac ab conj. R.—cum hac conj. B. <sup>b</sup> scriptores haud B. HV. V.—ut non pl. Mss. PN. FA.—ita ut F. <sup>c</sup> prætermiserint conj. B. <sup>a</sup> his ad. B. N marg. but the pronoun is unnecessary; cf. ix, 15; xxxiv, 23; (G.) D. vi, 42; xxiv, 3; xxxv, 42; Cic. for Quinct. 8; Sall. J. 112; P. Mela i, 8; V. Pat. ii, 3; 118. G.

10 ‘Besides, moreover,’ RS. iii, 34. R.

1 ‘All his colleagues.’ R.

2 ‘What they had learnt, heard, said, and done, in their embassy;’ cf. ix, 4; ST. xxxvi, 35. R.

3 Tanta strages aut occisorum aut captivo- rum fuit, ut Atheniensium deletum non impe-

rium tantum, verum etiam nomen videretur, Just. v, 6; 8; GB. deploratum pene Roma- num nomen in concilio sociorum fidelium erat. ix, 6. D.

4 Cicero affirms it; Agr. ii, 95. C.

1 ‘On conditions’ is opposed to ‘at his discretion.’ C.

C. Terentius <sup>• • •</sup> 'Poenorum jus ullum in civem Campanum haberet, neve civis Campanus invitus militaret munusve faceret; ut suæ leges, sui magistratus Capuæ essent; ut trecentos ex Romanis captivis Pœnus daret Campanis, quos ipsi ele- gissent, cum quibus equitum Campanorum qui in Sicilia stipendia facerent permutatio fieret.' hæc pacta. illa <sup>b</sup> insuperquam <sup>2</sup> quæ pacta erant facinora <sup>c</sup> Campani edide- runt; nam præfectos <sup>3</sup> sociûm civesque Romanos alios, partim aliquo militiæ munere occupatos, partim privatis negotiis implicitos, plebs repente omnes comprehensos velut custodiæ causa balneis includi jussit, ubi fervore <sup>d</sup> atque æstu anima interclusa <sup>d</sup> fœdum in modum expirarent.

Decius Ma- <sup>gius opposes</sup> <sup>the Cartha-</sup> <sup>ginians:</sup> <sup>VP. ii, 16;</sup> <sup>S. xi, 155 sq;</sup> <sup>377 sq;</sup> <sup>C. Ag. ii, 34;</sup> <sup>CPI. 11;</sup> <sup>PP. 292;</sup> <sup>397; Z. viii,</sup> <sup>2; ASs. 8.</sup> <sup>S. xi, 194 sq.</sup> Ea ne fierent neu legatio mitteretur ad Pœnum, summa ope Decius Magius, vir cui ad summam auctoritatem nihil præter sanam civium mentem defuit, restiterat. ut vero præsidium mitti ab Hannibale audivit, Pyrrhi superbam dominationem miserabilemque Tarentinorum servitutem <sup>d</sup> exempla referens, primo 'ne reciperetur præsidium' palam vociferatus est, deinde ut 'receptum aut ejiceretur, aut si malum facinus, quod a vetustissimis sociis consanguineisque defecissent, forti ac memorabili facinore purgare vellent, ut interfecto Punico præsidio restituerent se Romanis.' hæc (neque enim occulte agebantur) cum relata Hannibali

He refuses <sup>to go to Han-</sup> <sup>nibal when</sup> <sup>summoned:</sup> essent, primo misit qui vocarent Magium ad sese in castra; deinde cum is ferociter negâsset 'se iturum, nec enim Hannibali jus esse in civem Campanum,' concitatus ira Pœnus 'comprehendi hominem vinctumque attrahi ad se'

<sup>b</sup> *alia* al. *Mss.* (om. *hæc pacta.* but cf. xliii, 5. G.) *PN. FA.* cf. *BU.* on *Suet. vii, 1.* *D.* The *nam*, however, seems to indicate that *alia* rather than *illa* preceded. *ST.* <sup>c</sup> *sunt facinora* conj. *V.* <sup>d</sup> *fatore* *S.*

<sup>2</sup> 'Over and above.' *RS.*

<sup>3</sup> Hence it appears that these prefects, who held the same rank in the troops of the allies as the tribunes in the legion, were Roman citizens. The names of these prefects, when they occur, are plainly Roman; as *L. Arrenius* and *M. Aulius* xxvii, 26; *P. Claudius*, ib. 41. *C.* cf. ix, 20; *R.* xxiv, 40. *ED.* The same appears from xxv, 1; for only citizens were allowed to become public contractors: cf. ib. 14; xxvii, 41; xxxiii, 36; xxxiv, 47; xxxv, 5. *DU.*

<sup>4</sup> 'Being suffocated, stifled; ' *spiritum in-*

*tercludere*, xl, 16; 24; cf. *Tac. A. vi, 60, 7;* xiv, 64; xv, 64; 69. *R.* This reminds one of the sufferings experienced by the British in the Black Hole at Calcutta, on the 20th of June, 1756.

<sup>5</sup> Pyrrhus, when summoned by the Tarentines into Italy, repressed their licentiousness by such rigid discipline, that he was looked upon as their lord rather than their ally: *Plut. C.* After the return of Pyrrhus to Greece, they were very harshly treated by Milo, whom he left as the prefect of their city: *Zon. and App. R.*

jussit. veritus deinde ne quid inter vim tumultus atque ex C. Terentius concitatione animorum inconsulti certaminis oreretur, ipse, \* \* \* præmisso nuntio<sup>6</sup> ad Marium Blossium prætorem Campa-<sup>xxvii, 3;</sup> num 'postero die se Capuæ futurum,' proficiscitur e castris<sup>CA. 11;</sup> cum modico præsidio. Marius concione advocata edicit<sup>PG. 827.</sup> ut 'frequentes cum conjugibus ac liberis obviam irent 'Hannibali.' ab universis id non obedienter modo sed enixe, favore etiam vulgi et studio visendi tot jam victoriis And shows clarum imperatorem, factum est. Decius Magius nec ob-<sup>great firm-</sup> viam egressus est; nec quo timorem aliquem ex conscientia<sup>ness, S. xi,</sup> significare posset, privato<sup>226.</sup> se tenuit: in foro cum filio clientibusque paucis otiose inambulavit, trepidante<sup>7</sup> tota civitate ad excipiendum Pœnum visendumque. Hannibal ingressus urbem senatum extemplo postulat, precantibusque inde primoribus Campanorum 'ne quid eo die seriæ rei' 'gereret, diemque ut<sup>8</sup> ipse adventu suo festum lætus ac 'libens celebraret,' quanquam præceps<sup>8</sup> ingenio in iram erat, tamen ne quid in principio negaret, visenda urbe<sup>9</sup> magnam diei partem consumpsit.

<sup>6</sup> em. cf. ii, 24; ix, 7; xxxii, 26; xxxix, 18; G. xxxiv, 2; privato nos tenuissemus, xiv, fr. in Priscian Gr. xv, 1009. The preposition is omitted, as in the phrase *tenere se castris*, iii, 2, l. D.—privatim Mss. cf. *privatim servaretur*, Plaut. Bac. ii, 3, 78; Sall. C. 11; Cic. Verr. v, l. DU. <sup>7</sup> em. MD. cf. xxvi, 17; Plaut. Pœn. ii, 1, 52; Front. ii, 1; G. Nep. xvi, 3; (em. SCH. but see Cic. Off. i, 40; 37; 29;) DU. Ter. Eu. iii, 3, 7. D.—sererei P.—sere F.—sero C.—ferre L. l. B.—fere al. Mss. [*ferule* l. MD.] i. e. *ferreiter* L. <sup>8</sup> et conj. GT. <sup>9</sup> opt. Mss. cf. *patribus submovendis*, ii, 60; *tribunis creandis*, iii, 51; *quærendis radis*, xxi, 28; *defendenda pace*, Cic. *pugnis memorandis*, Plaut. Ep. iii, 3, 52; G. cf. i, 53, 3; vii, 21, 2. D.—visendo urbe al. Mss.—visenda urbem F.—visendam urbem V. l. HF. GA. N.—ad visendam urbem 3 L.—in visendam urbem 3 P.—invisenda urbe conj. GB.

<sup>6</sup> Und. qui diceret before *postero ... futurum*. This or some similar ellipsis is frequent after *nuntius* and the like words, which are followed sometimes by an infinitive, as here; *litteris missis*, viii, 19; xxiii, 48; xix, 10; xlv, 7; *misso caduceatore*, xxxvii, 18; *misso nuntio*, xxv, 41; *mittunt nuntios*, xxiv, 21; *remissi nuntii*, xxxviii, 1; at other times by *ut*, as *litteræ missæ*, viii, 23; xxv, 22; *scaphas circummittere*, xxix, 25; *nuntium mittit*, xxviii, 14; *misso nuntio*, xxx, 25; *legati venerunt*, xxxviii, 13; *præmisit*, xxvi, 8; [xxvii, 43; D.] xxxvii, 22; *dimiserunt*, xxix, 37; and that understood, as *mittit*, *tolleret*, xxxiii, 28; another form is *missis nuntiis, quo loco res essent*, ii, 47. The verb *mittere* and its compounds (like the Greek *ἀποστέλλω*, DU, on Th. iv, 93,) is often used

to signify 'the telling or commanding by letters or messengers sent;' as viii, 23; xxiv, 19; xxxiv, 29; xxxvi, 8; Cic. Att. ii, 2; id. Fam. v, 20; xi, 8; Tac. A. xiv, 38, 3; *scribere* is similarly used, xxxviii, 39. R.

<sup>7</sup> This word denotes the agitation arising from impatience, or any violent emotion, whether pleasurable or otherwise; which is usually attended with some degree of confusion: 'to be all in a bustle or hurry.' cf. iii, 49; ix, 37; xxiii, 16. DCE. E. G. on xxvii, 1; and xlv, 14; 38. R. D. Every one, perhaps has witnessed this trembling of expectation in a dog, when its master was preparing to go out for a ride or walk; and many have experienced a similar tremor of the nerves in their own persons.

<sup>8</sup> 'Hasty, prone.' R.

C. Terentius \*Deversatus est apud Ninnios Celeros, Stenium Pacuvi-8

• • • umque, inelitos nobilitate ac divitiis. eo Pacuvius Calavius, de quo ante dictum est, princeps factionis ejus quae traxerat<sup>b</sup> rem ad Pœnos, filium juvenem adduxit, abstractum abs<sup>c</sup> Decii Magii<sup>d</sup> latere, cum quo ferocissime pro Romana societate adversus Punicum foedus steterat, nec eum aut inclinata<sup>1</sup> in partem alteram civitas aut patria majestas sententia depulerat. huic tum pater juveni Hannibalem deprecando magis quam purgando placavit, victusque<sup>2</sup> patris<sup>c</sup> precibus lacrimisque etiam 'ad cœnam 'eum cum patre vocari' jussit; cui convivio neminem Campanum præterquam hospites Jubelliumque Tauream, insignem bello virum, adhibiturus erat. cœperunt epulari de die<sup>3</sup>, et convivium non ex more Punico aut militari disciplina esse, sed ut in<sup>f</sup> civitate atque etiam domo<sup>g</sup> diti<sup>h</sup> ac<sup>i</sup> luxuriosa<sup>j</sup> omnibus<sup>k</sup> voluptatum illecebris<sup>l</sup> in-

\* The monstrous readings in this and the following chapter are as prolific as the heads of the Lernaean hydra; most of them, however, have been quelled by the Herculean efforts of G, obs. iv, 4. <sup>b</sup> F. N. D. cf. xxiv, 2; 28, e; xxxii, 19; xxxv, 50; xxxvii, 9; xxxix, 34; xlii, 44; xliii, 17; τοὺς ἀναφίγοντας τὰ ἀγῶματα ἐπὶ Πιερία καὶ Μαινίδας, Pol. xxviii, 5, 2. G. D. R. <sup>c</sup> em. (from atdecimagit P.) G.—abs se a HV. N. E.—a se a B.—a se F.—eum ab se a 5 L.—tum suo 3 L.—a suo cum pl. Mss.—a sueto conj. V.—a sinu a (putting latere next) 2 L. FA. PN.—a sinu conj. ST. pr. R. <sup>d</sup> em. V. G.—Decii, ait, 1, 2 P. HV. N. E. 3, 5 L.—Decio, ait, 3 P. F. V. C. 1, 4 L. H. GA. L. D.—Decii B. 2 L. FA. PN.—ae ad. conj. ST. pr. R. <sup>e</sup> patriis 2 P. 2 L. H. B. GA.—Pœnus conj. (on account of the frequent recurrence of pater in this chapter.) R. <sup>f</sup> ea ad. conj. DJ. <sup>g</sup> modo pl. Mss. <sup>h</sup> em. KR.—divite conj. S.—om. G. C. D.—interdiu S.—diu pl. Mss. DJ. R. <sup>i</sup> em. KR.—ad pl. Mss. DJ. R.—om. G. C. D. <sup>j</sup> em. G. [cf. vii, 31; luxuriæ domus, Phœd. iv, 4, 44. (BU.) D.] adv. DJ.—varias 2 L. DJ. R.—varios pl. Mss; some adding apparatus, al. luxus, al. terræ usus. D.—adversuriosa (omitting ad) C.—variosa F. [This will suffice as a specimen of the strange readings which the Mss present in these chapters. ED.] <sup>k</sup> omnium al. Mss. R.—om. DJ. <sup>l</sup> illecebras DJ. R.

1 Cf. vi, 39. R.

2 Und. Hannibal; as with concessit, after Hannibalem avertit, 18. RS.

3 To do this, except on occasions of public festivities, was considered inconsistent with sober habits. L. G. The regular hour for entertainments was either sunset, or, at the soonest, two hours before sunset. Hence partem solido demere de die, Hor. O. i, 1, 20; (MI.) is a characteristic of the bon vivant. cf. L. on T. A. xiv, 2, 2. C. xxv, 23, 1; Cat. xlvii, 5; RS. Ter. Ad. v, 9, 7; PRI, on Apul. Ap. p. 137. D. De sometimes means 'from the commencement of,' as de vigilia tertia, ix, 44; (Sil. vii, 154 sq.)

xxviii, 7; xl, 4; Cæs. C. ii, 35; G. v, 9; de medio potare die, Hor. S. ii, 8, 3; bibulum media de luce Falerni, E. i, 14, 34; media de nocte, 18, 91. (BY.) [To this latter phrase de nocte is equivalent; and, therefore, de die would mean 'from or at noon,' cf. BU, on Ph. iii, 10, 20; though it sometimes signifies 'from the commencement of the day; SM, Sol. 456; E. C. C. but SM, on Pl. As. iv, 2, 16, allows the words to bear the former meaning. R.] Those who began their potations earlier than the regular hours were said ἀπὸ ἡμέρας εἶναι, Pol. viii, 27; 29; xxiv, 5; &c. cf. VA, on Diod. t. ii, p. 577; TP, Said. p. iii, 221; R. Juv. i, 49 n.

structum<sup>4</sup>. unus nec dominorum<sup>4</sup> invitatione nec ipsius C. Terentius  
interdum Hannibalis Calavii filius Perolla vinci<sup>5</sup> potuit, \* \* \*  
ipse<sup>6</sup> valetudinem excusans<sup>7</sup>, patre<sup>8</sup> animi<sup>9</sup> quoque ejus S. xi, 303 sq.  
haud mirabilem<sup>10</sup> interturbationem<sup>11</sup> causante<sup>12</sup>. solis ferme  
occasu<sup>13</sup> patrem Calavium ex convivio egressum secutus  
filius, ubi in secretum (hortus erat posticis ædium parti-  
bus<sup>14</sup>) pervenerunt, “consilium” inquit “affero, pater, Perolla  
“quo non veniam solum peccati, quod defecimus ad  
“Hannibalem, impetraturi ab Romanis, sed in multo  
“majore dignitate et gratia simus Campani quam unquam  
“fuimus.” cum mirabundus pater ‘quidnam id esset  
‘consilii’ quæreret, toga rejecta ab humero latus succin-  
ctum gladio nudat. “jam ego” inquit “sanguine Hanni-  
“balis sanciam Romanum fœdus. te id prius scire volui,  
9 “si forte abesse, dum facinus patratur<sup>15</sup>, mallet.” quæ  
ubi vidit audivitque senex, velut si jam agendis quæ  
audiebat interesset, amens<sup>16</sup> metu “per ego te” inquit,  
“fili, quæcunque jura liberos jungunt parentibus, precor  
“quæsoque ne ante oculos patris facere et pati omnia  
“infanda velis. paucæ horæ sunt intra quas jurantes  
“per<sup>17</sup> quicquid deorum<sup>18</sup> est, dextræ dextras jungentes,

<sup>4</sup> Cf. nihil urbis ejus [Babylonis] corruptius moribus, nec ad irritandas illiciendasque immo-  
dicas voluptates instructus; Curt. v, 1. G.—instructa conj. L. pr. R. <sup>a</sup> em. G. ‘to be  
moved, induced, persuaded, prevailed upon;’ (viz. to indulge in conviviality. C.) cf. BU,  
on Q. I. O. vii, 3, 617. D.—innum Mss.—permultiri conj. FA. PN.—pelli ad vinum conj.  
V.—vino (and posuit) conj. KL. <sup>o</sup> opt. Mss.—ipso conj. DCE.—ipsiusque FA. PN.—  
cidumque V.—ipso quoque KL. <sup>p</sup> om. conj. DCE.—excusante V. <sup>q</sup> em. V. G.—patrem  
opt. Mss.—pater FA. PN.—patri KL. <sup>r</sup> or haud mirum (2d) or atram bilem (3d) conj.  
V. <sup>s</sup> turbationis (1st) or ait perturbationem. (2d) or interpretabatur (3d) V. <sup>t</sup> em.  
G.—causa ante opt. Mss.—causam . ante (1st and 3d) or paullo ante (2d) V.—(animi ejus  
mir . interturb . cum quær.) KL. <sup>u</sup> opt. Mss.—occasum V. KL. <sup>v</sup> patraretur conj.  
B. <sup>a</sup> em. G. cf. iii, 44; xxxix, 43. D.—interesse tamen F.—interesset tamen C. V. 1 L.  
H.—intere-set amatum L.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>b</sup> om. V. 1, 2 L. GA. B. nn, on Sil. viii,  
106; but in prose writers the preposition is rarely wanting; Jovem lapidem jurare, Cic. Fam.  
vii, 12. D.

<sup>4</sup> ‘The hosts’ who gave an entertainment were called *domini*, and the entertainments themselves *dominia*; Non. Marc. iv, 125; ST. Cic. Vat. 13; id. Ver. iii, 5; Gell. ii, 24. R.

<sup>5</sup> His father excused him (1) on the plea of his delicate state of health having affected his spirits: G. R. or (2) by representing it as natural that his spirits should be depressed by the recollection of what he had said and done to the prejudice of their illustrious guest, DU. but a few hours previously. C.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. xl, 2, 2; (G.) D. xlv, 6, 2; Virg.

vi, 10. R.

<sup>1</sup> In adjurations, when the feelings are strongly agitated, it is usual to separate the proposition *per* from its case and to place it at the commencement of a speech: ST. cf. xxix, 18; xl, 9; nn, on Sil. i, 638. Thus *apds ad hær. apds ad yoban*, Eur. Med. 325. (FOR.) R. MG, on t. ur. Al. 385, and Hip. 601. ED. BR, viii, 717. D. The beauties of this speech are pointed out by RO, Tr. Et. t. ii, c. 3, § 2, 1. C. cf. Her. v, 19; and Shaksp. Coriol. v, 3.

<sup>2</sup> The phrase *quicquid deorum* occurs ii,

C. Terentius "fidem obstrinximus, ut<sup>c</sup> sacratas<sup>d</sup> fide<sup>e</sup> manus<sup>f</sup>, digressi  
 . . . "ab colloquio, extemplo in eum armarem<sup>g</sup>? ab hospitali  
 "mensa<sup>h</sup> surgis, ad quam tertius Campanorum adhibitus  
 "es ab Hannibale, ut eam ipsam mensam cruentares<sup>i</sup>  
 "hospitis sanguine? Hannibalem pater filio meo potui  
 "placare, filium Hannibali non possum? sed sit nihil  
 "sancti, non fides, non religio, non pietas<sup>j</sup>; audeantur  
 "infanda, si non perniciem nobis cum scelere ferunt<sup>k</sup>.  
 "unus aggressurus es Hannibalem? quid illa turba tot  
 "liberorum servorumque? quid in unum intenti omnium  
 "oculi? quid tot dextræ? torpescuntne in<sup>l</sup> amentia illa?  
 "vultum ipsius Hannibalis, quem armati exercitus susti-  
 "nere nequeunt, quem horret populus Romanus, tu  
 "sustinebis? et alia<sup>m</sup> auxilia desint: me ipsum ferire  
 "corpus meum opponentem pro corpore Hannibalis sus-  
 "tinebis<sup>n</sup>? atqui per meum pectus petendus ille tibi  
 "transfigendusque est<sup>o</sup>. deterreri hic sine te potius<sup>p</sup> quam  
 "illic vinci. valeant preces apud te meæ, sicut pro te

<sup>c</sup> Mss.—ad conj. G.    <sup>d</sup> opt. Mss.—sacrata 1, 2 P. pl. Mss.—sacra 3 P.—sacratu al.  
<sup>e</sup> pl. Mss. cf. *fide sanxerunt*, xxv, 8. GR.—*deum* conj. G.—*de* ed. AS.    <sup>f</sup> em. GR. cf.  
*Janines jussit manu ad dicitur usque involuta rem diuinam sacre: significantes fidem tutandam,*  
*sedemque ejus etiam in dextris sacratam esse; i, 21. ED.—mansis opt. Mss.—mansuimus*  
*three P.—mensis essemus ed. AS. cf. ut de symbolis essemus, Ter. Eu. iii, 4, 2. GB.—aras*  
*conj. G.    <sup>g</sup> opt. Mss.—armarem<sup>ur</sup> or armamur al. Mss. and Edd.—obstrinximus: et . . .*  
*armamus? conj. R. The sense is 'Did we pledge our solemn faith to Hannibal, with the*  
*view of arming against his life our hands thus consecrated?' C. There is a seeming anacoluthon:*  
*for after obstrinximus, we should have expected 'And do you now plot the destruction*  
*of your new ally?' and from the latter clause in the text, we should have expected the former*  
*would be 'Did we but a few hours back &c.' But between the two clauses we may supply*  
*in idea 'And did we do this to the intent that &c;?' RS. or, more simply, anne 'Was it that*  
*&c.' ED.—perjuriis ad. B. V. (jurgis al.) omitting surgis.    <sup>h</sup> cruentes conj. (as it refers*  
*rather to surgis than adhibitus es) R.    <sup>i</sup> libertorum conj. DJ. but had the Carthaginians*  
*'freedmen?' D.    <sup>j</sup> om. conj. G. but the sense is 'While you are in that state of madness,'  
 'When they shall see you in that state:' cf. in paucitate hostium, v, 38; in communibus  
 miseriis, Cic. Fam. iv, 3; in tua maiore, ib. v, 16. DL.—<sup>k</sup> connects these words with what  
 follows, placing the interrogation at torpescuntne? adv. GT.    <sup>l</sup> em. G. thus *ad* *de* is used  
 in Greek, cf. Her. vii, 10, n. 91. ED.    'Even supposing,' R.—ut ('although') alia conj.  
 D. ST.—alia 3 L. B. HV.—var. al. Mss.    <sup>m</sup> om. 3 P. cf. x, 26; xxvii, 4 in 2 P;  
 xxviii, 44 in 1 P. (pr. L.) xxx, 38 in 3 P. Just. vi, 1. GB.*

5; 49; iii, 25; &c; Hor. Ep. 5, 1: similar  
 to which are the expressions, *quidquid citium*,  
 i, 25; *quidquid hominum*, iii, 54; *obsidum*  
*quod reliquum erat*, ii, 15; *quodcumque hoc*  
*regni*, Virg. Æ. i, 78; *quidquid ubique est*  
*gentis Dardaniæ*, 601 sq.

3 'The hospitable board' was regarded  
 as sacred; cf. xl, 10; nn, on Tac. A. ii, 65,  
 4; xiii, 17, 6; xv, 52, 3; Sil. xvii, 68;  
 Juv. ii, 110. R.

4 The father uses two arguments to dis-  
 suade his son, first the baseness, and then the  
 impracticability of what he meditated. S.

5 *Ferre luctum*, vi, 3, and *frandem*, xxiv,  
 38, 11, are used in a similar sense. D.

6 Cf. MG, on *ελαπας* and *ελαπας*, Eur.  
 Al. 285.

7 That is 'You must slay me first,' thus  
*per meum latus tu petaris*, xl, 9. B. cf. Cic.  
 Vat. 5. R.

“hodie valuerunt.” lacrimantem inde juvenem cernens C. Terentius medium complectitur, atque osculo hærens<sup>8</sup> non ante . . . precibus abstinit, quam pervicit ut gladium poneret fidem—Perolla que daret nihil facturum tale. tum juvenis “ego quidem” yields to his father’s inquit “quam patriæ debeo pietatem exsolvam patri. entreaties. “tuam doleo vicem, cui ter proditæ patriæ sustinendum “est crimen, semel cum defectionis \* \* \* ab Romanis, iterum “cum pacis cum Hannibale fuisti auctor, tertio<sup>9</sup> hodie, “cum restituendæ Romanis Capuæ mora atque impedi- “mentum es. tu, patria, ferrum, quo pro te armatus “hanc<sup>10</sup> arcem<sup>11</sup> hostium inii<sup>12</sup>, quoniam<sup>13</sup> parens extorquet, “recipe.” hæc cum dixisset, gladium in publicum trans maceriam horti abjecit, et quo minus res suspecta esset, se ipse convivio reddidit.

- 10 Postero die senatus frequens datus Hannibali. ubi prima Hannibal ejus oratio perblanda ac benigna fuit, qua ‘gratias egit demands the sur- ‘Campanis quod amicitiam suam Romanæ societati præ- render of Decius Magius. ‘posuissent,’ et<sup>14</sup> inter cetera magnifica promissa pollicitus ‘brevis caput Italiæ omni<sup>15</sup> Capuam fore, juraque inde cum ‘ceteris populis Romanum etiam petiturum. unum esse ‘exsortem Punicæ amicitiae foederisque secum facti, quem ‘neque esse Campanum neque dici debere, Magium ‘Decium. eum postulare, ut<sup>16</sup> sibi dedatur, ac se præsentem ‘de eo referatur senatusque consultum fiat.’ omnes in eam sententiam ierunt, quanquam magnæ parti et vir indignus ea calamitate et haud parvo initio<sup>17</sup> minui videbatur jus libertatis. egressus curia in templo<sup>18</sup> magis-

<sup>8</sup> The text is according to G. but I have added asterisks to denote the omission of some word. ED.—initæ ad. B.—immissæ ad. HF.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>9</sup> tertium conj. FB.

<sup>10</sup> hætem conj. FB. <sup>11</sup> The house in which Hannibal was lodged, might not unappropriately be called ‘the enemies’ citadel,’ G. ‘the enemy’s head-quarters.’ ED.—uitum volebam FB.—pacem conj. G 1st.—defendere volebam ad. pl. Mss. (adv. P. F. C.) ed. G. C. D. ¶ em. RU.—hostrimini P.—hosti minime F. C.—hosti minime parcens pl. Mss.—postremus inii conj. G 1st.—om. FB. <sup>12</sup> quando FB. <sup>13</sup> om. conj. B. <sup>14</sup> pl. Mss. cf. Roman caput Latio esse, viii, 6; iii, 46, 2; DU, on Fl. i. 20; D. ego caput huic argento fui hodie reperiundo, Plaut. Aa. iii, 3, 138. GB.—omnis al. pr. DJ. as in i, 16; xxv, 16; xxxii, 30. D.

<sup>15</sup> Cf. xxxiv, 48, 2. R.

<sup>16</sup> For postulare se, ut is &c. cf. xl, 20, 2. R.

<sup>17</sup> Alexander stules recipi ab omnibus Græciæ civitatibus, quæsi pulsæ erant, jussit: et Græci haud ausi imperium aspernari, quamquam solvendarum legum id principium esse

censebant; Curt. x. 7. GT.

<sup>18</sup> ‘The tribunal’ is here meant, cf. xxvi, 15; (ii. 12; L.) (as perhaps in Flor. ii. 12, 11; GF.) either (1) because it might have been ‘a place consecrated by auspices,’ as were the court-houses, i, 30; 37; 49; 62; (xxvi, 30 sq; 8. 33; GB.) xxxix, 5; xii,

C. Terentius tratuū<sup>c</sup> consedit, comprehendique Decium Magium atque

• • •

Magius is  
dragged off  
to the Car-  
thaginian  
camp.

ante pedes destitutum<sup>d</sup> causam dicere jussit. qui cum ma-  
nente ferocia animi negaret 'lege foederis<sup>e</sup> id cogi posse,' tum  
injectæ catenæ, ducique ante lictorem in castra est jussus.  
quoad capite aperto est ductus, concionabundus incessit, ad  
circumfusam undique multitudinem vociferans: "habetis"  
"libertatem, Campani, quam petistis. foro medio, luce  
"clara, videntibus vobis, nulli Campanorum secundus<sup>f</sup>,  
"vinctus ad mortem rapior. quid violentius capta Capua  
"fieret? ite obviam Hannibali, exornate urbem, diemque  
"adventus ejus consecrate, ut hunc triumphum de cive  
"vestro spectetis." hæc vociferanti, cum moveri vulgus  
videretur, obvolutum<sup>g</sup> caput est, ociusque rapi extra por-  
tam jussus. ita in castra perducitur; extemploque impositus  
in navim et Carthaginem missus, ne motu aliquo Capuæ  
ex indignitate rei orto senatum quoque pæniteret dediti  
principis, et legatione<sup>h</sup> missa ad repentendum eum, ne<sup>i</sup> aut  
negando rem, quam primam<sup>j</sup> peterent, offendendi sibi novi  
socii, aut tribuendo habendus Capuæ esset seditionis ac  
turbarum auctor. navem Cyrenas detulit tempestas, quæ  
tum in dicione regum<sup>k</sup> erant. ibi cum Magius ad statuum  
Ptolemæi<sup>l</sup> regis confugisset<sup>m</sup>, deportatus a custodibus

He effects  
his escape  
at Cyrene,  
and is pro-  
tected by  
Ptolemy.

<sup>c</sup> *magistratus* al. pr. GR. DU. cf. nn, on xxiv, 47, 12. D. <sup>d</sup> *en* S. HV. pr. GB.  
<sup>e</sup> om. or put before *legatione*. DU. <sup>f</sup> *em*. G. as *primos*, 23. GR. <sup>g</sup> *Egypti* conj. ad.  
cf. Strabo xvii, 836; the Romans afterwards became masters of it, and in Livy's time it was  
annexed to the province of Africa; Pliny: L. Cyrene had at times sovereigns of its own,  
as Magas, Physcon, and Apion: G. (cf. SN, on C. H. Ap. 68;) but these were either  
kings of Egypt at the same time, or tributaries of the Egyptians. Therefore (as there is no  
indication in the Mss of any omission, D.) substitute *Egypti* for *regum*. R.

15; [but the senate was often actually held  
in a temple, as in that of Bellona, xxx,  
22 sq.] and the rostra at Rome; viii, 14; 35;  
iii, 17; 20; ii, 56; [xxvii, 21; xxv, 3;]  
Cic. Vat. 24, or (2) because all elevated  
places which afforded a view of surrounding  
objects were called by this name; i, 6; the  
same as *arx*, i, 18; iv, 18; x, 7. It is from  
*templum* in this latter sense that the verb  
*contempler* is derived. It also denotes an  
asylum, ii, 1; and part of the *Campus*  
*Martius* where the altar of Mars stood, xl,  
46. DU. C. R.

4 'Placed below, and in a degrading  
point of view, as a culprit, without friends,  
and in great jeopardy.' The verb will in-  
clude all these ideas, and is one of frequent  
occurrence; as iii, 29; x, 4; xxv, 6; ST.

B. E. C. C. R. ii, 12; L. vii, 10; xxvii,  
13; Cic. Fam. ix, 22; V. Max. ix, 2; GT.  
L. vii, 13; Cic. for Rab. 4; (GV.) HT, on  
Cic. V. iii, 26; Z, P. C. 41; BKH, on  
Tib. i, 1, 15; D. *et freta destituent nudas in*  
*litore pisces*, Virg. E. i, 61.

5 Und. *se* and *ad*; this preposition is often  
suppressed, as *cogere militiam*, iv, 26; *cogi*  
*aliquid*, *ibid.* cf. BU, on *Æ*. iii, 56: R. on  
*ἀνταρξίας* see GRO, on St Luke xiv, 23.

6 *Haud ulli veterum virtute secundus*, Virg.  
*Æ*. xi, 441; R. the same as *princeps* below,  
'one of their principal citizens.' C.

7 'Muffled up,' iv, 12. D.

8 'If an embassy were sent.' C.

9 Ptolemy Philopator was king of Egypt  
at this time. C.

10 Cf. Tac. A. iii, 36, 3. R.

Alexandriam ad Ptolemæum, cum eum docuisset 'contra Junius dict. Sempr. m. h.  
'jus fœderis vinctum se ab Hannibale esse,' vinculis libera-  
tur; permissumque ut rediret, seu Romam seu Capuam  
mallet. 'nec' Magius 'Capuam sibi tutam' dicere; 'et  
'Romam eo tempore, quo inter Romanos Campanosque  
'bellum sit, transfugæ magis quam hospitis fore domici-  
'lium. nusquam malle quam in regno ejus vivere, quem  
'vindicem atque auctorem habeat libertatis.'

- 11 Dum hæc geruntur, Q. Fabius Pictor legatus a Delphis The Roman  
envoy re-  
turns from  
Delphi; i,  
44; xxii, 67;  
PF. 184;  
AHn. 329.  
Romam rediit, responsumque ex scripto recitavit. divi  
† quoque<sup>1</sup> in eo<sup>1</sup> erant, quibus quoque<sup>2</sup> modo supplica-  
retur. tum<sup>3</sup> "si ita faxitis, Romani, vestræ res meliores  
"facilioresque<sup>b</sup> erunt, magisque ex sententia res publica  
"vestra vobis procedet, victoriaque<sup>4</sup> duelli populi Romani  
"erit. Pythio Apollini, re publica vestra bene gesta ser-  
"vataque, lucris meritis<sup>c</sup> donum mittitote, deque præda  
"manubiis spoliisque honorem<sup>5</sup> habetote, lasciviam<sup>6</sup> a  
"vobis prohibetote." hæc ubi ex Græco carmine inter-  
pretata recitavit, tum dixit 'se oraculo egressum extemplo  
'his omnibus divi rem divinam ture ac vino fecisse, jus-  
'sumque ab templi<sup>d</sup> antistite, sicut coronatus laurea<sup>7</sup> co-

<sup>b</sup> em. G.—dum Mss. <sup>a</sup> ed. A.—divi quique conj. DJ. 'the several gods,' or divi C.—  
—divini quoque (used for divi, as divinos Venus veget voluptatibus, Pompon. in Nonius; so  
humani for homines, as ista per humanos mors venit acta manu, Prop. iii, 6, 30) G.B. adv. D.  
—divi dicæque c. BK. pr. ED.—divina quæ 3 P.—di'væque G.A.—divini pl. Mss; with que  
F. V. 1, 2, 4, L. H. L. N. quæ 1 P. in quo 3 L. carminis quæ B. HV. BR. certaminis  
quæque HF. <sup>b</sup> felicioresque S. but cf. Ter. Ad. iii, 4, 56; Virg. Æ. i, 444; Plaut. Cur.  
v. 2, 6; id. Ep. ii, 2, 59; Cic. Fam. iii, 12, vi, 5; (GV.) Tac. Ag. 3; χαλκίως λέγει ἐν  
τῷ, Theoph. Ch. "ἀδελτοχ." G. BU, on V. P. ii, 53; and Suet. v, 29; nn, on Plin. Ep.  
ii, 4. D. <sup>c</sup> lubentes merito conj. or divisque meritis, for several deities had shrines con-  
nected with the Pythian temple, cf. Just. xxiv, 8; and below we find his omnibus divi: or  
'After reaping the fruits of meritorious exertions prospered by divine favour;' cf. victor in  
Capitolio triumphans ad eosdem deos, quibus vota nuncupavit, merita dona traducit, xlv, 39. G.  
These fruits are afterwards specified by præda, manubiis, spoliisque. ST. <sup>d</sup> em. G. cf. 24;  
i, 45. D.—tempi P.—om. cet. Mss.

1 Und. scripto memorati. R.

2 That is at quo; R. e fontibus eorum,  
quantum quoque modo videbitur, hauriemus,  
Cic. Off. i, 2.

3 Tum is introduced in prayers and oaths,  
i, 24; 25; cf. M. on Cic. Cat. i, 13; and in  
oracles, v, 16; (as δὴ νῦν in Greek; cf. Her.  
i, 55, n. 94; ED.) yet we have hæc si recte  
faxitis, xxv, 12; DU. and here it means  
'Then the oracle went on as follows.' D.

4 'A prosperous termination; xxxiv, 33;  
xxiii, 11. E. R.

5 Viz. to Apollo. Honor (like τιμή) is  
used to signify 'every thing which is done in  
honour of the gods and is offered to them;  
sacrifices, libations, votive offerings, &c.'  
viii, 33. R.

6 'Irreligious exultation in prosperity, and  
the recklessness and forgetfulness of the gods  
originating therein' are here meant. G. But it  
must be recollected that these words are  
the translation of an oracle delivered in  
Greek. E. ἔβην. cf. Her. viii, 77, n. 49.

7 The Greeks, especially the priests, in

C. Terentius 'rona' et oraculum adisset et rem divinam fecisset, ita coronam . . . tum' navim adscendere, nec ante deponere eam quam Romam pervenisset. se, quæcunque imperata sint, cum summa religione ac diligentia exsecutum coronam Romæ in aram Apollinis deposuisse.' senatus decrevit ut 'ea res divinæ supplicationesque primo quoque tempore cum cura fierent.'

Mago is sent with despatches to Carthage by his brother.

He makes a statement in the senate-house, of Hannibal's proceedings.

Dum hæc Romæ atque in Italia geruntur, nuntius victoriæ ad Cannas Carthaginem venerat Mago Hamilcaris filius, non ex ipsa acie a fratre missus, sed retentus aliquot dies recipiendis civitatibus Bruttiorum, 'quæque' deficiebant. is, cum ei senatus datus esset, res gestas in Italia a fratre exponit. 'cum sex<sup>9</sup> imperatoribus eum, quorum quattuor<sup>10</sup> consules, duo<sup>11</sup> dictator ac magister equitum fuerint, cum sex consularibus exercitibus acie conflixisse; occidisce supra ducenta millia hostium, supra quinquaginta millia cepisse. ex quattuor consulibus duos<sup>12</sup> occidisce; ex duobus saucium alterum<sup>13</sup>, alterum<sup>14</sup> toto amisso exercitu vix cum quinquaginta<sup>15</sup> hominibus effugisse. magistrum equitum, quæ<sup>15</sup> consularis potestas sit,

<sup>9</sup> om. C. pr. cf. 23; xxvii, 37; GR. C. R. ii, 47; vii, 13; xi, 37; CS, and al. nn, on Suet. i, 2; 45; 79. D. <sup>10</sup> susp. as gl. R, and al. <sup>11</sup> ut conj. ad. C. <sup>12</sup> LXX conj. cf. xxii, 49; xxv, 6. D.

performing sacred rites, wore wreaths of the tree consecrated to the divinity, in whose honour those rites were performed; xxv, 12; xxvii, 37; xxxiv, 55; xxxvi, 37; xl, 37; xliii, 13; x, 47. cf. PC, ii, 4; iv, 20; (R.M.) L, M. R. v, 17; FA, ΔΗΛΙΑ in G, Th. A. Gr. t. ix. Besides which, those who received a favourable answer from an oracle used to return crowned with bay; those who met with an unfavourable response, or with any ill luck on their return, laid aside the wreath: cf. nn, on Eur. Hip. 813; *ἵλας ὄχλον αἰ ἀρχαῖον τοῦτο. οἱ δὲ ἔρχοντο κατὰ μαντεῖας ἱερουργομένων ἔρχοντο, καὶ πάντες τοῦ οἴσου προσκύνουν αὐτοῖς*. Schol. Soph. Tr. 178; hC, on OE. R. 83; *αἱ τῶι ἐν αἰσίοις παραγινόμεναι ἐκ Διόφρον ἱερουργομένων ἱερουργομένων*. Schol. and on Ar. Eq. 647; and Pl. 21; AL, on Suid. "σεφρανοῦ." L. R. BRO, iv, 15; DU. Arr. Epict i, 19. MD.

8 Either (1) 'and those elsewhere which,' or (2) for *quæcunque*, as i, 24; 32; xxv, 29; Cic. Leg. ii, 8: so *ubique* for *ubicunque*, [xxxiii, 33; ED.] and *quandoque* for *quantumque*, i, 31; xxi, 3; xxix, 10; Curt. vii,

10, Sen. Helv. 11; Pliny xxix, 1; xxx, 1; Hor. A. P. 359; G. O. iv, 1, 17; 2, 34; B. Col. ii, 10; iv, 24; cf. G, on Sen. N. Q. iii, 28; GF, on Suet. v, 1; FC, on Col. ii, 67; AU, iii, 7; CO, on S. C. 39; D. FC, on C. O. i, 39; STA, on Cat. 68, 12. DU.

9 We should have expected that Mago would have made the most of his brother's successes: but Livy seems unaccountably to have forgotten Sempronius. GL.

10 Scipio, Flaminius, Paullus, and Varro. GL.

11 Fabius, and Minucius. S.

12 Flaminius, and Paullus. S.

13 Scipio. S.

14 Varro. S.

15 The relative between two nouns agrees with the latter; as just below *Capuam, quod caput Campaniæ sit*; C. *virgines Vestæ. Albo oriundum sacerdotium &c*; i, 20; *tribunorum plebis, potestatis sacrosanctæ*, iv, 44; *consules, regia potestas*, viii, 32; *puellis, a qua atate*, xxiv, 26; *suffetes, quod consulare imperium apud eos erat*, xxx, 7; *summum imperium, consules*, Sen. Contr. i, 2; *sacerdoti*,

‘*fusum fugatumque*; dictatorem, quia se in aciem nun-  
 ‘*quam commiserit, unicum*<sup>16</sup> *haberi imperatorem. Bruttios*  
 ‘*Apulosque, partim*<sup>1</sup> *Samnitium ac Lucanorum defecisse*  
 ‘*ad Pœnos*<sup>17</sup>. *Capuam, quod caput non Campaniæ modo*  
 ‘*sed, post afflictam rem Romanam Cannensi pugna, Italiæ*  
 ‘*sit, Hannibali se tradidisse. pro his tantis totque victoriis*  
 ‘*verum*<sup>1</sup> *esse*<sup>k</sup> *grates*<sup>1</sup> *deis immortalibus agi haberique.*’

12 *ad fidem deinde tam lætarum rerum effundi in vestibulo* He pro-  
*curiæ jussit annulos aureos, qui tantus acervus fuit ut* duces a  
*metientibus*<sup>1</sup> *dimidium super tres modios*<sup>2</sup> *explēsse sint* bushel of  
*quidam auctores. fama tenuit, quæ propior vero est,* gold rings:  
*haud*<sup>a</sup> *plus fuisse modio. adjecit deinde verbis, quo majoris* P. ii, 16;  
*cladis indicium esset, ‘neminem nisi equitem, atque eorum* Pl. xxxiii, 1,  
*‘ipsorum primores*<sup>3</sup>, *id gerere insigne.’ summa fuit oratio-* 6; ACD.  
*nis, ‘quo propius spem belli perficiendi sit, eo magis omni* iii, 19; V.  
*‘ope juvandum Hannibalem esse. procul enim ab domo* vii, 2, 13.  
*‘militiam esse, in media hostium terra. magnam vim*  
*‘frumenti pecuniæ absumi; et tot acies, ut hostium exer-*  
*‘citus delēsse, ita victoris etiam copias parte aliqua minu-*  
*‘isse*<sup>4</sup>. *mittendum igitur supplementum esse, mittendam*<sup>b</sup>  
*‘in stipendium pecuniam frumentumque tam bene meritis*  
*‘de nomine Punico militibus.’*

<sup>1</sup> P. PF. F. an archaism; C. cf. xxvi, 46, 1; G. obs. ii, 2; xli, 1; Gell. x, 13; R. CO, on S. J. 55. D.—*partem* cet. Mss. J F. On account of the connection between truth and goodness, RS. *æquum* signifies ‘just, right, fair, proper;’ cf. Hor. Ep. i, 7, 98; Cic. for Mur. 35; MD. id. Att. ii, 1; Ter. An. iv, 1, 5; Virg. Æ. xii, 694; TT. iii, 40; xxxv, 8; R. ii, 48; (D.) xxxii, 33; xl, 16; xxxix, 27; GB. iii, 40; GI. O. L. L. 10. D.—*ver* E. pr. LT. TT. VC. adv. cf. xxii, 9; 10; D.—*rerum* al.—*atrum* P.—*petit* conj. GL.—*petere* conj. S.—*om.* pl. Mss. k P.—*om.* cet. Mss. l em. G. (this is a favourite word with Livy, as 12; vii, 36; x, 25; xxvii, 13; 51 twice; xxviii, 29; xlv, 14; 39; cf. S. on v, 23, 3; G. on xxvi, 48, 3; xxx, 17, 6; and 21, 9; CE, Antib. (adv. STN. and PAR.) p. 262. D.—*græa* P.—*sacrum* pl. Mss.—*sacra* GI. a paulo conj. from epit. PZ. adv. DÜ. R. b mittendum 4, 5 L.—*mittenda* conj. as *genus* et *fortuna honesta erunt*, xxiv, 24; *potentissimi* na, xxxiii, 33; *data et oblata*, xxiv, 4; *incerta*, ib. 19; GR. *libera permissa*, xxxv, 25; cf. i, 31, 7. D.

*qui honos &c*; Just. xviii, 4; G. *tribunus plebis, quippe quæ potestas &c*; vi, 37; cf. ii, 13; Cic. Sen. 14; BU, on Ov. A. A. i, 9; CO, on S. C. 2. D.

<sup>16</sup> ‘Excellent and matchless;’ vii, 1; 12; viii, 32. C.

<sup>17</sup> Cf. 13, a.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *descendentibus* i, 8; *eunti* xxxii, 4; *ascendentibus* xlii, 15; *subeuntibus* Tac. H. iii, 71; Suet. x, 1; *εργάζονται* Thuc. ii, 96; (BF.) Paus. i, 26, 6; 28; x, 37, 4; iii, 15, 4; vii, 3, 1; viii, 3, 2; 13, 3; 17, 5; (SI,

pp. 155, 228; Strabo ix, 1, 2 and 22; G. B. R. *ἀργείοι* Xen. An. iii, 2, 13.

<sup>2</sup> ‘Three’ according to Pliny, S. V. Max. D. and August. ‘two’ according to Flor. and ‘above one’ according to the epitome. R.

<sup>3</sup> These were such as had a horse found them at the public expense. Plebeians also served in the cavalry, but without the distinction of the gold ring. cf. S. A. J. C. R. ii, 3; FE, Ep. ii, 2. DÜ. C. AD.

<sup>4</sup> Nam et *secundis præliis atterebantur copiæ*, Curt. iv, 6; cf. 30. GB.

C. Terentius Secundum hæc dicta Magonis lætis omnibus, Himilco  
 . . . vir factionis Barcinæ. locum Hannonis increpandi esse  
 Himilco ratus. "quid est<sup>5</sup>. Hanno?" inquit: "etiam nunc pænitet  
 attacks Hanno: S. "belli suscepti adversus Romanos? jube dedi Hanni-  
 xi, 542 sq. "balem: veta in tam prosperis rebus grates diis immor-  
 "talibus agi. audiamus Romanum<sup>6</sup> senatorem in Cartha-  
 Hanno's "giniensium curia." tum Hanno: "tacuissem hodie, patres  
 reply. "conscripti<sup>7</sup>. ne quid in communi omnium gaudio, minus  
 "lætum quod esset vobis, loquerer. nunc interroganti  
 "senatori<sup>8</sup>, pæniteatne me adhuc suscepti adversus Ro-  
 "manos belli. si reticeam. aut superbus<sup>9</sup> aut obnoxius  
 "videar: quorum alterum est hominis alienæ libertatis  
 "obliti, alterum suæ. respondeam igitur Himilconi, non  
 "desisse pænitere me belli. neque desitutum ante invic-  
 "tum vestrum<sup>9</sup> imperatorem incusare quam finitum aliqua  
 "tolerabili condicione bellum videro; nec mihi pacis anti-  
 "quæ desiderium ulla alia res quam pax nova finiet.  
 "itaque ista quæ modo Mago jactavit, 'Himilconi cete-  
 "risque Hannibalis satellitibus<sup>10</sup> jam<sup>6</sup> læta sunt'; mihi  
 "possunt læta esse, quia res bello bene gestæ, si volumus  
 "fortuna uti, pacem nobis æquiores dabunt. nam si præ-  
 "termittimus hoc tempus, quo magis dare quam accipere  
 "possumus videri pacem, vereor ne hæc quoque lætitia  
 "luxuriat<sup>11</sup> nobis ac vana evadat. quæ tamen nunc quoque  
 "qualis est? *occidi exercitus hostium: mittite milites mihi.*  
 "quid aliud rogares, si esses victus? *hostium cepi bina*

<sup>5</sup> interrogante senatore conj. S. but *reticere* alicui is 'not to answer one,' RS. or 'to be silent at his bidding or through fear of him.' R. as *negans se privato reticere*, iii, 41; *Vitel- lius optimum quemque iurgio lucescens, et respondentis reticens*, Tac. A. xiv, 49; Ov. M. iii, 357. G. cf. BL, on Calp. E. iv, 3. D. <sup>6</sup> et conj. ad. G. <sup>7</sup> tam conj. G. R. <sup>8</sup> sint conj. R.

<sup>5</sup> 'What have you now to say?' *quid est* is often thus used elliptically: RS. as in Cic. Cat. i, 5; 8. 'Well!' ST.

<sup>6</sup> 'Favouring and advocating the Roman cause.' R.

<sup>7</sup> These words are incorrectly applied to the Carthaginian senate; as is *dictator*, 13, to the Carthaginian general; GL. R. but the Romans were wont to apply the names of magistrates and offices among them to those of other nations. C. Thus we have Mettus *dictator* of Alba, i, 23: cf. iii, 1; Cic. Mil. 10. R.

<sup>8</sup> *Te superiorem esse dicunt, quod nihil respondens*; Cic. Fam. i, 10. D.

<sup>9</sup> Indicative of contempt and indignation. C. Hanno would not own as his commander, one whose appointment to that command he had always deprecated and opposed. D.

<sup>10</sup> Cf. xxv, 29; xxiv, 41. R.

<sup>11</sup> Cf. *nimia gloria luxuriare et evanescere*, ii, 48; D. *nimis luxuriosa ea fuit lætitia*, ib. 21; iii, 33; R. *luriantur animi rebus plerumque secundis*, Ov. A. A. ii, 437. ED. *vanum gaudium occurs* 13; xxx, 16. GR.

*“castra, praeda videlicet plena et comineatum: frumentum et pecuniam date. quid aliud, si spoliatus, si exutus castris esses, peteres? et ne omnia ipse mirer, (mihi quoque enim, quoniam respondi Himilconi, interrogare jus fasque est) velim seu Himilco seu Mago respondeat, cum ad internecionem Romani imperii pugnatum ad Cannas sit, constetque in defectione totam Italiam esse, primum ecquis Latini nominis populus defecerit ad nos, deinde ecquis homo ex quinque et triginta tribubus<sup>12</sup> ad Hannibalem transfugerit.”* cum utrumque Mago negasset, *“hostium quidem ergo”* inquit *“adhuc nimis multum superest. sed multitudo ea quid animorum quidve spei* 13 *“habeat, scire velim.”* cum ‘id nescire’ Mago diceret, *“nihil facilius scitu est”* inquit. *“ecquos legatos ad Hannibalem Romani miserunt de pace? ecquam denique mentionem pacis Romæ factam esse allatum ad vos est?”* cum id quoque negasset, *“bellum igitur”* inquit *“tam integrum habemus quam habuimus qua die Hannibal in Italiam est transgressus. quam varia victoria priore Punico bello fuerit, plerique qui meminerimus supersumus. nunquam terra marique magis prosperæ res nostræ visæ sunt quam ante consules C. Lutatium et A. Postumium fuerunt. Lutatio et Postumio consulibus devicti ad Ægates insulas sumus. quod si, id quod dii omen avertant, nunc quoque fortuna aliquid variaverit, tum pacem speratis, cum vincemur, quam nunc, cum vincimus, dat nemo? ego, si quis de pace consulet seu deferenda hostibus seu accipienda, habeo quid sententiæ dicam: si de iis quæ Mago postulat refertis, nec victoribus<sup>1</sup> mitti attinere puto, et frustrantibus nos falsa atque inani<sup>c</sup> spe<sup>d</sup> multo minus censeo mittenda esse.”* haud multos movit Hannonis oratio: nam et simultas cum familia Barcina

<sup>a</sup> A Carthaginian could no more call it ‘the Punic war,’ than a Roman ‘the Roman war;’ therefore either (1) *om. Punico*, or read (2) *Romano* [cf. 43; D.] or (3) *Italico* or (4) *pugnatum G.* There is an error somewhat similar in 11, 17; P. where we might read *nos for Pannos*. D. Livy appears to have forgotten that he was not speaking in his own person. CL. R. <sup>b</sup> *dum* conj. G. <sup>c</sup> F. C. 1 L.—*inanis* P.—*inania* pl. Mss. <sup>d</sup> *em.* (Mago had said *quo propius spei belli perficiendi sit*, 12.) G. cf. Ter. An. iv, 1, 24. ED.—*que* P.E. ME.—*que* P. GA. F. C.—*victoria* 1 L.—*om.* V. 2—5 L. H. HV. L. N. D.

12 Cf. i, 43, 22. R.

and *frustrantibus* are put hypothetically. ED.

1 This is a dilemma; in which *victoribus* The subject to *mitti* is *ea quæ postulat*. R.

C. Terentius levio<sup>re</sup>m auctorem faciebat, et occupati animi praesenti  
 . . . laetitia nihil, quo vanius fieret gaudium suum, auribus ad-  
 mittebant; debellatumque mox fore, si anniti paullulum  
 voluissent, rebantur. itaque ingenti consensu fit senatus  
 32. consultum ut Hannibali<sup>c</sup> quattuor Numidarum millia in  
 supplementum mitterentur et quadraginta elephantum et ar-  
 genti multa<sup>a</sup> talenta. dictatorque<sup>2</sup> cum Magone in Hispani-  
 am praemissus est ad conducenda<sup>5</sup> viginti millia peditum,  
 quattuor equitum, quibus exercitus, qui in Italia quique in  
 Hispania erant, supplerentur.

The Ro- Ceterum haec, ut in secundis rebus, segniter otioseque<sup>14</sup>  
 mans make gesta. Romanos praeter insitam industriam animis fortuna  
 active pre- etiam cunctari prohibebat. nam nec consul ulli rei, quae  
 paration for etiam agenda esset, deerat; et dictator M. Junius  
 the war. per eum agenda esset, deerat; et dictator M. Junius  
 xxii, 57. Pera<sup>a</sup>, rebus divinis perfectis, latoque, ut solet<sup>1</sup>, ad popu-  
 lum ut 'equum escendere liceret<sup>2</sup>,' praeter duas urbanas  
 legiones, quae principio anni a consulibus conscriptae  
 fuerant, et servorum delectum cohortesque<sup>b</sup> ex agro  
 Piceno et Gallico<sup>5</sup> collectas, ad ultimum prope desperatae

\* xx peditum conj. ad. cf. 32; for it there appears that the supplies actually sent, were less than those here voted. D.—xii millia peditum conj. ad. R. om. P. F. PE.—m. vcte (i. e. mille quingenta) conj. M.—mille conj. G. pr. GD, on Ph. iv, 24. DU. C. <sup>a</sup> em. cf. V. Max. vii, 6; ii, 4. G.—per P. 1 PE. V?—pro V? 1, 2 L. H. GA. HV. <sup>b</sup> cohortes quoque conj. to avoid the anacoluthon. R. <sup>c</sup> dum conj. ad. DCE.—et conj. ad. R.

2 Cato applies this title to Hannibal: *dictatorem Carthaginensium magister equitum monuit, " mitte mecum Romam equitum, die quinta in Capitolio tibi caena cocta erit; "* Orig. in Gell. x. 24. S. cf. SN, on Jul. Or. i, p. 130; PZ, Pr. i, 11; nn, on Just. xix, 1, and Front. ii, 1, 4. DU.

3 Cf. Her. i, 27, n. 84.

1 Und. ferri, or fieri, as in xxxvi, 23; xli, 14; &c; and ut adulescenti xxxvii, 14: cf. iv, 58, 10. R.

2 Nothing is said of this custom by Livy or Dion. Hal. v. GL. ἀπαρχαίς δικτάτωρ Φάβιος πρῶτος μὲν πρόσθετο τὴν σύγκλητον. ἴσως χρῆσθαι περὶ τὰς στρατιάς· οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν, ἀλλὰ ἀπηγορεύει κατὰ δὴ τινα νόμον παλαιόν, ὅτι τῆς ἀρχῆς τὸ πλείονος ἐν τῷ πολεμικῷ τὴν ἐξουσίαν, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τὸν στρατηγὸν οἰκίστην διὸν παραμένειν ἐν πόλει, καὶ μὴ ἀφίστασθαι· ἢ δὲ ἐπὶ στρατιωτικῶν εἰς ἅπαντα πάλαι, καὶ μάλιστα τὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς κράτος ἴσθαι. ἢ γὰρ τοῦτο βουλευμένοι τὸν δικτάτωρα τοῦ δήμου φέρεσθαι δύνανται Plut. Fab. p. 175. S. The meeting referred to is that of the comitia curiata; ix, 38. VA. For it was always

in this assembly that motions were brought before the people for conferring military command on the magistrates, and the power of carrying on military affairs; cf. v, 46; 52; 55; vi, 41; ix, 38; xxvi, 2; 18, e; Cic. L. Agr. ii, 10—12. R. cf. GC, C. R. iii, 2; MN, de Leg. 5; PG, An. 252 Y. R. The decree of the senate to which Plutarch refers might be merely the preliminary step to bringing the motion before the people at large. It is probable that, in process of time, the dictators had introduced the custom of appearing on horseback in the city: this being viewed with jealousy by the commons, as a lordly act, a law was enacted to prevent them from appearing on horseback unless they were going out to the wars. (The dictatorial power was equal, we are told, to the regal. πλεον ἐπεὶ μὴ ἢ ἴσως ἀναβῆναι ὁ δικτάτωρ ἠδύνατο. εἰ μὴ ἐκστρατεύεσθαι ἱκέλλει, Zon. vii, 13.) Subsequently this law was so modified as to allow of the dictator's using a horse in the city, provided the people gave him leave. DU.

3 The territory between the Aesis and the

rei publicæ auxilium, cum honesta utilibus cedunt, de- Junius dict.  
scendit<sup>4</sup>, edixitque<sup>5</sup>, 'qui' capitalem fraudem ausi<sup>6</sup> quique Sempr. m. h.  
'pecuniæ judicati<sup>4</sup> in vinculis essent<sup>6</sup>, qui eorum apud se V. vii, 6, 1.  
'milites fierent, eos noxa pecuniaque sese exsolvi jus-  
'surum.' ea<sup>6</sup> sex<sup>4</sup> millia hominum Gallicis spoliis, quæ  
triumpho C. Flamini<sup>7</sup> translata erant, armavit. itaque<sup>8</sup>  
cum viginti quinque millibus armatorum ab urbe pro-  
fiscitur.

Hannibal Capua recepta cum iterum Neapolitanorum Hannibal  
animos partim spe partim metu nequicquam tentâset, makes ano-  
in agrum Nolanum exercitum traducit, ut<sup>1</sup> non hostiliter ther unsuc-  
statim, quia non desperabat voluntariam deditionem, ita, cessful at-  
si morarentur spem, nihil eorum quæ pati aut timere tempt upon  
possent prætermisurus. senatus, ac maxime primores ejus, Feuds at  
in societate Romana cum fide<sup>9</sup> perstare; plebs novarum, Nola.  
ut solet, rerum<sup>1</sup> atque Hannibalis tota esse, metumque xxiv, 2.  
agrorum populationis et patienda in obsidione multa gravia  
indignaque proponere animo. neque auctores defectionis  
deerant. itaque ubi senatum metus cepit<sup>10</sup>, si propalam<sup>11</sup>

<sup>4</sup> *descendite* F. Those are said *descendere aliquo* or *ad aliquid*, who are driven reluctantly and by necessity to extreme and violent remedies, and to measures which they consider derogatory and unworthy of themselves, where all others have failed: *ad extrema descendere*, Cic. Fam. x, 33; id. for Quint. 16; E. C. C. G. on v, epit. xlv, 15, 4. R. RS. *ναρκαίνω* *ἵς* *ἡ* has a like force; Her. i, 116, n. 48. <sup>5</sup> P. 1 P. E. L.—*dixit* F.—*equo diai quis al.—equo dixit* conj. GT.—*alque edixit* conj. GB. <sup>6</sup> *quique* F. <sup>7</sup> *fraus* conj. (fraus erit, fraudem commiserit; Fest. *metuo in commune, ne quam fraudem fraus siet*; Plaut. As. ii, 2, 20.) SC.1. but cf. *capitalia ausi plerique*, xxvi, 40; *ausi tantum nefus*, xxvii, 9; G. *ausi omnes immane nefus, ausoque potiti*, Virg. *Æ.* vi. 624. WS. <sup>8</sup> *jussurum, sex* conj. DE. <sup>9</sup> *em.* GL. FN, on T. A. xi, 7. G. C. D. R.—*et* 2 L. VI.—*et ut cet.* Mss. <sup>10</sup> *avidus* ad. D. but the construction is the same as in xxii, 50, j; RS. vi, 14; *hominum non causurum toti erant*, iii, 36; (D.) 38; L. 67; xxxvi, 42; xlv, 31; *ut aut amicorum aut inimicorum simus*, vii, 30; cf. iii, (38, 11; D.) 48; 59; 62; xxi, 11, 2; 30, 3; xxxv, 31; 37; 49; 55; xxxviii, 3; BER, on Alc. E. i, 13; R. *ἄν ἀγασθῆναι ἴσται*, Xen. An. iii, 2, 17; ii, 1, 4. ED.

Rabicon, which, after the expulsion of the Senones, was divided among the people individually. C.

<sup>4</sup> When a debt was legally proved against any one, he was termed *judicatus pecuniæ*; after this proof, thirty days were allowed the debtor to raise money for the discharge of the claim upon him. On failure of payment at the expiration of this period, his person was made over to the creditor: Gell. xx, 1. C. cf. xxvi, 3; GB. vi, 14. G.

<sup>5</sup> Imprisonment for debt was now illegal, viii, 28; but was practised notwithstanding: cf. G. de P. V. p. 470; SM, de M. U. 18 sq. J. A. R. 11. DU. R.

<sup>6</sup> 'The 6000 thus raised.' R.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. xxi, 63, 5. R.

<sup>8</sup> The *que* is here a conjunction. 'and so;' as in iii, 30; *utique* 'and how,' 15. R.

<sup>9</sup> That is *fideli*ter; as in 19; 31; ix, 11; xxiv, 47; xxvi, 20; xxxii, 33; cf. nn, on xxviii, 32, 1; xxxviii, 18, 7; and xlv, 8, 4. D.

<sup>10</sup> Thus *timor* xliii, 11, *pavor* 20, *luctus* xxv, 22, *libido* i, 57, *cupido* i, 16; xxvii, 16; xl, 21, *oblitio* xxvii, 13, (nn;) xxviii, 46, *admiratio* xlv, 12, are said *capere aliquem*. D.

<sup>11</sup> This is a favourite word with Livy, xxii, 12; xxiv, 38; xxvi, 12; xxxiv, 33; xl, 3; xliii, 52; xlv, 6; xlv, 31, cf. v, 29, 10. D.

C. Terentius tenderent<sup>12</sup>, resisti multitudini concitatæ non posse, †ob-  
 . . . secundando<sup>k</sup> dilationem mali inveniunt. placere enim sibi  
 defectionem ad Hannibalem simulant; quibus autem con-  
 dicionibus in fœdus amicitiamque novam transeant, parum  
 constare. ita spatio sumpto legatos propere ad prætorem

The senate  
 of Nola  
 sends for  
 Marcellus;  
 xxii, 57;  
 PM. 302.

Romanum Marcellum Claudium, qui Casilini<sup>1</sup> cum exer-  
 citu erat, mittunt, docentque 'quanto in discrimine sit  
 'Nolana res: agrum Hannibalis esse et Pœnorum, urbem  
 'extemplo futuram, ni subveniatur; concedendo plebei  
 'senatum, ubi velint, defecturos se, ne deficere præfestina-  
 'rent effecisse.' Marcellus collaudatis Nolanis 'eadem  
 'simulatione extrahi rem in suum adventum' jussit; 'in-  
 'terim celari quæ secum acta essent, spemque omnem

C. ii, 198;  
 208.

'auxilii Romani.' ipse a Casilino<sup>1</sup> Calatiam petit, atque  
 inde Vulturno amni trajecto perque agrum Saticulanum  
 Trebulanumque<sup>m</sup> super Suessulam per montes Nolam per-  
 venit.

Hannibal  
 takes  
 Nuceria.

Sub adventum prætoris Romani Pœnus agro Nolano<sup>15</sup>  
 excessit, et ad mare proxime Neapolim descendit, cupidus  
 maritimi oppidi potiundi, quo cursus navibus tutus ex  
 Africa esset. ceterum postquam Neapolim a præfecto  
 Romano teneri accepit (M. Junius Silanus erat ab ipsis

C. ii, 212.

Neapolitanis accitus), Neapoli quoque, sicut Nola, omiſſa<sup>a</sup>  
 petit Nuceriam. eam cum aliquamdiu circumſedisſet, sæpe  
 vi<sup>1</sup>, sæpe ſollicitandis nequicquam nunc plebe nunc prin-  
 cipibus, fame demum in deditionem accepit, pactus<sup>a</sup> ut

<sup>k</sup> em. (*propalam obviam ire cupiditati parum ausi, obsecundando mollire impetum aggre-  
 diuntur*, iii, 35.) G.—*secunda simulanda simulando* P. PE. F.—*secunda simulando* conj. cf.  
 ii, 37; viii, 12; Sil. xii, 432. G. pr. ST. R.—*secunda clam simulando* R. but *clam* is inco-  
 sistent with the idea conveyed by *simulare*. C.—*sed clam simulando* V. 2, 4 L. H. GA. D.  
 J.. N.—*sed clam dissimulando* HV.—*sed clam simulanda simulando* BA.—*assensum simulando*  
 HF. B.—*secum dissimulanda simulando* al. Mss.—I doubt whether the true reading has been  
 yet restored. ED. <sup>11</sup> *Canusii* . . . *Canusio* conj. S. pr. DU. adv. GL. GT. DJ. The cir-  
 cuitous route of Marcellus may be accounted for by his wish to avoid falling in with Hannibal,  
 who was with his army in the territory of Nola. D. <sup>m</sup> em. CV. pr. GT. ed. G. D.  
 Τρεβούλα, Ptol. cf. Cic. Att. v, 2 sq; Pliny iii, 6, 9. R.—*Trebianumque* pl. Mss. pr. HL. ed.  
 C. cf. CE, G. A. ii, 9, 546; CR, ii, 235. G. on Pol. iii, 91. R.—*Trebeianumque* 4, 5 L.  
 GA. HV.—*Trebeianumque* N.—*Treberanumque* 3 L.—*Treberanumque* HF. <sup>a</sup> *Neapolim*  
 . . . *Nolam non admissus* ed. G. <sup>a</sup> *pactus* conj. which Livy applies to those who surrender  
 conditionally, xxii, 52; xxxi, 17; 47; but *pacisci* is also said of one who offers terms and  
 grants them to another party. DU.

<sup>12</sup> Our author very often uses the simple  
 verb, for the compound *contendere*, as xxiv,  
 21; xxxiv, 34; xxxv, 51; xxviii, 18; G. v,  
 24; iv, 8; R. ib. 35; vi, 34; 38; viii, 15;

x, 6; 24; 26; xxviii, 45; xxx, 4; xxxvii,  
 53; other writers have done the same; cf.  
 G, Diatr. Stat. xxi, p. 116; CO, S. C. 60. D.  
<sup>1</sup> Cf. ix, 2. und. *adhibendâ*. DU.

inermes cum singulis abirent vestimentis. deinde, ut qui <sup>Junius dict.</sup> a principio mitis omnibus Italicis præter Romanos videri <sup>Sempr. m. h.</sup> vellet, præmia atque honores<sup>2</sup>, qui remanserant<sup>3</sup> ac militare secum voluissent, proposuit. nec ea spe quemquam tenuit: dilapsi omnes, quocunque<sup>4</sup> hospitia aut fortuitus animi impetus tulit, per Campaniæ urbes, maxime Nola<sup>5</sup> Neapolimque. cum ferme triginta senatores, ac forte primus quisque, Capuam petissent, exclusi inde, quod portas Hannibali clausissent, Cumas se contulerunt. Nuceriæ præda militi data est, urbs direpta atque incensa.

Nola<sup>6</sup> Marcellus non sui magis fiducia præsidii quam voluntate principum habebat. plebes timebatur, et ante omnes L. Bantius<sup>7</sup>, quem conscientia<sup>8</sup> tentatæ<sup>9</sup> defectionis ac metus a prætore Romano nunc ad prodicionem patriæ, nunc, si ad id<sup>10</sup> fortuna defuisset, ad transfugiendum stimulat. erat juvenis acer et sociorum ea tempestate prope nobilissimus eques. seminecem eum<sup>11</sup> ad Cannas in acervo cæsorū corporum inventum, curatumque benigne, etiam cum donis Hannibal domum remiserat. ob ejus gratiam meriti rem<sup>12</sup> Nolanam in jus dicionemque dare voluerat Pœno; anxiumque eum et sollicitum cura novandi res prætor cernebat. ceterum cum aut pœna cohibendus esset. aut beneficio conciliandus, sibi adsumpsisse quam hosti ademisse fortem ac strenuum maluit socium, accitumque ad se benigne appellat. ‘multos eum invidos inter populi lares habere inde existimatu facile esse, quod nemo civis Nolanus sibi indicaverit quam multa ejus egregia facinora militaria essent. sed qui in Romanis militaverit castris, non posse obscuram ejus virtutem esse. multos sibi, qui

Bantius of Nola is well inclined to Hannibal: V. vii, 3; PM. 303; Fr. iii, 16, 1.

<sup>1</sup> opt. Mss.—remanserint 5 L. cf. Xerxes præmium proposuit [ei], qui invenisset novam voluptatem, Cic. T. Q. v, 7. ST. adv. DE.—remansissent al.—remancerent or remanere conj. G. <sup>2</sup> quo quemque conj. as in 17. G. pr. C. cf. vi, 25; Flor. iii, 11, 10; FN, on Q. C. iii, 11, 12. DU. <sup>3</sup> Bandius conj. (Bardus Plut. S.) R. cf. OU, on Fr. iv, 7, 36. D. <sup>4</sup> N. ed. G. C. D.—consensus ST.—assensus B.—consensum G. 3 L.—consensu P. PE. V. F. 1, 2, 4 L. GA. <sup>5</sup> ed. G. C.—attentatæ (or attemptatæ) P. PE. V? G. GA. B. N. pr. cf. xxix, 10; (G.) Sil. ii, 522; xii, 96. D.—attentantem F. V? 1—3 L.—ac tentations 4 L. <sup>6</sup> em. G.—a die P.—ea die al. Mss. <sup>7</sup> om. conj. G.

<sup>8</sup> Und. iis. Thus qui nomina dederitis, 4; x, 31; 36; xxiv, 23; 38; xxix, 6; 7; [eos] mecum ducam, x, 25; civis si sit ex plebe præcia [ei] consulatus spes erit, iv, 3; Suet. i, 1; DU, on Fl. i, 1, 12; TO, on V. M. i, 7, 3; CO, on S. J. 9; 14. D. [iis] eripui, homines qui te ferebant sublimem quatuor, Plant. Men. v, 8, 3; Trin. ii, 4, 21; 3 Und. publicam, as in i, 12; viii, 27; ii, G. cf. also ii, 23; iii, 44; iv, 32; 49; vi, 44; 64; R. 16.

C. Terentius 'cum eo stipendia fecerint, referre<sup>4</sup> qui vir esset ille,  
 \* \* \* 'quæque et quoties pericula pro salute ac dignitate populi  
 'Romani adisset, utique Cannensi prælio non prius pugna  
 'abstiterit quam prope exsanguis<sup>5</sup> ruina superincidentium  
 'virorum equorum armorumque sit oppressus.' "itaque  
 "macte virtute esto" inquit. "apud me tibi omnis honos  
 "atque omne præmium erit; et quo frequentior mecum  
 "fueris, senties eam rem tibi dignitati atque emolumento  
 PF. 185. "esse." lætoque juveni promissis equum eximium dono  
 dat, bigatosque quingentos<sup>5</sup> quæstorem numerare jubet;  
 lictoribus imperat ut 'eum se adire, quoties velit, patiantur.'  
 hac comitate Marcelli ferocis juvenis animus adeo est 16  
 mollitus, ut nemo inde sociorum rem Romanam fortius  
 Hannibal ac fidelius juverit, cum Hannibal ad portas esset (Nolam  
 marches enim rursus a Nuceria movit castra) plebesque Nolana de  
 upon Nola. integro ad defectionem spectaret.

Marcellus sub adventum hostium intra muros se recepit,  
 non castris metuens, sed ne prodendæ urbis occasionem  
 nimis multis in eam imminetibus<sup>1</sup> daret. instrui deinde  
 utrinque acies cœptæ, Romanorum<sup>a</sup> pro mœnibus Nolæ,  
 Pœnorum ante castra sua. prælia hinc parva inter urbem  
 castraque et vario eventu fiebant, quia duces nec prohibere  
 paucos temere provocantes nec dare signum universæ  
 pugnæ volebant. in hac cotidiana<sup>b</sup> duorum exercituum  
 statione principes Nolanorum nuntiant Marcello 'nocturna  
 'colloquia inter plebem ac Pœnos fieri; statutumque esse  
 'ut, cum Romana acies egressa portis iret, impedimenta  
 'eorum ac sarcinas diriperent, clauderent deinde portas  
 'murosque occuparent, ut potentes rerum suarum<sup>2</sup> atque  
 Marcellus 'urbis Pœnum inde pro Romano acciperent.' hæc ubi  
 prepares for action. nuntiata sunt Marcello, collaudatis senatoribus Nolanis,

<sup>a</sup> em. V.—*Romanorum cepte* Mos. <sup>b</sup> em. G.—*continua* S. 3 P. 3, 5 L. HF. HV.  
 BR. pr. DJ. cf. x, 21; xxxvii, 15. D.—*comitia* 1 P. F. V. 1, 2, 4 L. H. L. D.—*comitarius*  
 2 P.—*comitius* B.—*comitaria* GA.—*coditia* P.

4 The infinitive present is used to denote a thing which occurred often. cf. *animadverti*... *Catonem*... *tractare*, Cic. Parad. 1. RS.

5 *Πισσανοίους* *ῥεθυμίας*, Plut. Mar. 303. S.

1 Cf. xxv, 20. R.

2 The opposite *suarum impotens rerum* occurs ix, 14; cf. *potens dominæ*, Ov. Am.

ii, 2; Luc. viii, 554; Sen. N. Q. i, 17; G. viii, 13; xxii, 42; xxiv, 4; xxvi, 13; xxvii, 30; xxviii, 30; xxxv, 11; V. Max. iii, 2, 20; Luc. v, 199; Sen. Clem. i, 5; Censor. de Die Nat. 4; Quint. I. O. xii, 11; TT, on Nem. E. ii, 56; G. on Sen. H. F. 300; HS, on Ov. M. xv, 108; D. *mentis non potens*, Sen. Thy. v. 547.

priusquam aliquis motus injuriave<sup>c</sup> oreretur<sup>d</sup>, fortunam Junius dict. pugnæ experiri statuit. ad tres portas in hostes versas <sup>Sempr. m. h.</sup> tripartito exercitum instruxit; impedimenta subsequi jussit, calones lixasque et invalidos milites vallum<sup>e</sup> ferre. media porta robora legionum et Romanos equites, duabus circa portis novos milites levemque armatū<sup>f</sup>, ac sociorum equites statuit. Nolani muros portasque adire vetiti; subsidiaque destinata<sup>g</sup> impedimentis data<sup>h</sup>, ne occupatis prælio legionibus in ea impetus fieret. ita instructi intra portas stabant. Hannibali sub signis, id quod per aliquot dies fecerat, ad multum diei in acie stanti primo miraculo esse, quod nec exercitus Romanus porta<sup>i</sup> egrederetur nec armatus quisquam in muris esset. ratus deinde prodita colloquia esse metuque resides<sup>j</sup> factos, partem militum in castra remittit, jussos propere apparatus omnem oppug-  
 andæ urbis in primam aciem afferre, satis fidens, si cunctantibus instaret, tumultum aliquem in urbe plebem moturam. dum in sua quisque ministeria discursu trepidat <sup>He attacks Hannibal,</sup> ad prima signa, succeditque ad muros acies, patefacta repente porta Marcellus 'signa canere<sup>k</sup> clamoremque tolli, 'ac pedites primum, deinde equites, quanto maximo<sup>l</sup> poe-  
 'sent impetu, in hostem erumpere' jubet. satis terroris tumultusque in aciem mediam intulerant, cum duabus

<sup>c</sup> em. (tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, Ter. Ad. ii, 1, 35.) G. cf. iv, 7; DU. xxxii, 10. D.—injurie P.—injuris 1 L.—injuris F. H.—in juris PE.—in viris 1 P. V. 2—4 L. N marg.—in muneris 2 P.—in muris GA. L. N.—intus (and ad. in muris after oreretur) 5 L.—intus muris B. cf. æde or in æde intus, xxiv, 10. D.—intus S. 3 P. HV. pr. cf. 18. P. <sup>d</sup> P. cf. 7; 21; G. ii, 16; 39; iv, 7; 45; 60; v, 42; xxvii, 27; VO, Gr. v, 35; HS, and BU, on O. M. xiii, 130; BU, on Suet. iii, 37; v, 13. D.—oreretur cet. Max. <sup>e</sup> et stationes conj. cf. 37. G.—custodie (as custodie impedimentorum appositæ, below) conj. ST.—destinato 'on purpose' (viz. ne occupatis &c.) conj. R.—destinata perhaps means the same as assueta 'ordinary, regular,' xxxvi, 18; or necessaria, 48; viii, 26; GR. or 'intended for the baggage;' C. or 'the troops intended as a reserve;' as præsidium missum, 42; ST. or 'selected and fixed or settled;' certis destinatisque sententiis addicti, Cic. T. Q. ii, 2. DGE. <sup>f</sup> date conj. G.—data (or destinata) om. conj. C. R. <sup>g</sup> maxime GA. HV. adv. (but cf. ix, 24.) D.

3 These were sharp stakes, which were fixed as palisades on the bank of their entrenched camps. Each soldier usually carried three or four: cf. xxv, 36; xxxiii, 5; 6; lvii, ep. L. M. R. v, 11; R. sometimes six or seven, or as many as twelve; iii, 27. C.

4 The accusative also follows egredi, 46; xxv, 8; xxviii, 26; xxxv, 46; exire, xxvii, 24; campum exire vetat, Stat. GB. cf. xxix, 6, 4. D.

5 'Inactive.' R. *ois qui rumpet patriæ, residuesque movebit Tullus in arma viros et jam desueta triumphis agmina*, Virg. Æ. vi, 814 sqq.; ED. i. e. *pigros, otiosos, nimium sedentes*, SV. xxv, 6; vi, 23; Æ. vii, 693. (CD.) D.

6 'The verb is here used in a passive sense, as in vii, 40; ix, 32; 41; xxviii, 27; xxx, 5; bellicum canitur (viz. signum) xxxv, 18. R.

C. Terentius circa portis P. Valerius Flaccus et C. Aurelius legati in  
 . . . cornua hostium erupere. addidere clamorem lixæ calones-

and with  
 success.

que et alia turba custodiæ impedimentorum apposita, ut  
 paucitatem maxime spernentibus Pœnis ingentis repente  
 exercitus speciem fecerint. vix equidem ausim affirmare  
 quod quidam auctores sunt, duo millia et octingentos

PM. 304. hostium cæsos, non plus quingentos Romanum<sup>b</sup> amisisse.  
 sive tanta sive minor victoria fuit, ingens eo die res ac  
 nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit<sup>1</sup>. non vinci enim

V. iv, 1, 7. ab Hannibale vincentibus<sup>1</sup> difficilius fuit quam postea  
 vincere<sup>7</sup>.

Hannibal  
 takes Acer-  
 ras, C. ii,  
 209.

Hannibal spe potiundæ Nolæ adempta cum Acerras<sup>17</sup>  
 recessisset, Marcellus extemplo clausis portis custodibusque  
 dispositis, ne quis egrederetur, quæstionem in foro de iis  
 qui clam in colloquiis hostium fuerant habuit; supra sep-  
 tuaginta damnatos proditiōis securi percussit, bonaque  
 eorum iussit publica populi Romani<sup>1</sup> esse; et summa  
 rerum senatui tradita, cum exercitu omni profectus supra  
 Suessulam castris positus consedit. Pœnus Acerras primum  
 ad voluntariam deditionem conatus perlicere, postquam  
 obstinatos vidit, obsidere inde atque oppugnare parat.  
 ceterum Acerranis plus animi quam virium erat. itaque  
 desperata tutela urbis, ut circumvallari mœnia viderunt,  
 priusquam continuarentur<sup>2</sup> hostium opera, per intermissa  
 munimenta neglectasque custodias silentio noctis dilapsi,  
 per vias inviaque, qua<sup>a</sup> quemque aut consilium aut error  
 tulit, in urbes Campaniæ, quas satis certum erat non  
 mutasse fidem, perfugerunt.

Hannibal Acerris direptis atque incensis, cum a Casi-

<sup>b</sup> em. G. pr. C. D.—Romanorum P. F. E. L. N. B. al.—Romanos al. Mm.—om. HF.  
<sup>1</sup> est conj. FN, on Q. C. iv, 4, 2; but cf. xxii, 39. G.—fuit conj. PZ. but cf. xxxvii, 54.  
 D. gesta est is understood after res. R. ; vinci solitis (or suctis) or vincere solito (or sueto)  
 conj. V. but the meaning is 'for those who were now conquering.' C.—hence tum vin-  
 centibus 5 L.—tunc vincentibus HV. BR. from gl. D.—om. or victis jam sæpius conj. DJ.  
 adv. D.—tunc ST. R.      <sup>a</sup> quo conj. R. cf. 15. G.

<sup>7</sup> Post Cannensem illam calamitatem pri-  
 mum Marcelli ad Nolam prælio populus Ro-  
 manus se erexit; Cic. Brut. 3. S. cf. xxi, 57;  
 xxii, 29. R.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. iii, 71; xl, 38; xliv, 16; G, Obs.  
 iv, 14, 224; GT, Inac. 202 sq. D.

<sup>2</sup> 'Closed so as to leave no intermediate  
 spaces:' C. opposed to intermissa, 'inter-  
 rupted, constructed at intervals:' RS. though  
 others make intermissa synonymous with seg-  
 lecta; cf. vii, 36; xxiv, 35; xxxiv, 37 sq.  
 R.

lino<sup>3</sup> dictatorem Romanum legionesque novas<sup>b</sup> acciri<sup>c</sup> Junius dict. nuntiassent<sup>d</sup>, ne quid<sup>e</sup> tam<sup>f</sup> propinquis hostium castris <sup>Sempr. m. h.</sup> Capuæ<sup>g</sup> quoque † moveretur<sup>h</sup>, exercitum<sup>i</sup> ad Casilinum ducit. Casilinum eo tempore quingenti<sup>j</sup> Prænestini habebant cum paucis Romanis Latinique nominis, quos eodem audita Cannensis clades contulerat<sup>k</sup>. hi non confecto Præ-<sup>6,3; Str. v, 4, 10.</sup> neste ad diem<sup>l</sup> delectu serius profecti domo cum Casilinum ante adversæ pugnae famam venissent et aliis aggregarent<sup>m</sup> sese<sup>n</sup> Romanis sociisque, profecti a Casilino cum satis magno agmine irent, avertit eos retro Casilinum nuntius Cannensis pugnae. ibi cum dies aliquot, suspecti Campanis timentesque, cavendis ac struendis in vicem insidiis traduxissent, jamque<sup>o</sup> de Capuæ defectione agi accipique<sup>p</sup> Hannibalem satis pro certo haberent<sup>q</sup>, interfectis nocte oppidanis<sup>r</sup> partem urbis quæ cis Vulturum<sup>s</sup> est (eo enim dividitur amni) occupavere. idque præsidium Casilini habebant Romani. additur et Perusina cohors, C. i, 218. homines quadringenti sexaginta, eodem nuntio quo Prænestini paucos ante dies Casilinum compulsi. et satis ferme armatorum ad tam exigua mœnia, et flumine altera parte cincta, tuenda erat. penuria frumenti, nimium etiam ut videretur hominum, efficiebat.

- 18 Hannibal cum jam inde haud procul esset, Gætulos cum Hannibal præfecto nomine Isalca præmittit, ac primo, si fiat collo- <sup>attacks Ca-</sup> <sup>silinum.</sup>

<sup>b</sup> G. V. GR. D.—nuntii 3 L. HF. GA. N. B. but the verb requires no nominative to be expressed: cf. xxxiv, 56, 11. D.—unius HV.—minus 5 L.—nimis 1, 2 P. V. H. F 2d.—minus S. 3 P. 1 L.—Cumis 4 L. PN. FA.—minus conj. L. pr. GT. G. DJ. C.—om. F. 2 L. N 2d. <sup>c</sup> G marg. V. GR. D.—accepti B.—accipi pl. Mss. PN. FA.—aspici conj. L. pr. GT. G. DJ. C. <sup>d</sup> pl. Mss.—nuntiasset 4 L.—nuntiatum esset 3 P. PN. FA. V. S. <sup>e</sup> HV. L. G.—quis pl. Mss. A. DJ. G 1st. ST. DÆ.—quisquam al. Mss. <sup>f</sup> in ad. HV. al. <sup>g</sup> P. al. L. DÆ.—Capuam al. ST. <sup>h</sup> em. G.—oreretur motus, conj. G 1st.—orere currunt, P.—recurrerant, LI. al.—recurrant, al.—recurrat al. (or recuperet) ST.—occurreret conj. L.—terror fuit DÆ. These emendations are all doubtful. R. <sup>i</sup> exercitus, ST. <sup>j</sup> RG. A. pr. C. D.—dxxx conj. cf. 19. S. but ccc according to V. Max. dxi according to Strabo: GL. perhaps Livy is speaking in round numbers. D.—om. pl. Mss. GB. <sup>k</sup> 'Had brought together to the same spot.' E. D.—compulerat conj. DJ. Virg. E. vii, 2. <sup>l</sup> aggregarentur 1 L. H. GA.—aggregantur P. F.—aggregantibus conj. C. pr. R. <sup>m</sup> ibi (and aggregatis) conj. R. <sup>n</sup> ita G. V 2d. F. five L. H. B. R. GA. HV. L. N. D. pl. Mss. of C.—ut conj. (i. e. postquam, which sense agrees well with habuere) C. pr. R. <sup>o</sup> accirique conj. BU. <sup>p</sup> 5 L. S. ST.—habere S. F. V. 3, 4 L. H. GA. B. HV. L.—habuere al. pr. C. R. <sup>q</sup> em. G.—civulturnum P.—citra (or circa) Vulturum cet. Mss. <sup>r</sup> præsidii ed. GR. CL. C.

3 'By the people of Casilinum; as ab *Lavinio*, viii, 11. D.

4 'On the day appointed by the senate and consuls.' R.

5 'Such of the townsmen as wished to revolt to the enemy.' It is plain from *oppidanos præsidiumque* 19, that all were not put to death. DU. C.

C.Terentius quii copia, verbis benignis ad portas aperiendas praesidium-  
 \* \* \* que accipiendum perlicere jubet, si in pertinacia perstent,  
 xxix, 29; rem gerere ac tentare si qua parte invadere urbem possit.  
 S. v, 289. ubi ad moenia accessere, quia silentium erat, solitudo visa;  
 metutque concessum<sup>a</sup> barbarus ratus moliri<sup>1</sup> portas et  
 claustra refringere<sup>2</sup> parat, cum patefactis repente portis  
 cohortes duæ, ad id ipsum instructæ intus, ingenti cum  
 tumultu erumpunt stragemque hostium faciunt. ita primis  
 repulsis, Maharbal cum<sup>b</sup> majore robore virorum missus  
 nec ipse eruptionem cohortium sustinuit. postremo Hanni-  
 bal, castris ante ipsa moenia oppositis, parvam urbem  
 parvumque praesidium summa vi atque omnibus copiis  
 oppugnare parat<sup>c</sup>. ac dum instat lacessitque corona undi-  
 que circumdatis moenibus, aliquot milites et promptissi-  
 mum quemque e muro turribusque ictos amisit. semel  
 xxi, 56; ultro erumpentes agmine elephantorum opposito prope  
 xxii, 2. interclusit, trepidosque compulit in urbem, satis multis ut  
 ex tanta paucitate interfectis. plures cecidissent, ni nox  
 praelio intervenisset. postero die omnium animi ad oppug-  
 nandum accenduntur, utique postquam corona aurea mu-  
 ralis<sup>3</sup> proposita est, atque ipse dux 'castelli plano loco positi  
 'segnem oppugnationem Sagunti expugnatoribus' exprobra-  
 bat, Cannarum Trasimenique et Trebiæ singulos admonens  
 universosque. inde<sup>d</sup> vineæ quoque coeptæ agi cuniculique.  
 nec ad varios conatus hostium aut vis ulla aut ars deerat  
 sociis<sup>e</sup> Romanorum<sup>f</sup>. propugnacula adversus vineas statuere,  
 transversis cuniculis hostium cuniculos excipere, et palam  
 et clam coeptis obviam ire, donec pudor etiam Hannibalem

<sup>a</sup> 'That the garrison and inhabitants had abandoned the town:' R. cf. G, on xxxiii, 19.  
 1. D. und. *ab hostibus*. RS.—*concessum* (i. e. 'that they remained inactive') conj. DJ.  
<sup>b</sup> tum 3 L. pr. LT. <sup>c</sup> om. (either here or above) conj. GB. <sup>d</sup> It appeared that  
 something was here wanting, to PZ. <sup>e</sup> em. G. pr. C.—*sociique* B.—*socii* cet. MM.  
<sup>f</sup> cf. G, on 1, 26, 4. D.—*Romanique* conj. PZ.

1 'To force;' ST. properly 'to move by dint of force, by laborious efforts, and by bringing weight to bear on the object,' RS. or 'where the object itself is bulky and massive:' hence it is synonymous with *amoliri*, xxv, 36; and is applied to *onera*, ib. *montes sedes sua*, ix, 3; (GB.) *obices*, vi, 33; *portam*, xxiv, 46; xxvii, 28; *fores*, [xxv, 36; ED.] Tac. A. i, 39; ii, 82; *castra*, xxviii, 7; xxxvii,

11; *corpora*, xxxvi, 24; *naves*, xl, 29; *vel- lum*, xxxiii, 5; and metaphorically to *fidem*, 'to shake a person's credit,' vi, 11. G. D. R.

2 This is the verb peculiarly used in this sense; cf. xxiv, 30; nn, on ix, 24, 12; and x, 10, 4; D. xxvi, 30, e; 46; xxvii, 15. RH.

3 See AD, v, on Military Rewards. E

ab incepto avertit, castrisque<sup>4</sup> communis ac praesidio mo- Junius dict.  
dico imposito, ne omnia res videretur, in hiberna Capuam Sempr. m. h.  
concessit.

Ibi partem majorem hiemis exercitum in tectis habuit, Hannibal  
adversus omnia humana mala saepe ac diu duratum<sup>5</sup>, bonis goes into  
inexpertum atque insuetum. itaque quos nulla mali vicerat winter  
vis, perdidere nimia bona ac voluptates immodicæ; et eo quarters at  
impensius, quo avidius ex<sup>4</sup> insolentia in eas se mererant. His soldiery  
somnia enim et vinum et epulae et scorta balineaque<sup>5</sup> et is enervated  
otium, consuetudine in dies blandius, ita enervaverunt in that vo-  
luptuous  
city: 2;  
45; S. xii,  
15 sq.  
corpora animosque, ut magis deinde praeteritæ victoriæ eos  
quam praesentes tutarentur vires, majusque id peccatum  
ducis apud peritos artium militarium haberetur, quam  
quod non ex Cannensi acie protinus ad urbem Romanam  
duxisset<sup>6</sup>. illa enim cunctatio distulisse modo victoriam  
videri potuit, hic error vires ademisse ad vincendum. ita-  
que hercule, velut si cum alio exercitu a Capua exiret,  
nihil usquam pristinae disciplinae tenuit<sup>7</sup>. nam et redierunt  
plerique scortis impliciti, et ubi primum sub pellibus<sup>8</sup>  
haberi coepti sunt viaque et alius militaris labor excepit,  
tironum modo corporibus animisque deficiebant; et deinde  
per omne aestivorum tempus magna pars sine comae-  
tibus<sup>9</sup> ab signis dilabebantur, neque aliæ latebræ quam  
Capua desertoribus erant.

- 19 Ceterum mitescente jam hieme, educto ex hibernis He resumes  
milite, Casilinum redit. ubi quanquam ab oppugnatione the siege of  
cessatum erat, obsidio tamen continuata oppidanos praesi- Casilinum.

<sup>4</sup> *castris itaque* (or *qui*) conj. D. but cf. xxii, 6, n. R. h P. PE. F 2d. cf. vii, 29; xxx, 28; G. xxxviii, 17; xlii, 32; 52; *Ligures, durum in armis genus*, xxvii, 48; nn, on Sil. i, 558; vi, 308; xv, 566. R. ed. DJ. D. adv. BU, on V. F. vii, 338.—*durante* al. Mss. ed. (because *saepe* seems to require it) G. C. R. adv. D. 'holding out, enduring'; cf. nn, on Tac. A. i, 6, 4; Sil. i, 463; Juv. ix, 69; R. Virg. *Æ.* i, 207. ED. —*adjuratum* (om. *ac diu*) F 1st.

<sup>4</sup> 'Out of, through, because of, from not being used to them'; xxx, 42; *insanire ex injuria*, vii, 39; and Ter. Ad. ii, 1, 43: cf. xxv, 26; xxvi, 45, a; xxxi, 36; R. xxix, 31, 1.

<sup>5</sup> On the orthography of this word, cf. 7; DQ. GR, on Suet. vi, 35; 31; ii, 94; x, 21; Varro L. L. viii, 114; VO, Gr. iii, 37; V. Max. ix, 1, 1; Sen. Ep. 90; D. *balineum*, *balanion*, Vet. Gloss.

<sup>6</sup> Und. *exercitum*, as in 49; xxiv, 36; xxv, 9; 11; xxvii, 17; 39; xxviii, 2; 5; cf. nn, on i, 23, 5; xl, 25, 1. D.

<sup>7</sup> 'Prevailed, continued.' R.

<sup>8</sup> For their 'winter quarters' they had booths, consisting of a wooden frame-work covered with hides; v, 2; xxxvii, 39; cf. L, M. R. v, 1. R. ST interprets this to mean 'summer quarters.'

<sup>9</sup> 'Furloughs,' i, 57. R.

C. Terentius ferrum famesque<sup>b</sup> absumpsit: ceteri incolumes Præneste  
 \* \* \* cum prætore<sup>13</sup> suo M. Anicio<sup>1</sup> (scriba is antea fuerat)  
 redierunt. statua ejus indicio fuit, Præneste in foro statuta,  
 loricata, amicta toga, velato capite; et tria signa cum  
 titulo lamnæ<sup>14</sup> æneæ inscripto, 'M. Anicium' pro mili-  
 'tibus, qui Casilini in præsidio fuerint, votum vovisse.'  
 idem titulus tribus signis in æde Fortunæ<sup>15</sup> positus fuit  
 subjectus. Casilinum oppidum redditum Campanis est, 20  
 firmatum septingentorum militum de exercitu Hannibalis  
 præsidio, ne ubi Pœnus inde abscessisset Romani oppug-  
 narent. Prænestinis militibus senatus Romanus duplex  
 stipendium et quinquennii<sup>a</sup> militiæ vacationem decrevit.  
 civitate cum donarentur ob virtutem, non mutaverunt<sup>1</sup>.  
 Perusinorum casus obscurior fama est, quia nec ipsorum  
 monumento ullo est illustratus nec decreto Romano-  
 rum.

Petelia is  
 faithful to  
 Rome. 30;  
 C. ii, 389.

Eodem tempore Petelinos, qui uni<sup>2</sup> ex Bruttis manse-  
 rant in amicitia Romana, non Carthaginienses modo, qui  
 regionem obtinebant, sed Bruttii quoque ceteri ob separata  
 ab se consilia oppugnabant. quibus cum obsistere malis  
 nequirent Petelini, legatos Romam ad præsidium peten-  
 dum miserunt. quorum preces lacrimæque (in questus  
 enim flebiles, cum 'sibimet ipsi consulere' jussi sunt, sese in  
 vestibulo curiæ profuderunt<sup>3</sup>) ingentem misericordiam pa-  
 24; xxii, 35; tribus ac populo moverunt. consultique iterum<sup>4</sup> a M'.<sup>b</sup> Pom-  
 55; xxiv, 10. ponio<sup>c</sup> prætore patres, circumspectis omnibus imperii viribus  
 fateri coacti 'nihil jam longinquis sociis in se præsidii esse,  
 'redire domum fideque ad ultimum expleta consulere sibi-

<sup>b</sup> *fumesque* conj. (ἡ λυμὴ ἣ ἐν ταῖς μάχαις, Strabo.) R. <sup>1</sup> em. HG.—*Manicio*  
 V. 1, 2 L. N. (and ... *Manicium*) GA.—*Mantino* L.—*Mancino* ... *Manicium* 3, 4 L. B.  
 —*Manicio* ... *Manicius* pl. Mss. and Edd. cf. Petron. 95. D. <sup>a</sup> Just. xxxviii, 3; Suet.  
 ii, 34; DU. xxiv, 18, 8.—*quinquennium* C. E. as iii, 30; pr. (cf. xxix, 15; Justin usually  
 adds *in* or *per*, [as in 22; ED.] which is here understood) GR. x, 21, 6. D.—*quinquennem*  
 4 L. <sup>b</sup> em. (and again in 22.) S.—M. Mss. <sup>c</sup> em. GL.—*Emilio* Mss.

13 'Prefect of the Prænestine cohort';  
 ix, 16: thus *prætor Lavinienisium*, viii, 11.  
 DU.

14 Hor. [E. i, 15, 36; O. ii, 2, 2; ED.]  
 V. Flac. i, 123; Prud. c. Sym. 438. D.

15 At Præneste; xli, 1; Sil. viii, 365;  
 ix, 404; Juv. iii, 190. R.

1 'Though the senate offered to confer on  
 them the privileges of Roman citizens, they

would not accept of these, in preference to  
 remaining as they were.' ST. A similar cir-  
 cumstance is recorded of three petty states  
 among the Hernici, ix, 43, n. DU.

2 *Consentia* and *Rhegium* excepted. GL.

3 The same as *projicere* or *επιβάλλειν*.  
 Her. vii, 141, n. 88.

4 The first time was that just mentioned.  
 DU. Pz.

‘met ipsos in reliquum<sup>d</sup> praesenti fortuna<sup>5</sup> jusserunt. hæc Junius dict. postquam renuntiata legatio Petelinis est, tantus repente Sempr. m. h. mæror pavorque senatum eorum cepit, ut pars profugiendi, qua quisque posset, ac deserendæ urbis auctores essent, pars, quando deserti a veteribus sociis essent, adjungendi se ceteris Bruttii ac per eos dedendi Hannibali. vicit tamen ea pars quæ ‘nihil raptim nec temere agendum ‘consulendumque de integro’ censuit. re<sup>6</sup> laxata<sup>a</sup> postero die per minorem trepidationem tenuerunt’ optimates ut con- vectis omnibus ex agris urbem ac muros firmarent.

- 21 Per idem fere tempus litteræ ex Sicilia Sardiniaque State of Romam allatæ. priores ex Sicilia T. Otacilii<sup>a</sup> proprætoris affairs in Sicily. in senatu recitatæ sunt. ‘P.<sup>b</sup> Furium prætorem cum classe ‘ex Africa Lilybæum venisse. ipsum graviter<sup>c</sup> saucium<sup>1</sup> ‘in discrimine ultimo vitæ esse. militi et navalibus sociis ‘neque stipendium neque frumentum ad diem<sup>2</sup> dari; ‘neque unde detur esse. magnopere suadere ut quam xxvii, 47, g. ‘primum ea mittantur; sibique, si ita videatur, ex novis ‘prætoribus successorem mittant.’ eademque ferme de stipendio frumentoque ab A. Cornelio Mammula propræ- xxii, 25. tore ex Sardinia scripta. responsum utrisque ‘non esse unde ‘mittéretur,’ jussique ‘ipsi classibus atque exercitibus suis ‘consulere.’ T.<sup>d</sup> Otacilius ad unicum subsidium populi Ro- Hiero aids mani Hieronem legatos cum misisset, in stipendium quanti the Ro- argenti opus<sup>5</sup> fuit, et sex mensium frumentum accepit. mana.

<sup>d</sup> F. and opt. Mss. ‘For the future,’ xxvi, 32; xxxvi, 10; G. xli, 23; Sall. J. 42; (CO.) D. iii, 21; *εἰς λωπρὸν*, cf. Her. vi, 12, n. 60; WS, on Thuc. ED.—om. al. Mss. pr. C. <sup>a</sup> 5 L. L. B. HV. BR.—*relaxata* S. 3 P. al. Mss.—*relaxa* P. F.—*relata* conj. C.—*relaxatis animis* conj. DCE. <sup>f</sup> 5 L. L.—*obtinnerunt* (from gl.) B. HV. BR.—*re, tenuerunt* S. 3 P. one of H. pr. C.—*retinuerunt* al. Mss. <sup>a</sup> em. G.—*Totacilii* P.—*Octacilii* 1 P.—*Otacilii* (om. *Titi*) cet. Mss. <sup>b</sup> E. cf. xxii, 35; 55; 57. GL.—*Lucium* cet. Mss. <sup>c</sup> *ictum* et ad. HF.—*ictum* ad. pl. Mss. [exc. P. F. 1 PE. 4 L.] (with *sau- ciumque*) 3 P.—*relictum* conj. L. <sup>d</sup> P. G. pr. C. D.—*consulerent*. cet. Mss. pr. cf. vii, 35; Suet. ix, 14; PZ, on SA, M. ii, 14, 6; BU, on Suet. x, 23; and O. M. viii, 752. DU. cf. xxxii, 16, 9. D.

5 ‘While the present unfortunate state of affairs should continue.’ GR. D.

6 ‘The matter being deferred for the present and adjourned for future consultation.’ LN. ‘When their consternation was somewhat abated.’ DU. DCE. ‘The affair being now carried on more remissly and coolly.’ ST. Opposed to *angustiis impedita*; ‘Cleared of the difficulties which stood in the way of calm discussion.’ RS. cf. *laxare annonam* ‘to lower

the price of corn,’ ii, 34; 52; xxvi, 20; *laborem*, ix, 16; xxxii, 5; *pugnam*, xxi, 59; R. cf. Juv. iv, 67 with ii, 33.

1 Livy has omitted to give us any information respecting this African expedition, and the manner in which Furius came by his wound. PZ.

2 Cf. xxviii, 25; SL, on Pol. 6 sq.

3 Cf. FO, Gr. vii, 8; PZ, on SA, M. iv, 4, 93; 15, 8. D.

C. Terentius Cornelio in Sardinia civitates sociæ benigne contulerunt.

• • •

et Romæ quoque propter penuriam argenti triumviri men-  
sarii<sup>4</sup>, rogatione M. Minucii tribuni plebis, facti L. Æmi-  
lius Papius, qui consul<sup>5</sup> censorque fuerat, et M. Atilius  
Regulus, qui bis consul fuerat, et L. Scribonius Libo,  
qui tum tribunus plebis erat. et duumviri creati M. et  
C. Atilii ædem Concordiæ, quam L. Manlius prætor  
voverat, dedicaverunt<sup>6</sup>. et tres pontifices creati<sup>7</sup>, Q. Cæci-  
lius Metellus et Q. Fabius Maximus et Q. Fulvius Flaccus,  
in locum P. Scantini demortui et L. Æmilii Paulli con-  
sulis et Q. Ælii Pæti, qui ceciderant pugna Cannensi.

Various ap-  
pointments  
at Rome.

xxii, 25.

xxii, 33.

Delibera-  
tion con-  
cerning the  
filling up of  
the senate.

xx, ep.

Cum cetera quæ continuis cladibus fortuna minuerat, 22  
quantum consilii humanis assequi poterant, patres explēs-  
sent, tandem se quoque et solitudinem curiæ paucitatem-  
que convenientium ad publicum consilium respexerunt.  
neque enim post L. Æmilium et C. Flaminium censores  
senatus lectus fuerat<sup>1</sup>, cum tantum senatorum adversæ  
pugnæ, ad hoc sui quemque casus per quinquennium  
absumpsissent. cum de ea re M. Pomponius prætor,  
dictatore post Casilinum amissum profecto jam ad exer-

<sup>4</sup> em. GR.—rogationem F.—rogatione (om. Marci) cet. Mss.

4 These were extraordinary magistrates, appointed, during a scarcity of money, to take charge of the issues made from the treasury, which they were to advance for the relief of needy individuals. cf. (vii, 21; C.) xxiv, 18; xxvi, 36; Tac. A. vi, 17; R. SM, de U's. p. 510; BD, de As. v, p. 173; DU. PG, 537 Y. R. p. 161. D.

5 527 Y. R. R.

6 Temples, and other places sacred to the gods, were first vowed for certain causes, then they were limited and bounded, v, 50; this marking out the precincts was called *terminatio*, xxxiv, 62; then they were founded and built; after this they were pronounced sacred (*effata*, whence *funum*, x, 37;) or consecrated by a set form of words and by certain rites; by inauguration, i, 36; and dedication, i.e. by being devoted to a deity, *deo dicata*. The ceremony was usually performed by the general, who had made the vow; or by one of the consuls, as decided by lot between themselves, ii, 8; iv, 29; or by duumvirs created expressly for the occasion, or by the decem-

xxii, 33; xxxiv, 53; xxxv, 41; xxiii, 30; sometimes, owing to the popularity or unpopularity of the parties, by other individuals, (as by the centurion of the first company, ii, 27; and by Flavius the curule ædile, ix, 46;) agreeably to the order of the senate or of the major part of the plebeian tribunes. The chief pontiff recited the form of words, which was repeated after him by the person who was to dedicate the temple, and who was to keep his hand upon the doorpost all the while; ii, 8; 27; ix, 46: cf. Cic. p. Domo 45. R.

7 The pontiffs, the quindecimvirs for performing sacred rites, the augurs, and the other priests were (previously to the Domitian law 649 Y. R.) chosen in by the members of their respective colleges; iii, 64; v, 39; xlv, 5; Suet. vi, 2; Cic. Agr. ii, 7; E, C. C. R.

1 This ceremony consisted in the censors reading out the names of the senators from the senatorial list, omitting some and substituting others. In 23, we find the censors' old list was read over. cf. xxxiii, 7; xl, 53; xliii, 15. R.

citum, exposcentibus cunctis rettulisset, tum Sp. Carvilius Junius dict. Sempr. m. h. cum longa oratione 'non solum inopiam' sed paucitatem 'etiam civium, e quibus' in patres legerentur, conquestus esset, 'explendi senatus causa et jungendi artius Latini C. ii, 9. 'nominis cum' populo Romano' magnopere<sup>a</sup> se<sup>b</sup> suadere' dixit 'ut ex singulis populis Latinorum binis senatoribus, 'si patres Romani censuissent, civitas daretur atque in 'demortuorum locum in senatum legerentur.' eam sententiam haud æquioribus animis quam ipsorum quondam postulatum Latinorum patres audierunt: et cum fremitus indignantium<sup>c</sup> tota curia esset, et præcipue [T.<sup>d</sup>] Manlius xxii, 60. 'esse etiam nunc stirpis ejus virum' diceret, 'ex qua 'quondam in Capitolio consul minatus esset, quem Latinum 'in curia vidisset, eum sua manu se interfectorum;' Q. Fabius Maximus 'nunquam rei ullius alieniore tempore mentionem factam in senatu' dixit, 'quam inter tam suspensos sociorum animos incertamque fidem id tactum<sup>e</sup> 'quod insuper sollicitaret eos. eam unius hominis temerariam vocem silentio omnium extinguendam esse; et 'si quid unquam arcani sanctive ad silendum in curia 'fuerit, id omnium maxime tegendum, occultandum, obliviscendum, pro non dicto habendum esse.' ita ejus rei oppressa mentio est. 'dictatorem, qui censor ante fuis- M. Fabius Buteo is 'set vetustissimusque ex eis qui viverent censoriis esset, appointed 'creari' placuit, 'qui senatum legeret: accirique C. dictator for 'Terentium consulem ad dictatorem dicendum' jusserunt. that purpose. qui cum<sup>f</sup> ex Apulia relicto ibi præsidio' magnis itineribus Romam redisset, nocte proxima, ut mos erat, M<sup>g</sup>. viii, 23.

<sup>a</sup> *senatus* ad. BR. 3, 5 L. B. HF. HV. one Ms of H. ed. ST. R. 'Not only a want of senators themselves, (cf. 3) but even a paucity of citizens from whom the senate could be filled up.' C. There is an anticlimax in the text, which would be avoided by transposing the words *paucitatem sed inopiam* 'not only a paucity but an actual want.' DU. C. Unless the sense may be, 'There was not only a deficiency of eligible persons, but even an absolute paucity of citizens.' RS. <sup>b</sup> P. F. C. 1, 4 L. VI. pl. Mss. pr. C. ed. ST. R.—om. al. Mss. and Edd. G. C. D. <sup>c</sup> i. e. p. ro. conj. C. pr. cf. Cæs. B. C. i, 9; n, on xv, epit. D. ed. ST. R.—pro P. F. V. pl. Mss. and Edd.—om. VI. <sup>d</sup> em. C. pr. D. ed. ST. R. cf. xxvii, 47, g. ED.—*magno re* P.—*magna re* pl. Mss. and Edd. <sup>e</sup> pl. Mss.—om. VI. <sup>f</sup> in conj. ad. DĒ. pr. R. <sup>g</sup> em. G. ed. C. pr. D. R.—TN P.—M. conj. SM.—om. G. D. BK. <sup>h</sup> 'Touched upon.'—*factum* conj. (xxv, 4, 7; D. v, 15; vi, 14;) but cf. Cic. Or. ii, 10; G. id. A. Q. iv, 44; D. id. Ros. Am. 30. R. <sup>i</sup> eo 1 P. C.—ea F.—eo 3 P.—ex eo 2 P.—om. al. Mss.—*consul* conj. FA. PN.—*max* V. <sup>j</sup> cum ad. three P. F. C. al. Mss. <sup>k</sup> N. (i. e. Numerius consul 505, censor 512 Y. R.) conj. cf. Capit. Fast. S. adv. (Marcus, his brother, was consul in 507.) D. PG. An. R.

C. Terentius Fabium Buteonem ex senatus consulto sine magistro equi-  
 \* \* \* tum dictatorem in sex menses dixit. is ubi cum lictoribus 23

C. i, 400. in Rostra escendit, 'neque duos dictatores tempore uno,  
 The Dicta- 'quod nunquam antea factum esset, probare se' dixit,  
 tor's speech. 14; xxii, 'neque dictatorem se sine magistro equitum, nec cen-  
 57; 27; 'soriam vim uni permissam, et eidem iterum<sup>1</sup>, nec dic-  
 PF. 179. tatori nisi rei gerendæ causa creato in sex menses datum  
 'imperium. quæ immoderata<sup>2</sup> fors tempus ac necessitas  
 'fecerint, iis se modum impositurum. nam neque<sup>3</sup> senatu  
 'quemquam moturum ex iis quos C. Flaminius L.  
 'Æmilius censores in senatum legissent: transcribi<sup>4</sup> tan-  
 'tum recitarique eos jussurum, ne penes unum hominem  
 'judicium arbitriumque de fama ac moribus senatoris  
 'fuerit; et ita in demortuorum locum sublecturum<sup>5</sup>, ut  
 'ordo ordini, non homo homini prælatum videretur.' reci-  
 tato vetere senatu, inde primos in demortuorum locum  
 legit qui post L. Æmilium et C. Flaminius censores  
 curulem magistratum cepissent necdum in senatum lecti  
 essent, ut quisque eorum primus<sup>6</sup> creatus erat; tum legit  
 qui ædiles<sup>6</sup>, tribuni plebei<sup>6</sup>, quæstoresque fuerant; tum ex  
 iis<sup>6</sup> qui magistratus non<sup>6</sup> cepissent<sup>6</sup>, qui spolia<sup>7</sup> ex hoste  
 fixa domi haberent aut civicam<sup>8</sup> coronam accepissent.

<sup>1</sup> em. GL. S. pr. DJ. C.—senatus ad. P. F. PE. 1 P. ME. V. 2, 4 L. H. GA. N.—  
 senator ad. pl. al. Mss. pr. MN.—magistratus conj. ad. G. pr. D. R. <sup>2</sup> GT. pr. C. ed.  
 D.—pl. or plebis pl. Mss. MN. S. L.—plebei HS. ed. G. CL.—prætores al. Mss. and Edd. but  
 prætors were curule magistrates. S. <sup>3</sup> tum alios (or tum et alios) conj. viz. triumvires  
 capitales, monetales, nocturnos, and mensarios; tribunos ærarios; curatores viarum; and other  
 ordinary and extraordinary magistrates. R. <sup>4</sup> S. pr. G. C. D.—om. Mss. DCE. R.  
<sup>5</sup> gessissent, (and und. et before qui) conj. R.—qui . . . cepissent, om. AS.

1 There were two things here, of which he  
 disapproved; (1) that the censorial power  
 should be vested in one person, instead of  
 two according to law; and (2) that the  
 power should be entrusted twice to the same  
 individual; which was contrary to the law  
 passed by C. Marcius Rutilus in his second  
 censorship, C. 488 Y. R. who was hence  
 named Censorinus: R. cf. Plut. Cor. 1; V.  
 Max. iv, 1, 3. DU.

2 'Exorbitant.' C.

3 To this neque (i. e. et non; as in iv, 29;  
 39; xxiii, 1; viii, 12 twice: R. ~~et~~ <sup>et</sup> and  
~~et~~ <sup>et</sup> are often thus used; cf. Her. i, 119, n.  
 74; v, 49, n. 36. ED.) answers et ita below.  
 ST.

4 'To be written out afresh' with the  
 omission of the names of senators since de-

ceased. R.

5 Populo sublegendi senatum potestatem  
 permisit, Just. iii, 3, 2. D.

6 Plebeian ædiles are of course meant;  
 the other ædiles being included among the  
 curule magistrates. RS.

7 It was the Roman custom to fix up  
 against the door-posts of their houses the  
 spoils of their conquered enemies; x, 7;  
 xxxviii, 43. These even a purchaser was  
 not at liberty to remove; Pliny xxxv, 2; C.  
 nor when they fell down was it allowable to  
 refasten them; nn. on Sil. vi, 434 sq; 446;  
 x, 600; Tib. i, 1, 54; Prop. iii, 9, 26; L.  
 M. R. v, 17. R.

8 This was the most honourable crown of  
 all: Tac. A. ii, 83, 3; Gell. v, 6; R.  
 Pliny xvi, 4.

ita centum septuaginta septem cum ingenti approbatione Junius and Fabius dict. Sempr.m.h. hominum in senatum lectis extemplo se magistratu abdicavit, privatusque de Rostris descendit, lictoribus abire jussis: turbæque se immiscuit privatas agentium res, tempus hoc sedulo terens, ne deducendi sui causa populum de foro abduceret; neque tamen elanguit cura hominum ea mora, frequentesque eum domum deduxerunt. consul nocte insequenti ad exercitum rediit, non facto certiore senatu, ne comitorum causa in urbe retineretur.

- 24 Postero die consultus a M'. Pomponio prætore senatus 20; 22. decrevit dictatori scribendum uti 'si e re publica censeret esse, ad consules subrogandos<sup>1</sup> veniret cum magistro equitum et prætore M. Marcello, ut ex iis præsentibus noscere patres possent quo statu res publica esset, consiliaque ex rebus caperent.' qui acciti erant, omnes venerunt, relictis legatis qui legionibus præessent. dictator de se pauca ac modice<sup>a</sup> locutus, in magistrum equitum Ti. Sempronium Gracchum magnam partem gloriæ vertit; comitiaque edixit, quibus L. Postumius tertium<sup>2</sup> absens, qui tum Galliam provinciam obtinebat, et Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, qui tum magister equitum et ædilis curulis erat<sup>b</sup>, consules crearentur<sup>3</sup>. prætores inde creati, M. Valerius Lævinus, Ap. Claudius Pulcher, Q. Fulvius Flaccus, Q. Mucius Scævola. dictator creatis magistratibus Teanum<sup>4</sup> in hiberna ad exercitum rediit, relicto magistro equitum Romæ, qui cum post paucos dies magistratum initurus esset, de exercitibus scribendis comparandisque in annum patres consuleret.

Cum eæ res maxime agerentur, nova clades nuntiata,

<sup>f</sup> hic 5 L. S. *ἐν τῷ ἀγοῶνι*, Plut. S. pr. DÆ. R. <sup>a</sup> ac demodice P. F. opt. Mss.—*ac permodice* conj. G.—*atque modice* conj. D. <sup>b</sup> em. cf. 30. C. pr. D.—*et edil. curul erat* RG opt.—*et ead. cur erat* P.—*steadcurrerat* F.—var. cet. Mss.—*cum eo* [i. e. *dictatore*] *accurrerat* conj. GL.—*ad ea* [comitia] *accurrerat* S.—*ad ea obcurrerat* G. cf. xxvi, 24; xxviii, 5; xxxvii, 50; xlv, 7 twice; *comitiis occurrere*, xxxix, 6; see also xxix, 34, 8; xxxvi, 24, 4; G, on Sen. Cont. ii, 11, fin. BU, on Suet. v, 8. D.

<sup>1</sup> He who held the comitia for the election of magistrates, in the room of such as vacated their office by death or otherwise, was said *subrogare*; and the people were said *sufficere*; iii, 19; ii, 7; xxxii, 54; xxxv, 6. R.

<sup>2</sup> (1) 518 Y. R. (2) 523 Y. R. R.

<sup>3</sup> The import of this expression is, that it

was contained in the edict that these consuls should be created. Why our author preferred *crearentur* to *creati sunt*, I cannot tell. DU.

<sup>4</sup> The Teanum in Apulia; DÆ. or rather that which belonged to the *Sidicini*; cf. 19; 32; 46; and viii, 15. Varro's army was in Apulia; 25. R.

C. Terentius aliam super aliam<sup>5</sup> cumulate in eum annum fortuna, L.

• • • Postumium consulem designatum in Gallia ipsum atque exercitum deletos. silva erat vasta (Litanam Galli vocabant), qua exercitum traducturus erat. ejus silvæ dextra lævaque circa viam Galli arbores ita inciderunt, ut immotæ starent, momento levi<sup>6</sup> impulsæ occiderent<sup>c</sup>. legiones duas Romanas habebat Postumius, sociumque ab supero mari tantum conscripserat ut viginti quinque millia armorum in agros hostium iuduxerit. Galli oram<sup>7</sup> extremæ silvæ cum circumsedissent, ubi intravit agmen saltum, tum extremas arborum succisarum impellunt. quæ alia in aliam, instabilem per se ac male hærentem, incidentes ancipiti<sup>8</sup> strage arma viros equos obruerunt, ut vix decem homines effugerent. nam cum exanimati plerique essent arborum truncis fragmentisque ramorum, ceteram multitudinem, inopinato malo trepidam, Galli saltum omnem armati circumsedentes interfecerunt, paucis e tanto numero captis, qui fluminis pontem petentes obsesso<sup>d</sup> ante ab hostibus ponte interclusi sunt. ibi Postumius omni vi, ne caperetur, dimicans occubuit. spolia corporis caputque ducis præcisum Boii ovantes templo, quod sanctissimum est apud eos, intulere. purgato inde capite, ut mos iis est, calvam auro cælavere<sup>9</sup>; idque sacrum vas iis<sup>e</sup> erat<sup>f</sup>, quo solemnibus<sup>10</sup> libarent, poculumque idem sacerdoti<sup>g</sup> ac templi antistitibus<sup>11</sup>. præda quoque haud minor Gallis quam victoria fuit. nam etsi magna pars animalium strage silvæ oppressa erat, tamen ceteræ res,

<sup>c</sup> *cadrent* 3 P. B 2d.—*ceciderent* G. A. R.—*deciderent* 4, 5 L. H.—*acciderent* conj. DJ.—*conciderent* G. pr. D. <sup>d</sup> *obsessum* (and om. *ponte*) conj. C. but cf. xxi, 31, 5. D. <sup>e</sup> *em*. F. DO. on T. A. i. p. 86.—*tas* his 2 L.—*tas* 3 L. H. B. G. A. HV.—*ras* pl. Mss. <sup>f</sup> *om*. conj. G. <sup>g</sup> H. pr. FN, on Fl. iii, 4, 2. R.—*esse* ad. pl. Mss. pr. G.

<sup>5</sup> This phrase occurs, xxv, 22; xxvii, 40; iii, 68; xxvi, 4; 41; xxxiv, 40. D.

<sup>6</sup> 'With a slight exertion of force.' The same words are used, where the matter is so nicely balanced, that the least thing would turn the scales either one way or the other; ii, 7: cf. iv, 32. R.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. xxi, 31; GR. i, 18; v, 37; xxviii, 39. D. There are many instances of this enallage or transfer of epithets from one substantive to another, as *majora initia rerum* for *majorum* i. r. i, 1; *cursus justi amnis* for *cursum* a. 4; *violati hospitii fœdus* for *violatum*, 9; *hæc fiducia virium* for *harum*, 30; *necessariam* for *necessarii*, iv, 8; *majoris* for *maiore*, ii, 50; *proxima* and *hæterna* for *proxima* and *hæterna*, 51; cf. also v, 6, 2; 39, 2; 49, 2; xxi, 10, 14; &c. R. xxvii, 19, 5. GR.

<sup>8</sup> 'Falling upon them right and left.' C. It generally means 'in front and rear.'

<sup>9</sup> 'They enashed the skull with embossed gold.' ST. cf. ix, 40. R.

<sup>10</sup> Und. diebus. R.

<sup>11</sup> 'Both to the officiating priest and to the other ministers of the temple. C.

quia nihil dissipatum fuga est, stratæ per omnem jacentis Junius dict. Sempr. m. h.  
agminis ordinem inventæ sunt.

- 25 Hac nuntiata clade, cum per dies multos in tanto pavore fuisset civitas, ut tabernis clausis<sup>1</sup>, velut nocturna solitudine per urbem acta, senatus ædilibus negotium daret ut 'urbem circumirent aperirique tabernas et mæstitiæ publicæ speciem urbi demi' juberent, tum Ti. Sempronius senatum habuit, consolatusque patres est, et adhortatus 'ne, qui Cannensi ruinæ non succubuissent, ad minores calamitates animos summitterent. quod ad Carthaginenses hostes Hannibalemque attineret<sup>2</sup>, prospera<sup>3</sup> modo essent, sicut speraret, futura, Gallicum bellum et omitti tuto et differri posse, ultionemque eam fraudis<sup>4</sup> in deorum ac populi Romani potestate fore. de hoste Pœno exercitibusque, per quos id bellum gereretur, consultandum atque agitandum.' ipse primum, quid peditum equitumque, quid civium, quid sociorum in exercitu esset dictatoris, disseruit. tum Marcellus suarum copiarum summam exposuit. quid<sup>5</sup> in Apulia cum C. Terentio consule esset, a peritis<sup>6</sup> quæsitum est. nec unde<sup>7</sup> consulares exercitus satis firmi ad<sup>8</sup> tantum bellum efficerentur<sup>9</sup>, inibatur ratio<sup>7</sup>. itaque Galliam, quanquam stimulabat justa ira, omitti eo anno<sup>8</sup> placuit. exercitus dictatoris consuli decretus est. de

<sup>1</sup> em. G. pr. C. D.—attinent 5 L.—pertinent B.—attinet cet. Mss.

'whereby.' ED.—est secundo P.—var. Mss. viz. est with ne secundo or nec secundo or ne sero (2 P.) or nec duo or ne duo—est, duone conj. PN. FA—est, nec quomodo V. pr. S. <sup>2</sup> em. G. 1 L. B. 1 P marg. cohortes, quas minime firmas ad dimicandum esse existimabat, Cæs. B. G. vii. 60; i. 3; v. 52; Var. R. R. ii. 12; Ov. F. iii. 279; M. vii. 456; Col. vi. 27; 37; G. xxxiv. 12; præsidium firmum, ix. 44; præsidio firmare, ii. 33; xxii. 15; xxiii. 19; cf. xlii. 66; ii. 31. 2. D.—firmi at F 2d.—firmat F. C. V. H. 2, 4 L.—firmant 1 P.—firma HV.—firmati 2, 3 P. 3, 5 L. HF. R. GA. FA. PN.

1 This was done by the edict of the consuls or dictator in times of public mourning and danger, ii. 26; iii. 27; or by order of seditious tribunes in order to call the artizans away from their work and draw them to political meetings. These 'shops' were mostly in the immediate neighbourhood of the forum: iii. 48; 44; xxvi. 27, 2; cf. ADL. B. d. St. R. p. 257; HD, on Pl. xxxv. s. 8; xxxvii. Sometimes, as in this instance, the suspension of business was voluntary; ix. 7; Tac. A. ii. 82, 5. R. Compare the description of night in Juvenal, clausis domibus postquam omnis ubique fixa catenatæ siluit compago tabernæ, iii. 303.

2 Und. si. DU.

3 'Of the stratagem by which the Gauls had destroyed Postumius and his army.' R.

4 Und. copinrum. R.

5 'From persons possessed of information upon the point.' R.

6 This verb is constantly used in this sense; xxv. 3; xxxi. 8; G. ii. 30; xxii. 57; xxiii. 33; xxvi. 39; xxix. 15; conficere xxix. 35; cf. DU, on Fl. i. 1, 9. D.

7 Belli gerendi ratio nulla apparebat, xxiv. 18. RS.

8 Next year, however, it is probable that this province was assigned to M'. Pomponius Matho, the city prætor, xxii. 35; as we find

C. Terentius exercitu Marcelli<sup>1</sup>, qui eorum ex fuga<sup>10</sup> Cannensi essent,  
 . . . in Siciliam eos traduci atque ibi militare donec in Italia  
 H. xv. 1. bellum esset placuit. eodem ex<sup>11</sup> dictatoris legionibus  
 sq. 41. rejici militem minimi quemque roboris, nullo praestituto  
 xxvi. 1. militiae tempore nisi qui stipendiorum legitimorum esset.  
 duae legiones urbanae alteri consuli, qui in locum L. Post-  
 umii suffectus esset, decretae sunt: eumque, cum primum  
 salvis auspiciis<sup>12</sup> posset, creari placuit. legiones praeterea  
 duas primo quoque tempore ex Sicilia acciri, atque inde  
 consuem<sup>13</sup>. cum legiones urbanae evenissent, militum su-  
 mere<sup>14</sup> quantum opus esset. C. Terentio consuli propa-  
 gari in annum imperium, neque de eo exercitu, quem ad  
 praesidium Apuliae haberet, quicquam minui.<sup>15</sup>

State of  
 affairs in  
 Spain.

Dum haec in Italia geruntur apparanturque, nihilo seg-26  
 nius in Hispania bellum erat, sed ad eam diem magis  
 prosperum Romanis. P. et Cn. Scipionibus inter se  
 partitis<sup>16</sup> copias<sup>17</sup>, ut Cnaeus terra Publius navibus rem  
 gereret, Hasdrubal Pœnorum imperator, neutri parti<sup>18</sup>  
 virium satis fidens, procul ab hoste intervallo ac locis  
 tutus<sup>19</sup> tenebat se, quoad<sup>20</sup> multum ac diu obtestanti quat-  
 tuor millia peditum et quingenti equites in supplementum  
 missi ex Africa sunt, tum relecta<sup>21</sup> tandem spe castra pro-

<sup>1</sup> *exim* P. V. — *exim* 2. 4 L. H. G. A. HV — *ex* M. N. — *ex* III (i. e. *tribus*) conj. F.  
<sup>2</sup> That is *nisi* et, *pr* Sc. D. 'who had served for the regular number of years.' G. *plurimo-*  
*rum stipendiarum milites*, xxix. 1. D. — *quous* VI. 2, 3 L. B. pr. DJ. C. — *quis* conj. (unless  
*qui* is used for *quis*. DJ. R. — *essent* conj. G. — *em*. G. pr. C. — *consul* Mss. — *h* P.  
 G. C. — *sumeret* cet. Mss. — *i* P. F. pl. Mss. Suet. ii, 23; iv, 29; (E.) Cic. At. viii, 3;  
 Fam. v, 15; G. cf. xxxviii, 60, 5; xlii, 30, 9; GF, on Cic. At. v, 17; P2, on V. M. iv,  
 4, 6; nn, on Suet. i, 24. D. — *propagari* al. Mss. ed. AS. and more correctly, because the  
 prolongation of command was effected by a legal enactment: *propagatio* is a metaphor taken  
 from vineyards, and denotes 'a prolongation by natural causes.' P2, A. H. 6, p. 229; E.  
 C. C. others think *propagatio* is a general word applying to 'any extension whatever.' OU.  
 WO. — *a* Cf. xxiv, 35; xxv, 32. S. — *Scipiones* . . . *partiti* und. *sunt*, which S adds) GL.  
<sup>3</sup> S. — *copie* pl. Mss. — *tutus* al. but cf. xxvii, 18; xxviii, 22; xxxi, 41; Ov. M. xiii,  
 912; Tac. H. iii, 9; Flor. ii, 3. G.

his command in Gaul was prolonged, from  
 xxiv, 10; cf. xxv, 41, 8. (P2. and A. H.  
 4, p. 167.) PG, 538 Y. R. DU. R.

<sup>9</sup> When Varro was summoned to Rome  
 to nominate a dictator, Marcellus received  
 his army, xxii, 57; xxiii, 31. Varro after-  
 wards took the command in Apulia, 22 sq;  
 perhaps of part of the troops levied by Junius  
 the dictator; xxii, 57; xxiii, 14. D.

<sup>10</sup> For *fugiente*; i, 30; iii, 69; xxviii,  
 20; xxxviii, 27; R. *h* *φύγη* and *α* *φύγιδος*  
 are synonymous in Xen. Cf. Her. v, 30,

n. 56.

<sup>11</sup> Cic. Fam. i, 5. R.

<sup>12</sup> 'Neither his sea nor his land forces.'  
 RS.

<sup>13</sup> 'Until,' xxvi, 46; Gell. vii, 21; G.  
 34; ii, 12; vii, 34; viii, 2; 23; CO, on S.  
 J. 41; D. xxx, 30. R.

<sup>14</sup> *Exercitus relectus* is 'an army recruited,'  
 with fresh soldiers, iii, 10; or in point of  
 health and strength, viii, 36; with *animi* and  
*spes*, the participle denotes 'renovated spirits,'  
 'renovated hope,' xxiii, 36; xxxvii, 24. R.

pius hostem movit, 'classemque' et ipse<sup>d</sup> 'instrui pararique' Junius dict. Sempr. m. h. jubet 'ad insulas maritimamque oram tutandam.' in ipso impetu movendarum de integro rerum perculit<sup>e</sup> eum præfectorum navium transitio, qui post classem ad Iberum per pavorem desertam graviter increpiti nunquam deinde satis fidi aut duci aut Carthaginensium rebus fuerant. fecerant hi transfugæ motum in Carpesiorum<sup>e</sup> gente, P. iii, 14; St. desciverantque iis auctoribus urbes aliquot; una etiam ab ipsis vi capta fuerat. in eam gentem versum ab<sup>f</sup> Ro- Hasdrubal leads his army against the Carpesians. manis bellum est; infestoque exercitu Hasdrubal ingressus agrum hostium, pro<sup>g</sup> captæ ante dies paucos urbis mœnibus Chalbum nobilem Carpesiorum<sup>e</sup> ducem, cum valido exercitu castris sese tenentem<sup>h</sup>, aggredi statuit. præmissa igitur levi armatura, quæ eliceret hostes ad certamen, peditum partem ad depopulandum per agros passim dimisit, ut palantes exciperent. simul et ad castra tumultus erat et per agros fugaque et cædes; deinde undique diversis itineribus cum in castra se recepissent, adeo repente decessit animis pavor, ut non ad munimenta modo defendenda satis animorum esset, sed etiam ad lacessendum hostem prælio. erumpunt igitur agmine e castris, The Carpesians inspire their enemy with terror. tripudiantes more suo; repentinaque eorum audacia terrorem hosti paullo ante ultro lacessenti incussit. itaque et ipse Hasdrubal in collem satis arduum, tutum flumine etiam objecto, tum<sup>i</sup> copias subducit, et præmissam levem armaturam equitesque palatos eodem recipit; nec aut colli aut flumini satis fidens, vallo castra permunit. in hoc alterno<sup>j</sup> pavore certamina aliquot sunt contracta. nec Numida Hispano eques par fuit, nec jaculator Maurus<sup>k</sup> cætrato<sup>l</sup>, velocitate pari, robore animi viriumque aliquan-

<sup>d</sup> ipsam conj. R.    \*\* from Pol. ed. Mo. A. al. G. pr. S. HS, on O. M. xiv, 416. DJ. D. Livy, however, calls these *Carpetani*, GR. xxi, 5. C.—*Tartesiorum* opt. Mss. pr. GL. GR. C.—var. cet. Mss; *Cartesiorum*, *Carcesiorum*, &c. &c.    <sup>f</sup> em. cf. xxxi, 24; G. iii, 2, 1. D.—*setetenentem* P.—*sede tenentem* F.—*se detinentem* al. Mss.    <sup>g</sup> *Cartesiorum* conj. LT.—*cæticito* F.—*certito* 3 P.—*carceto* 2 P.—*cætrato* vulg.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. ii, 14; Suet. iii, 11; (E. RK.) Tac. A. i, 12, n. R.

<sup>5</sup> 'Away from the Romans by Hasdrubal.' C.

<sup>6</sup> 'In front of.' R.

<sup>7</sup> The particle is redundant. C.

<sup>8</sup> 'Mutual,' xxvi, 25. R.

<sup>9</sup> The skill of the Moors in the use of the dart may be attributed to the numbers of wild beasts with which their country was infested. Hence *Maurus* is a frequent epithet of *jaculum* in the poets: R. cf. BY, on Hor. O. i. 22, 2; HS, on O. F. v, 580. ED.

C. Terentius tum præstanti. postquam neque elicere Pœnum ad certa-27

• • •

men obversati castris poterant, neque castrorum oppugnatio facilis erat, urbem Ascuam<sup>a</sup>, quo fines hostium ingrediens Hasdrubal frumentum commeatusque alios convexerat, vi capiunt, omnique circa agro potiuntur. nec jam aut in agmine aut in castris ullo imperio contineri. quam ubi negligentiam ex re, ut fit, bene gesta oriri senserat Hasdrubal, cohortatus milites ut 'palatos sine signis hostes 'aggrederentur,' degressus colle pergit ire acie instructa ad castra. quem ut 'adesse' tumultuose nuntiavere<sup>b</sup> fugientes<sup>c</sup> ex speculis stationibusque<sup>d</sup>, 'ad arma' conclamatum est. ut quisque arma ceperat, sine imperio, sine signo, incompositi, inordinati in prælium ruunt. jam primi conseruerant manus, cum alii catervatim currerent, alii nondum e castris exissent. tamen primo ipsa audacia terruere hostem. deinde rari in confertos<sup>1</sup> illati, cum paucitas parum tuta esset, respicere alii alios, et undique pulsati coire in orbem; et dum<sup>e</sup> corporibus applicantur armaque armis jungunt, in artum compulsi, cum vix movendis armis satis spatii esset, corona hostium cincti ad multum diei cæduntur. exigua pars eruptione facta silvas ac montes petit. parique terrore et castra sunt deserta, et universa gens postero die in deditionem venit.

Hasdrubal receives orders to lead his army into Italy.

Nec diu in pacto<sup>f</sup> mansit: nam subinde ab Carthagine allatum est<sup>2</sup> ut 'Hasdrubal primo quoque tempore in 'Italiam exercitum duceret.' quæ vulgata res per Hispaniam omnium ferme animos ad Romanos avertit. itaque Hasdrubal extemplo litteras Carthaginem mittit, indicans

<sup>a</sup> pl. Mss. Though this name is found no where else, it does not follow that it is not the right one; cf. Her. ix, 97, n. 68; v, 33, n. 73; 62, n. 87; 63, n. 2; 74, n. 54. ED.—*Ascurin* H.—*Vascuam* BR.—*Escuam* ed. DJ.—*Massiam* or *Mastiam* conj. (a town situated near the Tartessians and the straits of Gibraltar) GR. pr. (cf. ILY, O. A. t. iii, p. 60 sq; SIW, on P. iii, 24, 2.) R.—*Aseuam* ed. G. C. <sup>b</sup> HF. HV. cf. xlii, 65. G.—*nuntiares* opt. Mss.—*nuntiare* F 2d. V. 1, 3, 4 L. R. GA. L. N.—*nuntiantur* H.—*nuntii* ed. G. C. <sup>c</sup> opt. Mss.—*refugientes* ed. G. C. <sup>d</sup> R.—*attulere* ad. cet. Mss. G. C. <sup>e</sup> *corpora* ad. 3 L. B. HF. HV. BR. one of H. pr. C. <sup>f</sup> em. (*nec diu in conditione ac pacto mansit*, Cic. V. i, 6; in *ferdere et anicitia mansuros*, iv, 7.) ST. pr. R.—in *pacato* Mss. (1) und. *statu*, G. adv. GL. D. or (2) und. *loco, agro, or solo*, (opposed to in *hostico*, GL. viii, 34; xxix, 2; D.) and *Hasdrubal*, DJ. which is confuted by what follows. D. or (3) consider it similar to the phrases in *integro*, in *facili*, in *tuto*, &c. GB.—*pacata* (om. in und. *gens*) conj. G. pr. C.—in *pax* (and *commansit*) conj. OU? adv. DU.

<sup>1</sup> These words are also opposed in ix, 27.

<sup>2</sup> Understand *mandatum*, R. 'orders were brought.'

R.

‘quanto fama profectionis suæ damno fuisset. si vero<sup>1</sup> inde Junius dict.  
 ‘pergeret, priusquam Iberum transiret, Romanorum His- Sempr. m. h.  
 ‘paniam fore. nam præterquam quod nec præsidium nec  
 ‘ducem haberet quem relinqueret pro se, eos<sup>2</sup> impera-  
 ‘tores esse Romanos quibus vix æquis viribus resisti possit.  
 ‘itaque si ulla Hispaniæ cura esset, successorem sibi cum  
 ‘valido exercitu mitterent; cui ut<sup>3</sup> omnia prospere eve-  
 28 ‘nirent, non tamen otiosam<sup>3</sup> provinciam fore.’ hæ litteræ  
 quanquam primo admodum moverunt senatum, tamen quia  
 Italiæ cura prior potiorque erat, nihil de Hasdrubale neque  
 de copiis ejus mutatum est. Himilco cum exercitu justo et Himilco is  
 aucta classe ad retinendam terra marique ac tuendam Hi- sent into  
 spaniam est missus; qui ut pedestres navalesque copias Spain.  
 trajecit, castris communis navibusque subductis et vallo  
 circumdatis, cum equitibus delectis ipse, quantum maxime  
 accelerare poterat, per<sup>4</sup> dubios infestosque populos juxta<sup>1</sup>  
 intentus ad Hasdrubalem pervenit. cum decreta senatus  
 mandataque exposuisset, atque edidicisset<sup>5</sup> ipse in vicem  
 quemadmodum tractandum bellum in Hispania foret, retro  
 in sua castra rediit, nulla re quam celeritate tutior, quod  
 undique<sup>2</sup> abierat antequam consentirent<sup>6</sup>. Hasdrubal pri- Hasdrubal  
 usquam moveret castra, pecunias imperat populis omnibus prepares for  
 suæ ditionis, satis gnarus Hannibalem transitus quosdam the march.  
 pretio mercatum, nec auxilia Gallica aliter quam conducta  
 habuisse; inopem tantum iter ingressum vix penetraturum  
 ad Alpes fuisse. pecuniis igitur raptim exactis ad Iberum  
 descendit.

Decreta Carthaginensium et Hasdrubalis iter ubi ad The Scipios  
 Romanos sunt perlata, omnibus omissis rebus ambo duces go to meet  
 him.

<sup>1</sup> *si movere* conj. C. but *pergit inde* ‘he proceeds thence,’ occurs iii, 6. D. ‘If he should set out from Spain into Italy.’ R. <sup>2</sup> em. G.—*prope eos* P. al. Mss. If this be retained, om. *esse* G.—*pro se*; pl. Mss. <sup>3</sup> em. (cf. Cæs. B. (i. ii, 1; iii, 9.) G. pr. C. HS, on O. H. 7, 21.—*si* pl. Mss.—om. P. PE. ME. F. V. 1 L. HV. <sup>4</sup> *ad* or *in* conj. R. but unnecessarily. ED. <sup>5</sup> em. (or *edoctus fuisset* conj.) V. ‘had been instructed.’ R.—*edocuisse* Mss. <sup>6</sup> pl. Mss.—*sentirent* 3 L. HF.—*consentiretur* 4 L.—*eum sentirent* 3 P. FA. PN.—*consules sentirent* conj. V.—*populi consentirent* ant. Edd. pr. R.

3 ‘Would be no sinecure.’ R.

<sup>1</sup> The same as *perinde*, iv, 37; Suet. ii, 80; iii, 52; or *æque*, [Hor. E. i, 1, 25 sq; ED.] DU. or *pariter*, [Hor. O. i, 35, 28; E. ii, 2, 29; ED.] ‘just as much on his guard, when he was marching through the territory of doubtful friends, as when pass-

ing through that of open foes.’ C. DE.

<sup>2</sup> ‘He was off from every place, before the people of that place could assemble and conspire to overwhelm him:’ and this could not be done without their so assembling, as he was escorted by a detachment of picked cavalry. G. E.

C. Terentius junctis copiis ire obviam ceptis atque obsistere parant,  
 \* \* \* rati, si Hannibali, vix per se ipsi tolerando Italiæ hosti,  
 Hasdrubal dux atque Hispaniensis exercitus esset junctus,  
 illum<sup>a</sup> Romani finem imperii fore. his anxii curis ad Iberum  
 contrahunt copias; et transito amne, cum diu consultâssent  
 utrum castra castris conferrent an satis<sup>b</sup> haberent sociis  
 Carthaginiensium oppugnandis morari ab itinere proposito  
 hostem, urbem a propinquo flumine Iberam appellatam,  
 opulentissimam ea tempestate regionis ejus, oppugnare  
 parant. quod ubi sensit Hasdrubal, pro ope ferenda sociis  
 pergit ipse ire ad urbem deditam nuper in fidem Roma-  
 norum oppugnandam. ita jam cœpta obsidio omissa ab  
 Romanis est, et in ipsum Hasdrubalem versum bellum.

Battle be-  
 tween the  
 Scipios and  
 Hasdrubal.

quinque millium intervallo castra distantia habuere paucos<sup>29</sup>  
 dies, nec sine levibus præliis, nec ut in aciem exirent.  
 tandem uno eodemque die velut ex composito utrinque  
 signum pugnae propositum est, atque omnibus copiis in  
 campum descensum<sup>a</sup>. triplex<sup>1</sup> stetit Romana acies: veli-  
 tum<sup>b</sup> pars inter antesignanos<sup>c</sup> locata, pars post signa ac-  
 cepta; equites cornua cinxere. Hasdrubal mediam aciem  
 Hispanis firmat; in cornibus, dextro Pœnos locat, lævo  
 Afros mercenariorumque auxilia; equitum Numidas Pœ-  
 norum peditibus, ceteros Afris pro cornibus apponit<sup>d</sup>. nec  
 omnes Numidæ in dextro locati cornu, sed quibus<sup>2</sup> desul-

<sup>a</sup> P. 1, 2 L. cf. ii, 11; iii, 36; 70; vi, 42. G.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>b</sup> em. V.—*an tum* conj. FA. PN.—*tantum* 2 [? ED.] L.—(*conseruent* and) *tantis* V. F. C. 1, 2 [? ED.] L. H.—(*conferentes*) *tantisper* (*hærent*) II V. <sup>c</sup> G. M. F. B.—*est* ad. pl. Mss. <sup>d</sup> P. cf. *vias patentes inter manipulos antesignanorum velitibus complevit*, xxx, 33; xxxviii, 21; xxvii, 18. G.—*peditum* cet. Mss. pr. G, in ep. to SM; see BU, Syll. t. ii, p. 610. <sup>e</sup> em. cf. *legio autem propriis cohortibus plena, cum gravem armaturam, hoc est, principes, hastatos, triarios, antesignanos, item levem armaturam, hoc est, ferentarios, sagittarios, funditores, balistarios, cum proprios et sibi insitos equites legionarios iisdem matriculis teneat*; Veg. R. M. ii, 2; *postsignanis, qui in secunda acie erant, imperavit, ut densos numerososque palos firme in terrain defigerent: intraque eos, appropinquantibus quadrigis, antesignanorum aciem recepit*; Front. ii, 3, 17. G.—*interantesignalos* P.—*inter ante signa* pl. Mss. pr. SM. <sup>d</sup> B 2d. one Ms. of C. RU, who emended the punctuation of the passage. VA, on Am. Mar. xix, 6. (adv. GR.) pr. DJ. C. ST. R.—*opponit* cet. Mss. pr. cf. ii, 47; xxvii, 48; xxxiv, 15; xxxvii, 39 twice; 40; Hirt. B. A. 13; G. vi, 23; x, 36; D. but in most of these examples *opponere* refers to *ad hostem* or *hosti* understood, DJ. cf. xxx, 10; xxiv, 39; nn, on V. AE. ii, 333; but is not joined with any dative but *hosti*. R.

1 Viz. *hastati*, *principes*, and *triarii*, the two former of which were *antesignani*. Among these three divisions were distributed 'the light troops'; not the *velites* properly so

called, as they were not embodied till the siege of Capua; xxvi, 4; V. Max. ii, 3: cf. viii, 8; G. xxii, 5, 6.

2 'Only those Numidians, to whom &c.' R.

torum in modum binos trahentibus equos<sup>3</sup> inter acerrimam Junius dict. ssepe pugnam in recentem equum ex fesso armatis trans- Semp. m. h. sultare<sup>4</sup> mos erat: tanta velocitas ipsis tamque docile equorum genus est<sup>4</sup>. cum hoc modo instructi starent, imperatorum utriusque partis haud ferme dispaes spes erant: nam ne multum quidem aut numero aut genere militum hi aut illi præstabant. militibus longe dispar animus erat. Romanis enim, quanquam procul a patria pugnarent, facile persuaserant duces pro Italia atque urbe Romana eos pugnare: itaque, velut quibus reditus in patriam eo discrimine pugnae verteretur<sup>5</sup>, obstinaverant<sup>6</sup> animis vincere aut mori. minus pertinaces viros habebat altera acies: nam maxima pars Hispani erant, qui vinci in Hispania quam victores in Italiam trahi malebant. primo igitur concursu, cum vix pila coniecta essent, rettulit pedem media acies, inferentibusque sese magno impetu Romanis terga vertit. nihilo segnius in cornibus prælium fuit. hinc Pœnus hinc Afer urget, et velut in circumventos prælio ancipiti<sup>7</sup> pugnant. sed cum in medium tota jam cõisset The Romans are victorious. Romana acies, satis virium ad dimovenda hostium cornua habuit. itaque duo diversa prælia erant. utroque Romani, ut qui pulsus jam ante<sup>1</sup> mediis<sup>2</sup> et numero et robore viro- rum præstarent, haud dubie superârunt. magna vis hominum ibi occisa; et nisi Hispani vixdum conserto prælio tam effuse fugissent, perpauci ex tota superfuissent acie. equestris pugna nulla admodum fuit, quia simul inclina-

<sup>3</sup> *transilire* HV. cf. Flor. iii, 3, 10; Hyg. Fab. 80. D. <sup>f</sup> em. (or *jam tum* conj.) G. pr. D.—*tandem* P.—*tandem* cet. Mss. but this would imply that the object was accomplished 'at last and with great difficulty;' whereas the centre gave way at the first onset. DJ. C.—om. ST. <sup>2</sup> *tandem* ad. ST.

3 'Having each two led horses.' R.

4 Cf. Paus. v, 9; Hom. H. Ap. 231 sq; Erat. Catast. 13; Plut. Phoc. p. 750; (X.) Dion. H. vii, 73; Isid. Or. xviii, 39; VA, on MAU, on Harp. "ἀναβάτης" and "ἀναβάτης" SM, on Vop. Car. 19; Hesych. "ἀλάς" and "ἀλάς." R.

5 'Turned on the decision of that battle.' cf. xxii, 12, 13; *puncto sæpe temporis maximarum rerum momenta vertuntur*, iii, 27; *ex parvis rebz sæpe magnarum momenta pendent*, xxvii, 9; xxxii, 17; cf. ii, 7, 11; ix, 1; xxi, 4; xxiv, 19, 5; xxxviii, 11; xxxix, 29; nn, on Tac. A. iv, 32, 4; and in a similar

sense, *verti re* or *in re* or *in eo*; i, 30; iv, 31; viii, 27; xxxii, 15; xxxvii, 1; or *verti* simply, as xxxix, 48, 3; *in summo discrimine res vertitur*, vi, 36, 3; xxvi, 5. 7; *in ipso discrimine periculi*, vi, 17; as *ἐν τῷ ἀκμῆς ὅρῳ* (see Kœ, and HY, on H. I. K 173;) cf. viii, 24; 27; 35; x, 14; 19; xxvi, 39; xxix, 7; 17; xxxi, 32; i, 38, 2; vi, 9, 4; xxi, 9, 2; R. Her. vi, 11, n. 48; App. B. C. ii, 75. *nugæ seria dicent in mala*, Hor. A. P. 451 sq.

6 Und. se. R.

7 'Both in front and rear.' R. in 24, 8; it is synonymous with *dextra lævaque*.

C. Terentius tam mediam aciem Mauri Numidæque viderunt, extemplo  
 . . . fuga effusa nuda cornua, elephantis quoque præ se actis,  
 deseruere. et<sup>b</sup> Hasdrubal usque ad ultimum eventum  
 pugnae moratus e media cæde cum paucis effugit. castra  
 Romani cepere atque diripere. ea pugna, si qua dubia in  
 Hispania<sup>c</sup> erant<sup>d</sup>, Romanis adjunxit, Hasdrubalique non  
 modo in Italiam traducendi exercitus, sed ne manendi  
 quidem satis tuto in Hispania spem reliquerat<sup>e</sup>. quæ post-  
 quam litteris Scipionum Romæ vulgata sunt, non tam  
 victoria quam prohibito Hasdrubalis in Italiam transitu  
 lætabantur.

Petelia is taken by Himilco, 20; S. xii, 431 sq; P. vii, 1; Fr. iv, 5, 18; AHn. 29; Ath. xii, 6, 36. Dum hæc in Hispania geruntur, Petelia in Bruttiiis,<sup>30</sup> aliquot post mensibus quam cœpta oppugnari erat, ab Himilcone præfecto Hannibalis expugnata est. multo sanguino ac vulneribus ea Pœnis victoria stetit<sup>1</sup>; nec ulla magis<sup>a</sup> vis obsessos quam fames expugnavit. absumptis enim frugum alimentis carnisque omnis generis quadrupedum, sutrinæ<sup>b</sup> postremo coriis herbisque et radicibus et corticibus teneris strictisque rubis<sup>2</sup> vixere, nec antequam vires ad standum in muris ferendaque arma deerant, expugnati sunt. recepta Petelia Pœnus ad Consentiam copias traducit, quam minus pertinaciter defensam intra paucos dies in deditionem accepit. iisdem ferme diebus et Bruttiorum exercitus Crotonem Græcam urbem circumscedit, opulentam quondam armis virisque, tum jam adeo multis magnisque cladibus afflictam, ut omnis ætatis minus viginti millia civium superessent. itaque urbe a defensoribus

20; C. ii, 434; Str. vi, p. 256.

Croto is taken by the Bruttii, xxii, 61; xxiv, 1.

<sup>b</sup> conj. om. G. cf. PZ, on 32. The conjunction is also redundant in *et circa Capuam*, 39; *et in Sardinia*, 40. D. <sup>1</sup> in om. P.—*Hispaniæ* (om. in) conj. C. <sup>2</sup> *spes reliqua erat* conj. G. numerous instances of such an alteration in the MSS are adduced by D. <sup>a</sup> om. 3 P. pr. (as *iporum quam Hannibalis interesse* 43; *placere bonis quam plurimis*, Ter. Eu. pr. 1 sq. *differant bella quam gerant*, Just. vi, 1; *claris majoribus quam vetustis*, Tac. A. iv, 61.) GÆ. cf. xxxiv, 49, 10; (DU.) D. iii, 40; xxv, 29; ST. 43, 4. ED. <sup>b</sup> ed. FR. pr. ST. DE.—*sutrinæque* 1 Ed.—*suetæque* (i. e. carnis ED.) P. F. 1 L. B. SM.—*sueturæque* V.—*suetique* (und. cibi ED.) 4 L.—*suetumque* 5 L. (or *scutumque*) GA.—*suetemque* or *suetique* al. MSS.—*sueræque* 2 L.—*scutorumque* V marg. V. ed. Cam.—*scutorum* cf. 19; conj. C.—*pellium scutique* (cf. 19;) or *madefactis siccatisque* (cf. Front.) conj. R.

8 'If there were any people in Spain still hesitating and undecided.' DE.

1 *Magno detrimento certamen statuum fuerit*, iii, 60; *c talentis ea res Achæis stetit*, xxiv, 50; Sil. xvii, 83, nn. D. *magno illi ex cunctatio stetit*, ii, 36. R. 'It cost them'

(literally, 'stood them in') 'much bloodshed and many lives.'

2 'By stripping not only the berries and leaves, AS. but the bark, from brambles;' which are commonly called *duri*; BU, on O. M. i, 105. D.

vasta<sup>c</sup> facile potiti sunt hostes; arx tantum retenta<sup>d</sup>, in Junius dict.  
 quam inter tumultum captæ urbis e media cæde quidam Sempr.m.h.  
 effugere. et Locrenses descivere ad Bruttios Pœnosque,  
 prodita multitudine a principibus<sup>e</sup>. Rhegini tantummodo C. ii, 427;  
 regionis ejus et in fide erga Romanos et potestatis suæ ad T. i, 53, 2.  
 ultimum manserunt. in Siciliam quoque eadem inclinatio Gelo, the  
 animorum pervenit; et ne domus quidem Hieronis tota ab son of Hiero,  
 defectione abstinuit. namque Gelo maximus stirpis, con- goes over to  
 tempta simul senectute patris simul post Cannensem cla- the Cartha-  
 dem Romana societate, ad Pœnos defecit; movissetque giniana.  
 in Sicilia res, nisi mors adeo opportuna, ut patrem quoque His death.  
 suspicione<sup>f</sup> adaspergeret, armantem eum multitudinem sol-  
 licitantemque socios absumpsisset. hæc eo anno in Italia,  
 in Africa, in Sicilia, in Hispania vario eventu acta.

Exitu anni Q. Fabius Maximus a senatu postulavit ut xxi, 10;  
 'ædem Veneris Erycinæ, quam dictator vovisset, dedicare xxii, 9 sq;  
 'liceret.' senatus decrevit ut 'Ti. Sempronius consul desi- C. i, 429;  
 'gnatus, cum<sup>g</sup> primum honorem<sup>h</sup> inisset<sup>i</sup>, ad populum ferret Y. 1014.  
 'ut Q. Fabium<sup>k</sup> duumvirum<sup>l</sup> esse juberent<sup>m</sup> ædis dedi-  
 'candæ<sup>n</sup> causa.' et M. Æmilio Lepido, qui bis<sup>o</sup> consul

<sup>c</sup> P. ed. G. D. mons et ab natura et ab humano cultu vastus, Sall. J. 48; Virg. Æ. ix, 323; L. urbs vasta, xxiv, 2; vasta ac deserta, ib. 3; xxviii, 7; GB. v, 53; 'being without troops to defend it'; C. xlii, 63; vastus ager, iii, 7; solum vastum, x, 12; Cæs. B. G. ii, 12. R. Hence our word waste. ED.—vastata pl. Mss.—vacua vastataque 3 P.—vacua cf. vacua defensoribus mania, xlii, 63; S. conspexerunt editissimum urbis partem, quia rupe præalta tangebatur, neque opere ullo munitam, et ab defensoribus vacuam, xxviii, 20. GB. <sup>d</sup> ed. AS. —arces...retenta F.—arces...retentæ cet. Mss.—arces...retentæ conj. SB. but cf. xxiv, 2 sq. D. <sup>e</sup> quam conj. G. <sup>f</sup> em. D.—honorem 2 L. B. HV. N marg. VI. pr. C. R.—ibo (viz. cum-iboinisset all in one) P.—ibono P 2d. 1 PE. F. three P. BA. V. 4 L. H.—in bono N. D. L. al.—bono C. 1 L. V.—primum in bono GA. [therefore R is incorrect in saying "primum exists in no Ms." ED.]—in bono augurio magistratum 2 PE.—magistratum 5 L. pr. cf. Cic. Ph. iii, 15; Cæl. in Cic. Fam. viii, 8. S.—tribuno 3 L. HF.—primum magistratum conj. FA. PN.—primum conj. G. <sup>g</sup> omine conj. V.—meminisset G.—missus 3 L. HF. <sup>h</sup> em. G.—quæ Fabium P.—om. cet. Mss. <sup>i</sup> pl. Mss.—duumviros GA. V 2d. V. viz. Fabius and Otacilius, cf. 31. GL. S. but duumvirum means 'one of the two commissioners,' ii, 42; vi, 5; xxxiv, 53; xxxvi, 36. G. Though two were always appointed, yet one only may be mentioned, because it fell to this individual, either by lot or by the special appointment of the people, to take the leading part in the dedication; to hold, for instance, the door-post and repeat the solemn form of words. It is not here said that Fabius alone was created duumvir. cf. xxxiv, 52; xl, 34; DU. xxxv, 41. In the same manner triumvir epulo, xl, 42; decemvir, &c. occur in the singular. R. <sup>j</sup> ut.....esse juberet (with a vacant space) 5 L. <sup>k</sup> ædium dedicandum conj. GL.

3 'By the leading men of the Locrians.' Their form of government appears to have been aristocratical; xxix, 6; HY. O. A. t. ii, p. 51 sq. R. cf. CR, ii, 404—411.

4 Viz. 'of having a hand in his death.' ST. Gelo is highly spoken of, xxiv, 5; and

Pol. v, 88; viii, 8: whence also it appears that he was his father's partner in the throne. R.

5 Y. R. 520; and in 532, when he and M. Valerius Lævinus were substituted for L. Veturius Philo and C. Iutatius Catulus. S. pr. PG. R.

C. Terentius augurque fuerat, filii tres (Lucius, Marcus, Quintus) ludos

• • • funebres per triduum, et gladiatorum paria duo et viginti

[per triduum<sup>1</sup>] in foro dederunt<sup>2</sup>. ædiles curules C. Lætorius et Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, consul designatus, qui in ædilitate magister equitum fuerat, ludos Romanos fecerunt, qui per triduum instaurati sunt. plebei ludi ædiliū M. Aurelii Cottæ et M. Claudii Marcelli ter instaurati.

24. Funerals games of M. Æmilius Lepidus.

B.C. 215.— Circumacto tertio anno Punici belli, Ti. Sempronius Y.R. 537. consul idibus Martiis magistratum iniit. prætores Q. Fulvius Flaccus, qui ante bis<sup>a</sup> consul censorque fuerat, urbanam, M. Valerius Lævinus peregrinam sortem in jurisdictione habuit; Ap. Claudius Pulcher Siciliam, Q. Mucius Scaevola Sardiniam sortiti sunt. 'M. Marcello pro consule

'imperium esse' populus jussit, 'quod post Cannensem cladem unus Romanorum imperatorum in Italia prosperè rem

C. i, 421. 'gessisset.' senatus, quo die primum est in Capitolio con-

A double tribute imposed. sultus, decrevit ut, 'quo<sup>a</sup> eo<sup>b</sup> anno duplex tributum im-

Disposal of the forces. paretur, simplex confestim exigeretur, ex quo stipendium

'præsens omnibus militibus daretur, præterquam qui milites ad Cannas fuissent.' de exercitibus ita decreverunt<sup>1</sup>, ut

'duabus legionibus urbanis Ti. Sempronius consul Cales ad

14; 32; 31; 'Claudiana<sup>2</sup> supra Suessulam deducerentur. quæ ibi legiones

39; 17; 48; 'essent' (erant autem Cannensis maxime exercitus), 'eas

xxv, 22. 'Ap. Claudius Pulcher prætor in Siciliam trajiceret; quæ-

25. 'que in Sicilia essent, Romam deportarentur.' ad exercitum

<sup>1</sup> om. conj. C. pr. R. cf. xxxi, 50; xxxix, 46; but the gladiators were not always exhibited on each day of the funeral games. In xli, 28, dramatic entertainments were given during four days, and exhibitions of prize-fighters during three only. D. <sup>a</sup> ante 11 (i. e. bis viz. 515 and 528 Y. R.) em. cf. xxv, 3; 5; xxviii, 45; qui bis consul fuerat occurs just before, and in 21; 34; &c. PZ. pr. C. ed. R.—antea Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>b</sup> 'To the intent that'—om. VI. ant. Edd. pr. C. on account of the harsh combination of these two conjunctions. DE.—quo die F.—tr. after anno L. <sup>c</sup> om. al. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>d</sup> No individual, whether consul or dictator, had the command of 'six legions' in this war. <sup>e</sup> conj. PZ. pr. (nearly the same occurs in P.) G.—hæ or ut (pr. R.) conj. ST.

6 This custom was borrowed from the Tuscans, and had its origin in the practice of slaying prisoners or slaves at the funeral pile, to propitiate the manes of the deceased: hence the term *bustuarii*. cf. V. Max. ii, 4, 7. L. Sat. Germ. i, 8; also xxviii, 21; xxxi, 50; xxxix, 46; xli, 28; nn, on Sil.

xvi, 288 sq; 527 sq. R.

1 Observe the transition *senatus...decrevit, ...decreverunt*, G. This is frequent in Livy; cf. iv, 16, 8; v, 35, 1. D.

2 Where M. Claudius Marcellus the prætor was entrenched. C. Therefore, below, it means 'into his own camp.' R.

cui ad conveniendum Cales edicta dies erat, M. Claudius <sup>Ti Sempron.</sup> Marcellus missus, isque jussus 'in castra Claudiana deducere' \* \* \*  
 'urbanas legiones.' ad veterem exercitum accipiendum deducendumque inde in Siciliam T. Metilius Croto legatus ab Ap. Claudio est missus. taciti primo exspectaverant homines uti consul comitia collegæ creando haberet. deinde ubi ablegatum velut de industria M. Marcellum viderunt, quem maxime consulem in eum annum ob egregie in prætura res gestas creari volebant, fremitus in curia est ortus. quod ubi sensit consul, "utrumque" inquit "e re publica fuit, patres conscripti, et M. Claudium ad permutandos exercitus in Campaniam proficisci, et comitia non prius edici quam is inde, confecto quod mandatum est negotio, revertisset, ut vos consulem, quem tempus rei publicæ postularet, quem maxime vultis, haberetis." ita de comitiis, donec rediit Marcellus, silentium fuit. interea duumviri creati sunt Q. Fabius Maximus et T. Otacilius Crassus ædibus dedicandis, Menti Otacilius, <sup>xxii, 9 sq ; C. i, 429.</sup> Fabius Veneri Erycinæ. utraque in Capitolio est, canali uno discretæ. et de trecentis equitibus Campanis, qui in 4. Sicilia cum fide stipendiis emeritis Romam venerant, dein 14. 9. latum<sup>4</sup> ad populum, ut 'cives Romani<sup>3</sup> essent'; item uti 'municipes<sup>4</sup> Cumani essent, pridie<sup>5</sup> quam populus Campanus a populo Romano defecisset.' maxime ut hoc ferretur moverat, quod 'quorum hominum<sup>5</sup> essent scire se' ipsi

<sup>4</sup> *dein* l. em. S.—*latum* P. pr. C.—*delatum* cet. Mss.—*relatum* conj. DV, on Cæs. B. C. i, 6; cf. DU, on Fl. iii, 21, 9. D. <sup>5</sup> om. conj. (as repeated just below) C. but such repetitions are frequent in Livy. GR. <sup>3</sup> *ex a. d.* (i. e. *ex ante diem*) *pridie* conj. G. 'from that day which falls before.' C. pr. (but om. *essent*) R.

3 'That they should be Roman citizens, annexed to the municipality of Cumæ, dating from the day prior to the Campanian revolt.' For by this event they virtually ceased to be citizens of Campania, and, by continuing faithful to the Romans, became enemies of Capua. From this time therefore a new country was assigned them, lest there should be any period at which they were citizens of no state. C. Or 'that they should be Roman citizens now, and be reckoned as burgesses of Cumæ during the intermediate time between the revolt and their admission.' DU. This was also done to free them from the stigma of having revolted. ST. cf. xxii, 22, 3.

4 *Municipes sunt cives Romani ex muni-*

*cipiis, suo jure et legibus suis utentes, muneris tantum cum populo Romano honorarii participes, a quo munere capessendo appellati videntur, nullis aliis necessitatibus, neque ulla populi Romani lege adstricti*, Gell. xvi, 13. They had the honour without the burthens of citizenship: and were therefore better off than the colonies, which were bound to observe all the laws and regulations of the mother country, and had no laws of their own. Some boroughs had the additional privilege of suffrage, and the members of these were eligible to offices at Rome. Of those who had not this privilege, the Cærites were the first. C.

5 *Eorum hominum Attalus erat*, xlv, 19; R. *homines prisici Latini*, i, 32. DU.

Ti Sempron. negabant, 'veterē patria relicta, in eam, in quam redierant, M Marcel.<sup>2</sup> 'nondum adsciti.' postquam Marcellus ab exercitu rediit,

Marcellus comitia uni consuli rogando in locum L. Postumii edicuntur. creatur ingenti consensu Marcellus, qui extemplo magistratum occiperet. cui ineunti consulatum cum tonuisset, vocati augures 'vitio creatum videri'<sup>6</sup> pronuntiaverunt; vulgoque 'patres ita fama ferebant'<sup>7</sup>, 'quod tum primum duo

Fabius Maximus is elected in his stead. Prodigies; xxii, 36. 'plebei consules facti essent, id deis cordi non esse.' in locum Marcelli, ubi is se magistratu abdicavit, suffectus Fabius Maximus tertium<sup>8</sup>. mare arsit eo anno; ad Sinuessam bos equuleum peperit; signa Lanuvii ad Junonis Sospitæ cruore manavere, lapidibusque circa id templum pluit. ob quem imbrem novendiale<sup>9</sup>, ut assolet, sacrum fuit; ceteraque prodigia cum cura expiata.

Division of the forces. Consules exercitus<sup>a</sup> inter sese diviserunt<sup>b</sup>. Fabio exercitus<sup>c</sup> cui M. Junius<sup>d</sup> dictator præfuerat evenit; 'Sempronio 35; xxii, 57; volones<sup>1</sup> qui fierent', et sociorum viginti quinque millia, xxiv, 11-18; M. Valerio prætori legiones quæ ex Sicilia redissent de- xxv, 20-22; cretæ; M. Claudius proconsul ad eum exercitum qui supra xxvii, 40. 14; 17; 31. Suessulam Nolæ præsideret<sup>2</sup> missus. prætores in Siciliam ac Sardiniam profecti. consules edixerunt, 'quoties in senatum vocassent<sup>3</sup>, uti 'senatores, quibusque in senatu dicere

<sup>a</sup> 3 P. F. H. A.—vulgo quoque 2 P.—volentes quoque R. conj. KL.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>b</sup> om. conj. G. adv. Mss. <sup>c</sup> jusserunt 1 P. PE. F. V. 4 L. H. [and (with *sest* before) P.] pr. cf. xxv, 32, 7. G. adv. DJ. D. <sup>d</sup> exercitum tradi 2 L. H. pr. G.—exercitus tradi PE. F. V. C. 1, 4 L.—exercitus traditus GA.—exercitus trani P. <sup>e</sup> Pera ad. conj. (because of dictator præfuerat in P. PE. F. V.) G. <sup>f</sup> Ti. conj. ad. G. <sup>g</sup> forent 2 P. pr. D.—fuerant conj. DCE.—fuerat (and volonum quod) conj. because it is unlikely that the slaves should have been again armed this year, without any further notice on the part of Livy than the allusion in this passage. Besides that there must have been two bodies of volones, the old corps enlisted by Junius, and the new corps by Gracchus; the former (of whom our author says nothing) serving under Fabius, and the latter under Gracchus. C.

6 Und. cum R. Judges used to pronounce a thing not 'to be,' but 'to appear,' so and so; BR, v, p. 482. hence the augurs, who were the legal judges of these matters, use the same word; viii, 23. D. Thunder was a lucky omen, when the sky was clear; when cloudy, the reverse: cf. n, on Sil. i, 535. R.

7 Fama or rumoribus ferre 'to spread a thing abroad:' iv, 5; xxxiv, 36; Tac. A. xv, 46; xvi, 2; R. spargere voces in vulgum, Virg. Æ. ii, 98 sq.

8 519 and 524 Y. R.

9 Feriæ per 1x dies, i, 31; R. novendiale sacrificium, xxxiv, 45; xxxviii, 36. D.

1 Volones dicti sunt milites qui post Cannensem cladem usque ad viii millia, quum essent servi, voluntariis se ad militiam obtulerunt, Fest. C. They were purchased from their masters by the state. GB.

2 'Protected,' x, 17; xxii, 11; xxiv, 40; xxxvi, 5; xxxviii, 51; præsidēs provinciarum exercitus, xliii, 48; præses signifying 'a protector,' vi, 16; x, 22; natiſſus vberq and lei vīſus are used similarly: cf. SW, on Pol. ii, 24, 6; xx, 3, 3; 6, 8. R.

3 This phrase occurs, ii, 55; xxxvi, 21; vocare in concionem, xxiv, 28, a; v. or advocare ad c. or in consilium, iv, 1; xxvi, 48; xliv, 37. G. R.

‘sententiam liceret, ad portam Capenam convenirent.’ præ-<sup>Ti Sempron.</sup>tores quorum jurisdictio erat, tribunalia ad Piscinam<sup>4</sup> Q. F. Max. 3 publicam posuerunt: eo<sup>5</sup> vadimonia fieri<sup>6</sup> jusserunt, ibi-<sup>C. i, 362; 364; 456.</sup>que eo anno jus dictum est.

Interim Carthaginem, unde Mago frater Hannibalis<sup>13.</sup> duodecim millia peditum et mille quingentos equites, viginti elephantos, mille argenti talenta in Italiam transmissurus erat cum præsidio sexaginta navium longarum, nuntius affertur ‘in Hispania rem male gestam, omnesque ferme ‘ejus provinciæ populos ad Romanos defecisse.’ erant<sup>The Carthaginians are invited into Sardinia by Ham-</sup> qui Magonem cum classe ea copiisque, omissa Italia, in<sup>psicora.</sup> Hispaniam averterent, cum Sardinia recipiendæ repentina spes affulsit: ‘parvum ibi exercitum Romanum esse. vete-<sup>21; 34; 40.</sup> rem prætorem inde A. Cornelium provinciæ peritum ‘decedere, novum exspectari. ad hoc fessos jam animos ‘Sardorum esse diuturnitate imperii, et proximo iis anno ‘acerbe atque avare imperatum; gravi<sup>7</sup> tributo et colla-<sup>21; 34; 40.</sup> tione iniqua frumenti pressos. nihil deesse aliud quam ‘auctorem, ad quem deficerent.’ hæc clandestina legatio per principes missa erat<sup>8</sup>, maxime eam rem moliente Hampsicora<sup>9</sup>, qui tum auctoritate atque opibus longe pri-<sup>s. xii, 346.</sup>mus erat. his nuntiis prope uno tempore turbati erectique Magonem cum classe sua copiisque in Hispaniam mittunt, in Sardiniam Hasdrubalem deligunt ducem, et tantum<sup>34.</sup> ferme copiarum quantum Magoni decernunt.

Et Romæ consules, transactis rebus quæ in urbe agendæ erant, movebant jam sese ad bellum. Ti. Sempronius militibus Sinuessam diem ad conveniendum edixit<sup>10</sup>, et Q. Fabius<sup>11</sup>, consulto prius senatu, ut ‘frumenta omnes ex agris

4 *Piscinæ publicæ hodie nomen manet, ipsa non exstat; ad quam et natatum et exercitationis aliqui causa veniebat populus; Fest. R.*

5 Und. *loco*, the same as *ibi*; Cic. to Br. Ep. 2. R.

6 *Vadimonium facere*, V. Max. iii, 7, 1. VA.

7 It is not improbable that the kindness formerly mentioned was assumed; or, at any rate, that the contribution fell so heavily upon the Sardinians, as to afford some of the leading men a handle for stirring up the islanders to revolt. DU.

8 ‘This message was sent to Carthage by the leading men in the island.’ R.

9 This name, as well as the female name *Ampsigura*, Plaut. Pœn. v, 2, 105 sq; is probably derived from *Ampuaga* an African river. G.

10 Just before, Sempronius had ordered the two city legions to rendezvous at Cales, to take the command of which Marcellus was then sent. He now issues orders to the volunteer slaves and to the 10,000 of the allied army, which had fallen to his lot, to assemble at Sinuessa. S.

11 Und. *edixit*. C.

Ti Sempron. 'ante calendas Junias primas<sup>12</sup> in urbes munitas conve-  
Q.F. Max. 3

'herent: qui non invexisset, ejus se agrum populaturum,  
'servos sub hasta venditurum, villas incensurum.' ne præ-  
toribus quidem, qui ad jus dicendum creati erant, vacatio  
ab belli administratione data est. 'Valerium prætorem in  
'Apuliam ire' placuit 'ad exercitum a Terentio accipiendum:  
'cum ex Sicilia legiones venissent, iis potissimum uti ad  
'regionis ejus præsidium, Terentianum 'mitti<sup>13</sup> cum aliquo  
'legatorum<sup>14</sup> et viginti quinque naves [M. Valerio] datæ',  
C. ii, 303. quibus oram maritimam inter Brundisium ac Tarentum  
tutari posset. par navium numerus Q. Fulvio prætori ur-  
bano decretus ad suburbana littora tutanda. C. Terentio  
proconsuli negotium datum ut 'in Piceno agro conquisi-  
'tionem militum haberet, locisque iis præsidio esset.' et  
T. Otacilius Crassus postquam ædem Mentis in Capitolio  
dedicavit, in Siciliam cum imperio, qui<sup>14</sup> classi præseset,  
missus.

Philip of  
Macedon  
sends em-  
bassadors to  
Hannibal.  
C. i, 3.

In hanc dimicationem duorum opulentissimorum in terris<sup>33</sup>  
populorum omnes reges gentesque animos intenderant, inter  
quos Philippus Macedonum rex eo magis quod<sup>a</sup> propior  
Italix ac mari tantum Ionio discretus erat. is ubi primum  
fama accepit 'Hannibalem Alpes transgressum,' ut bello  
inter Romanos Pœnumque orto lætatus erat, ita utrius  
populi mallet victoriam esse, incertis adhuc viribus<sup>1</sup>, flu-  
ctuatus<sup>2</sup> animo fuerat. postquam tertia jam pugna, tertia  
victoria cum Pœnis erat, ad fortunam inclinavit<sup>3</sup> legatosque

<sup>12</sup> Tarentum ad. conj. cf. 38. DU. <sup>13</sup> om. the full point; conj. D. R. <sup>14</sup> om. 2,  
3 P. C. F. B. GA. D. L. N. pr. cf. 37 eq; 48; 26; or P. Valerio conj. cf. 38; GR. 34;  
C. 16; xxiv, 40; D. 16; xxvi, 8; adv. cf. xxiv, 10; 20. R.—m. 4 L.—m'. 1 P.—ma.  
V 2d.—magne G.—magnæ 2 L.—millia 1 L. V.—millia in HV. } dari conj. R.—date  
G.—datæ sunt 3 P. GA.—dat e 4 L.—dat (and then equitibus) 1 L. V.—parat HV.  
<sup>a</sup> quo GA. HV. N. ed. C. as quo propior es, hoc magis scis, i, 23; iii, 48. D. R.—eo...  
qued (and erat) om. conj. GT. adv. D.

<sup>12</sup> 'Next following;' R. xlii, 21. C. strength.' DCE.  
This form occurs often in GT, as dcxxviii, 1;  
p. ccii; ccvii. D.

<sup>13</sup> Und. in Siciliam. GL. S. C. but the  
legions of Marcellus were those sent to Sicily,  
as the remains of the army of Cannæ, 31.  
DU.

<sup>14</sup> For ut, as in xxvi, 17; cf. 2, P. C. 3.  
R.

<sup>1</sup> 'While it was yet a matter of doubt  
which of the two nations was superior in

<sup>2</sup> In a deponent form; xxxvi, 10, 4; D.  
xxxii, 13; communicati sint, iv, 24; cf. VO,  
Gr. v, 5; E, C. C. "puniri;" GV, on Cic.  
At. ii, 17; PZ, on SA, M. i, 15, 4. R. solus  
at hic non puppe data, non milite misso, subaudit  
fluitante fide; Claud. B. G. 246 sq. This is  
called παραδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν τοῦ ἀλλοτρίου,  
Diod. xi, 15; GB. παραδόντες τὴν πόλιν,  
ἢ πωλεῖναι, Her. vii, 168 and n. 83.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. xxiv, 45; xxv, 15; restitit in speculis

- ad Hannibalem misit; qui vitantes portus Brundisinum <sup>Ti Sempron.</sup>  
Tarentinumque, quia custodiis navium Romanarum tene- <sup>Q. F. Max. 3</sup>  
bantur, ad Laciniae Junonis templum<sup>b</sup> in terram egressi <sup>34; xxiv, 3;</sup>  
sunt. inde per Apuliam petentes Capuam media in præ- <sup>C. ii, 394;</sup>  
sidia Romana illati sunt, deductique ad M. Valerium <sup>Y. 1004;</sup>  
Lævinum prætorem, circa Luceriam<sup>c</sup> castra habentem. ibi <sup>1006.</sup>  
intrepide Xenophanes legationis princeps 'a Philippo rege  
'se missum' ait 'ad amicitiam societatemque jungendam  
'cum populo Romano; mandata habere ad consules ac  
'senatum populumque Romanum.' [\*prætor<sup>d</sup>] inter defe-  
ctiones veterum sociorum<sup>e</sup> nova societate tam clari regis  
lætus admodum hostes pro hospitibus<sup>f</sup> comiter accepit. dat  
qui prosequantur, itinera cum cura demonstrent<sup>g</sup>, quæ loca  
quosque saltus aut Romanus aut hostes teneant. Xeno-  
phanes per præsidia Romana in Campaniam, inde, qua  
proximum fuit, in castra Hannibalis pervenit, fœdusque <sup>P. vii, 9.</sup>  
cum eo atque amicitiam junxit legibus his, ut 'Philippus <sup>Terms of</sup>  
'rex quam maxima classe (ducentas autem naves vide- <sup>the treaty.</sup>  
'batur effecturus) in Italiam trajiceret et vastaret mari-  
'timam oram, bellum pro parte sua terra marique gere-  
'ret; ubi debellatum esset, Italia omnis cum ipsa urbe  
'Roma Carthaginensium atque Hannibalis esset, præda-  
'que omnis Hannibali cederet; perdomita Italia navi-  
'garent in Græciam, bellumque cum quibus regi<sup>h</sup> placeret  
'gererent; quæ civitates continentis quæque insulæ ad  
'Macedoniam vergunt<sup>i</sup>, eæ Philippi regnique ejus essent.'
- 34 In has ferme leges inter Pœnum ducem legatosque <sup>Embassa-</sup>  
Macedonum ictum fœdus; missique cum iis ad regis ipsius <sup>dors from</sup>  
firmandam<sup>j</sup> fidem<sup>k</sup> legati, Gisgo<sup>b</sup> et Bostar et Mago, <sup>the Cartha-</sup>  
<sup>ginians to</sup>  
<sup>Philip.</sup>

<sup>b</sup> om. L. two P. V. D. al. Mss. cf. 34. (where ad. 3 P. B. ant. Edd.) L. GT. pr. R.  
<sup>c</sup> em. GL. pr. S. PZ.—Nuneriam pl. Mss.—Muneriam GA.—Nuceriam ed. AS. <sup>d</sup> HF. B.  
R. D. conj. [originally perhaps p. q; n. p. a.] M. pr. D. ST. R.—populumque Romanum om.  
N.—om. cet. Mss. pl. Edd. and BK. <sup>e</sup> F. V. 2—5 L. H. B. HF. HV. GA. L. N. al.  
Mss.—Valerius ad. al. Mss. pl. Edd. and BK. <sup>f</sup> demonstrat conj. G. <sup>g</sup> em. G. pr.  
DJ. C. R.—regibus Mss. <sup>h</sup> vergerent conj. R. <sup>i</sup> firmandas (und. leges) fide conj. cf.  
LM, on Pl. Mil. ii, 5, 43; Ter. An. iii, 1, 4; Hec. iv, 2, 5; v, 1, 23; Suet. de Cl. Rh.  
1; Just. xxxix, 1; Tac. G. 39. DU. <sup>j</sup> Gisgo conj. (Tienan or Tienan Pol. and App.) R.

fati, turbaque reductus libravii geminus eventu  
judice vires, ad rerum momenta cliens, seseque  
daturus victori; fortuna simul cum Marte  
pendit; Cl. ib. 249 sqq; V. Pat. ii, 53. GB.

4 Qui sic intrabas, hospes an hostis eras?  
Ov. Her. 17, 10. GB.

1 'To confirm the alliance by the faith  
(i. e. the oath) of the king in person;' as

TiSempron. eodem ad Junonis Laciniae, ubi navis occulta in statione  
 Q.F.Max.<sup>3</sup> erat, perveniunt. inde profecti<sup>c</sup> cum jam altum tenerent,

33. conspecti a classe Romana sunt, quæ præsidio erat Calabrie littoribus. P.<sup>4</sup> Valerius Flaccus cercuros<sup>a</sup> ad persequendam retrahendamque navem cum misisset, primo fugere regii conati; deinde ubi celeritate vinci<sup>b</sup> senserunt, tradunt se Romanis, et ad præfectum<sup>2</sup> classis adducti, HS. ii, 4, l. cum quæreret 'qui et unde et quo tenderent cursum,' Xenophanes primo satis jam semel felix mendacium struere<sup>5</sup>, 'a Philippo se ad Romanos missum ad M. Valerium, ad quem unum iter tutum fuerit, pervenisse, Campaniam superare nequisse septam hostium præsidia,' deinde ut Punicus cultus habitusque suspectos legatos fecit Hannibalis, interrogatosque sermo prodidit, tum<sup>4</sup> comitibus eorum seductis ac metu territis litteræ quoque ab Hannibale ad Philippum inventæ et pacta<sup>5</sup> inter regem Macedonum<sup>b</sup> Pœnumque ducem. quibus satis cognitis, optimum visum est captivos comitesque eorum Romam ad senatum, aut ad consules, ubicunque essent, quam primum deportare. ad id celerrimæ quinque naves delectæ, ac L. Valerius Antias<sup>5</sup> qui præesset missus; eique mandatum ut 'in omnes naves legatos separatim custo-

<sup>c</sup> profecti GA. ed. FR. al. pr. P. cf. Sil. ii, 1; but cf. xxi, 2, b; xxv, 27 twice; xxix, 27. D. <sup>a</sup> em. GL. S. cf. 16; 38. G. D.—Q. Mss. <sup>b</sup> em. SM. cf. xxxiii, 19; Gell. x, 25; Plaut. Merc. and Stich. Lucil. in Non. *σιγνώτες*. App. Lib. p. 42; G. *maris Asiæ prægrandis*; Non. Marc. p. 533 sq; (from *σιγνός* and *αἶμα*, or from *Κιπρία*) said to be invented by the Cyprians. Pliny vii, 56, 57. R. The explanation of Nonius is doubtful. *σιγνώτες*, *ὡς αἶμα*: *σιγνώτες* *καὶ ποσειδάωνος* [xxviii, 30, 3; ED] *καὶ λίμβου. αἶμα* *πλάτων* Suid. SF, R. N. ii, 2, p. 75. D.—*cercyros* P.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>2</sup> *se ad*. 4 L. pr. R. but *se* may be und. G. D.—*see* 5 L. <sup>3</sup> LI. F 2d. V 2d. 1, 2, 5 L. B. HV. N. CO. pr. L. C. ed. D.—*et pactæ leges* 1 P marg. one Ms of C. pr. GB. C.—*et pactæ* 1 PE. F. V.—*et pactæ et pactis* P.—*et pactum et pacem* 4 L.—*et pactum* 3 L.—*et pactum pacis* D.—*et pacta pacis* ed. G. C.—*et pacem* L.—*de pace* H. R. GA. ant. Edd. <sup>4</sup> *Macedonem* conj. G. adv. Mss. 33; xxiv, 10; &c. D.

*firmato præsidio*, xxxii, 40, is *quum firmasset urbem præsidio*. C. or 'To secure the faithfulness of the king by exacting an oath from him in person.' D. or 'To strengthen the assurance of faith to be received from the king in person;' i. e. 'To be present when the king confirmed in person the assurance of his faith:' as those might be said *mitti ad ludos agendos*, who were merely to be spectators and not to take an active part in the games. ST. or 'That the king in person might confirm the assurances given through

his ambassadors.' DE. or 'To confirm by oath and formal documents the promise which should be given by the king personally.' R.

<sup>2</sup> P. Valerius Flaccus. R.

<sup>3</sup> Thus *struere consilia*, ii, 3; *opes*, ii, 41; *bellum*, xlviii, ep. D.

<sup>4</sup> *Tum* is redundant after *deinde*; xxx, 10, 1. R.

<sup>5</sup> Not the annalist; as he did not live till the time of Sylla: V. Pat. ii, 9; VO, H. L. i, 10; PZ, A. H. 6, p. 209; D. cf. iii, 5. ST.

‘diendos divideret, daretque operam ne quod iis collo-  
 ‘quium inter se neve quæ communicatio consilii esset.’

TiSempron.  
Q.F.Max.3

Per idem tempus Romæ cum A. Cornelius Mammula,  
 ex Sardinia provincia decedens, rettulisset qui status rerum  
 in insula esset, ‘bellum ac defectionem omnes spectare;  
 ‘Q. Mucium, qui successisset sibi, gravitate<sup>6</sup> cæli aqua-  
 ‘rumque advenientem exceptum<sup>7</sup>, non tam in periculosum  
 ‘quam longum morbum implicitum, diu ad belli vim susti-  
 ‘nendam inutilem fore, exercitumque ibi ut satis firmum  
 ‘pacatæ provinciæ præsidio<sup>1</sup> esse, ita parum bello, quod  
 ‘motum iri videretur,’ decreverunt patres ut ‘Q. Fulvius  
 ‘Flaccus quinque millia peditum, quadringentos<sup>8</sup> equites  
 ‘scriberet, eamque legionem primo quoque tempore in  
 ‘Sardiniam trajiciendam curaret, mitteretque cum imperio  
 ‘quem<sup>9</sup> ipsi videretur, qui rem gereret quoad Mucius con-  
 ‘valuisset.’ ad eam rem missus est T. Manlius Torquatus,  
 qui bis<sup>9</sup> consul censorque fuerat, subegeratque in<sup>k</sup> con-  
 sulatu Sardos. sub idem fere tempus et a Carthagine in  
 Sardiniam classis missa, duce Hasdrubale cui Calvo cognomen  
 erat, fœda tempestate vexata ad Baliares insulas dejicitur<sup>1</sup>;  
 ibique (adeo non armamenta modo sed etiam alvei navium  
 quassati erant) subductæ naves dum reficiuntur, aliquantum  
 temporis triverunt.

State of  
affairs in  
Sardinia.

xxv, 26;  
S. xii, 371;  
T. ii, 86, 8.

35 In Italia cum post Cannensem pugnam, fractis partis  
 alterius viribus, alterius mollitis animis, segnius bellum 18.  
 esset, Campani per se adorti sunt rem Cumanam suæ  
 dicionis facere, primo sollicitantes ut ‘ab Romanis defice-

The Cam-  
panians

<sup>1</sup> 3 L. HV. conj. G. ed. D.—*præsidium* M. G. N.—*præsidem* pl. Mss. ed. G. C. Jccc al. Mss. cf. vii, 25; viii, 8; Pol. i, 16; iii, 107; GL, xl, 36. R. <sup>k</sup> *primo* conj. PG. pr. R.—*suo* some Mss.

<sup>1</sup> 5 L. H. VI. *dejici* is applied to those, who, without being wrecked, are driven out of their course and off the high seas, 40; xxi, 49; Cæs. B. G. iv, 28; *ejici* to those, who are wrecked and cast ashore; Cic. for Rosc. C. Sen. Contr. iii, 16; G. cf. GR, on T. A. ii, 60; V. Pat. i, 1; (BU.) *rejici* to those, who are driven back to the place they started from. D.—*deicitur* 2 L. N 2d. VI? al. Mss. as *reice capellas*, Virg. E. iii, 96. cf. xxiv, 31, c. ED.—var. cet. Mss.

6 ‘The unwholesome state,’ iii, 6; 8; x, 20; xxxiii, 26; xxxiv, 56; xliii, 15; xliv, 31; xxv, 26 twice; xxxvii, 23. R.

7 Cf. i, 53; xxxii, 3; iv, 43; xxv, 23; xxvii, 40; *ladigardus*, Pol. i, 66, 1. R.

8 Where the accusative of the relative pronoun is joined to *videtur*, the preceding verb is to be understood; as *erentum dabit, quem videbitur* [dare], vi, 26; xxxi, 3; 8; xxix,

9 Y. R. 517, with C. Attilius Bulbus 2, when he triumphed over the Sardinians; (cf. i, 19; R.) and 528, with Q. Fulvius Flaccus 2, who was his colleague in the censorship; S. xxv, 5. R. HA gives the years 519 and 530.

T. Sempron. 'rent.' ubi id parum processit, dolum ad capiendos eos  
Q.F. Max. 3 comparant<sup>1</sup>. Campanis omnibus statum<sup>a</sup> sacrificium ad

form de-  
pens  
against the  
people of  
Cumæ.  
C. ii, 209.

Hamas. 'eo senatum Campanum venturum' certiores  
Cumanos fecerunt, petieruntque ut 'et Cumanus eo sena-  
'tus veniret ad consultandum communiter, ut eosdem  
'uterque populus socios hostesque haberet: præsidium ibi  
'armatum sese habituros, ne quid ab Romano Pœnovē<sup>b</sup>  
'periculi esset.' Cumani, quanquam suspecta fraus erat,  
nihil abnuere, ita tegi fallax<sup>c</sup> consilium posse rati.  
interim T. Sempronius consul Romanus Sinuessæ, quo  
ad conveniendum diem edixerat, exercitu lustrato trans-  
gressus Vulturum flumen circa Liternum castra posuit.  
ibi quia otiosa stativa erant, crebro decurrere<sup>d</sup> milites  
cogebat, ut tirones (ea maxima pars volonum erat<sup>e</sup>) assue-  
scerent signa sequi et in acie agnoscere ordines suos. inter  
quæ<sup>d</sup> maxima inerat<sup>e</sup> cura duci, itaque legatis tribunisque  
præceperat, 'ne qua exprobratio<sup>f</sup> cuiquam veteris fortunæ  
'discordiam inter ordines sereret<sup>g</sup>; vetus miles tironi,  
32. 'liber voloni sese exæquari sineret; omnes<sup>h</sup> satis honestos  
'generososque ducerent, quibus arma sua signaque popu-  
'lus Romanus commisisset. quæ fortuna coegisset ita fieri,  
'eandem cogere tueri factum.' ea non majore cura præ-  
cepta ab ducibus sunt quam a militibus observata; brevi-  
que tanta concordia coaluerant<sup>i</sup> omnium animi, ut prope

<sup>a</sup> em. V.—statutum pl. Mss. The same variation occurs below, where the best Mss have statum. <sup>b</sup> em. G.—Pœnovē P.—noxi cet. Mss. <sup>c</sup> erant opt. and pl. Mss. (and volones) conj. cf. Just. v, 10: G. Tac. H. iii, 12. GRN. but cf. also xxiv, 16. D. It is the same as eorum m. p. volones erant, ST. or ii maximam partem volones erant. R. <sup>d</sup> concordie ad. ant. Edd. DJ. not seeing that the sense of the following words was 'And he had given orders to that effect.' G. <sup>e</sup> C? em. cf. xlii, 39; Sall. C. 25; (CO.) Curt. vii, 7. G.—maximam erat cura P.—maximam erat F.—maxima erat 1, 2 L. HV. H. GA. B.—maxima inerat tum ed. G. C.

1 Sed inscientes sua sibi fallacia | ita compa-  
rarunt et confinxerunt dolum, Plaut. Capt. pr.  
47 sq. GB.

2 'The fraud by which they intended to  
turn the tables upon the Campanians.' C.

3 'To practise a running fight,' xxv, 35;  
10 *ἵσταται*. SF. It was a military exercise,  
consisting of 'charging, marching, counter-  
marching, &c. under arms,' xxiv, 48;  
xxvi, 51; xxix, 22; xl, 6; 7; 9; 47;  
xlii, 52; xlv, 9; Sen. Ep. 18. *decursio*  
(which occurs on coins) was also applied to  
a ceremony observed at funerals; [xi, 6;  
RS.] xxv, 17; Tac. A. ii, 7, 5. G. D. R.

4 The verbal noun governs a dative, like  
the verb from which it comes; as in Plaut.  
As. ii, 2, 41; Amph. i, 1, 12; *eruptio*  
*Mutina*, Cic. G. *iustæ commemoratio quasi*  
*exprobratio est immemori* [BY. GJ.] *beneficii*,  
Ter. An. i, 1, 16; D. *eruptio duabus portis*,  
37; ED. where some Mss add *facta* which is  
not necessary either there or here. C.

5 Und. ut, which is implied in the *ne*, i. e.  
ut non. R.

6 This word is ambiguous, but is equiva-  
lent to *et ut cuncti* (und. eos); R. cf. *si me*  
*omnes adilem facere volunt*, xxv, 2. GT.

7 Cf. i, 8; 11; xxvi, 40; xxix, 31; Tac.  
A. xiii, 26, 4. R.

in oblivionem veniret qua ex condicione quisque esset miles factus. hæc agenti Graccho legati Cumani nuntiaverunt quæ a Campanis legatio paucos ante dies venisset, et quid iis ipsi respondissent. 'triduum post eum diem festum esse; non senatum solum omnem ibi futurum, sed castra etiam et exercitum Campanum.' Gracchus jussis Cumanis 'omnia ex agris in urbem convehere et manere intra muros,' ipse pridie quam statum sacrificium Campanis esset Cumas movet castra. Hamæ inde tria millia passuum absunt. jam Campani eo frequentes ex composito convenerant, nec procul inde in occulto Marius Alfius medix tuticus<sup>f</sup> (summus magistratus erat Campanis<sup>g</sup>) cum quattuordecim millibus armatorum<sup>h</sup> habebat castra, sacrificio apparando et inter id instruendæ fraudi aliquanto intentior quam muniendis castris aut ulli militari operi. triduum sacrificatum<sup>i</sup> ad Hamas. nocturnum erat sacrum, ita ut ante mediam noctem compleretur. huic Gracchus insidiandum tempori<sup>8</sup> ratus, custodibus ad portas positis, ne quis enuntiare posset cœpta, et ab decima diei hora<sup>j</sup> coactis militibus corpora curare somnoque operam dare, ut primis tenebris convenire ad signum possent, vigilia ferme prima tolli jussit signa, silentique profectus agmine cum ad Hamas media nocte pervenisset, castra Campana ut in pervigilio<sup>9</sup> neglecta simul omnibus portis invadit; alios somno stratos, alios perpetrato<sup>k</sup> sacro inermes redeuntes obtruncat. hominum eo tumultu nocturno cæsa plus duo millia cum ipso duce Mario Alfio. capta sunt signa militaria quattuor et triginta.

Ti Sempron.  
Q. F. Max. 3

Gracchus  
attacks the  
Campanian  
camp.

36 Gracchus minus centum militum jactura castris hostium

<sup>f</sup> em. cf. xxvi, 6; V. xxiv, 19. GB. *Meddix apud Oscos nomen magistratus est, Fest. Summus Meddix*, Enn. L. CLM, on E. A. viii, p. 82; D. whence it appears that *medix* is a common noun answering to *magistratus*, and that *tuticus* is equivalent to *summus*; [or *magnus*; cf. CR, ii, 250, note e. ED.] so that *medix tuticus* is not (like *dictator*, *consul*, &c.) the peculiar designation of any officer, but merely signifies 'the chief magistrate.' ST.—*edixit uti cui* or *edixit uti* opt. and pl. Mss.—var. cet. as do the Mss in the two above-cited passages. 8 om. conj. as gl. L. but cf. xxvi, 6; GB. xxx, 7; xxxv, 34; xxxviii, 30; Cic. Ver. iv, 23. G. <sup>h</sup> em. G.—*malorum* opt. Mss; *majorum* al. (and om. *millibus*)—*militum* (pr. V.) or *juniorum* conj. FA. PN. <sup>i</sup> 'The sacrifice used to last.' RS.—*sacrificandum* conj. PZ.—*sacrificatur* C. <sup>j</sup> *ad decimam . . . horam* pl. Mss. <sup>k</sup> cf. xxiv, 13; xxv, 12; xlv, 22. D.—*procurato* 2 P. pr. cf. Tib. i, 5, 13. GB.—*probe curato* 3 P.—*prope curato* R.

8 *Insidians somno maritorum*, Cic. Cat. i, 10; ST. V. Pat. ii, 21. R. 9 Cf. Tac. A. xv, 44, 2; L. El. i, 5; WF, P. L. t. iii, p. 426 sq. R.

TiSempron. potitus Cumas se propere recepit, ab Hannibale<sup>a</sup> metuena,  
Q.F.Max.3 qui super Capuam in Tifatis<sup>b</sup> habebat castra. nec eum

C. ii, 206. provida futuri<sup>c</sup> fefellit opinio. nam simul Capuam ea  
clades est nuntiata, ratus Hannibal ab re bene gesta

32; 35. insolenter lætum exercitum, tironum magna ex parte ser-  
vorumque, spoliante[m] victos prædasque agentem ad Ha-  
mas se inventurum, citatum agmen præter Capuam rapit,  
obviosque ex fuga Campanorum dato<sup>d</sup> præsidio Capuam  
duci, saucios vehiculis portari jubet. ipse Hamis vacua  
ad hostibus castra nec quicquam præter recentis vestigia  
cædis strataque passim corpora sociorum invenit. auctores  
erant quidam ut 'protinus inde Cumas duceret urbemque  
'oppugnaret.' id quanquam haud modice Hannibal cupiebat,  
ut, quia Neapolim non potuerat, Cumas saltem maritimam  
urbem haberet, tamen quia præter arma nihil secum miles  
raptim acto agmine extulerat, retro in castra supra Tifata  
se recepit. inde fatigatus Campanorum precibus sequenti  
die cum omni apparatu oppugnandæ urbis Cumas redit,  
perpopulatoque<sup>1</sup> agro Cumano mille passus ab urbe castra  
locat, cum Gracchus magis verecundia in tali necessitate  
deserendi socios implorantes fidem suam populique Ro-  
mani substitisset quam satis fidens exercitui. nec alter

Gracchus  
defends  
Cumæ.

viii, 11; x, consul Fabius, qui ad Cales castra habebat, Vulturum  
20; xxii, flumen traducere audebat exercitum, occupatus primo  
14; 15. auspiciis repetendis, dein prodigiis, quæ alia super alia  
19; viii, 30. nuntiabantur, expiantique ea 'haud facile litari'<sup>2</sup> aruspices  
respondebant.

Hæ causæ cum Fabium tenerent, Sempronius in obsi-  
dione erat, et jam operibus oppugnabatur. adversus ligneam

<sup>a</sup> 3 P. A. pr. GB. *metui a Chryside*, Ter. An. i, 1, 79; *metus ab civo et ab hoste*, ii, 24; xxiii, 15; xlv, 26. D.—*Hannibalem* pl. Mss. <sup>b</sup> em. cf. 29; G. 43; D. vii, 29; xxvi, 5. On the names of the mountains in the neuter plural, see nn. on Sil iv, 363; and xii, 537. R.—*Antijatis* pl. Mss. <sup>c</sup> em. cf. Tac. A. vi, 46; G. Cic. Div. ii, 57; N. D. ii, 22; *improvidus futuri*, xxvi, 39; D. Hor. S. i, 1, 35. R.—*fuituri* P.—*fuit viri* F.—*viri* pl. Mss. <sup>d</sup> em. L.—*duo* pl. Mss.

<sup>1</sup> Livy is fond of using compounds with this preposition, which rarely occur elsewhere; G. this word for instance, which is found, xxii, 3; 9; xxvi, 9; xxxiv, 28; 56; xlii, 27. D.

<sup>2</sup> *Litare* is 'to find the entrails of the victims favourable.' ST. *per dies aliquot*

*hostiæ majores sine litatione cæsæ, diuque non impetrata pax deum*, xxvii, 23; v, 38; vii, 8; xxxvi, 1; vi, 1; cf. i, 16, 4; vii, 8, 3; viii, 9; ix, 14; xli, 14, 3; 15, 4; 82. on Pl. P. 52, p. 226; R. Pers. ii, 75 n. Her. ix, 19, n. 5; SD, on X. A. v, 4, 22; DF, on Ar. Av. 1118. ED.

ingentem<sup>a</sup> admotam urbi aliam turrem ex ipso muro ex-<sup>Ti Sempron.</sup>  
citavit conaul Romanus, aliquanto altiore, quia muro <sup>Q.F. Max. 3</sup>  
satis per se alto subjectis<sup>b</sup> validis sublicis<sup>c</sup> pro solo usus  
erat. inde primum saxis sudibusque et ceteris missilibus  
propugnatores mœnia atque urbem tuebantur; postremo  
ubi promovendo<sup>1</sup> adjunctam muro viderunt turrem, facibus  
ardentibus plurimum simul ignem conjecerunt. quo in-  
cendio trepida armatorum multitudo cum de turre sese  
præcipitaret, eruptio ex oppido simul duabus portis sta-<sup>His sally</sup>  
tiones hostium fudit fugavitque in castra, ut eo die obsessio <sup>from the</sup>  
quam obsidenti similior esset Poenus. ad mille trecenti <sup>town.</sup>  
Carthaginensium cæsi, et undesexaginta vivi capti, qui <sup>xxviii, 34, b.</sup>  
circa muros et in stationibus solute ac negligenter agentes,  
cum nihil minus quam eruptionem timuissent, ex impro-  
viso oppressi fuerant. Gracchus, priusquam se hostes ab  
repentino pavore colligerent, receptui signum dedit ac  
suos intra muros recepit. postero die Hannibal, lætum<sup>d</sup> <sup>Hannibal</sup>  
secunda re consulem justo prælio ratus certaturum, aciem <sup>abandons</sup>  
inter castra atque urbem instruxit. ceterum postquam <sup>the siege.</sup>  
neminem moveri ab solita custodia urbis vidit nec com-  
mitti quicquam temerariæ spei, ad Tifata redit infecta re.

Quibus diebus<sup>e</sup> Cumæ liberatæ sunt obsidione, iisdem  
diebus<sup>e</sup> et in Lucanis ad Grumentum Ti. Sempronius<sup>2</sup>, C. ii, 379.  
cui Longo cognomen erat, cum Hannone Pœno prospere 43.  
pugnat. supra duo millia hostium<sup>f</sup> occidit, et ducentos  
octoginta milites amisit; signa militaria ad quadraginta  
unum cepit. pulsus finibus Lucanis Hanno retro in  
Bruttios sese recepit. et ex Hirpinis oppida tria, quæ a  
populo Romano defecerant, vi recepta per M. Valerium

<sup>a</sup> *turrem* ad. ant. Edd. and some Mss. pr. (and om. the word presently.) R. <sup>b</sup> *super-*  
*jectis* conj. HG. <sup>c</sup> em. V.—*sublicis* 3 P.—*muros...altos...subblicatis* (or *supplicatis*) Mss.

<sup>d</sup> em. cf. xxii, 60; G. 33; 36; xlv, 44. D.—*Hannibaleum* P. F. PE.—*Hannibal cum*  
V. G. A. L. N. H. HV. five L.—*cum Hannibal* two P.—*Hannibal a* 2 P.—*Hannibal elatum*  
A. (The earlier Edd. 5 L. and GA. ad. *elatum* after *re*) cf. CO, on P. E. i, 8; Quint.  
I. O. x, 1, 891. D.—*Hannibal* conj. DJ. adv. D. <sup>e</sup> em. one or other, conj. R.

<sup>f</sup> *hominum* F. pl. Mss. cf. 35; xxiv, 41; 42 twice; 49; xxxvii, 47; xxxix, 31; xl, 33;  
&c. D.

<sup>1</sup> The gerund is here passive in sense, as  
*differendo elanguit res*, v, 26; *instruendo*,  
xxiv, 48; *uriturque videndo*, Virg. [G. iii, 216;  
ED.] *C. hoc principium est movendi*, Cic. S.  
Sc. 8. RS.

<sup>2</sup> Consul with Scipio 534 Y. R. now pro-  
consul, with Lucania for his province. Yet  
Livy has mentioned nothing of this, nor of  
the fleet under Gracchus, 38. DÜ. PG. Such  
omissions, however, are common with him.

Ti Sempron. prætorem, Vercellium, Vescellium, Sicilinum<sup>2</sup>; et auctores Q.F. Max.<sup>3</sup>

defectionis securi percussi. supra mille captivorum sub C. ii, 253. hasta<sup>3</sup> venierunt; præda alia militi concessa, exercitus 33; 35; 48. Luceriam<sup>h</sup> reductus.

The embas-  
sadors of  
Philip and  
of Hannibal  
are taken  
to Rome.

Dum hæc in Lucanis atque in Hirpinis geruntur, quin-38  
que naves, quæ Macedonum atque Pœnorum captos  
legatos Romam portabant, ab supero mari ad inferum  
circumvectæ prope omnem Italiæ oram, cum præter  
Cumas velis ferrentur, neque hostium an sociorum essent  
satis sciretur, Gracchus obviam ex classe sua naves misit.  
cum percunctando in vicem cognitum esset consulem  
Cumis esse, naves Cumas appulsæ captivique ad consulem  
deducti et litteræ datæ. consul litteris Philippi atque Han-  
nibalis perlectis, consignata omnia ad senatum itinere ter-  
restri misit, navibus devehî legatos jussit. cum eodem fere  
die litteræ legatique Romam venissent, et percunctatione  
facta dicta cum scriptis congruerent, primo gravis cura  
patres incessit, cernentes quanta vix tolerantibus Punicum  
bellum Macedonici belli moles instaret. cui tamen adeo  
non succubuerunt, ut extemplo agitaretur quemadmodum  
ultro inferendo bello averterent ab Italia hostem. captivis  
in vincula condi jussis<sup>a</sup>, comitibusque eorum sub hasta  
32; 34. venditis, ad naves viginti quinque<sup>b</sup>, quibus P. Valerius  
Flaccus præfectus præerat, viginti [\*quinque<sup>c</sup>] [†paratas<sup>d</sup>]  
alias decernunt. his comparatis deductisque, et additis

<sup>2</sup> Vercellium, Vescellium, [Vissellium BK.] Sicilinum; P. PE. F. pr. cf. xxiv, 40; Dionys. i, p. 13. G. ed. ST. R.—Vescellum, Vercellium, Sicilium, ME.—PR. Vercellium Siciliumque V.—Vercelliumque 1 L.—Vercellium Siciliumque 2, 5 L. N. R. ant. Edd.—Vercellium Cicilium L.—Vercellium Ciciliumque GA.—Vercellium Sicilium 3, 4 L. H. B. HF.—Vercellium Siciliumque (making two men out of three towns) ed. Mo. G. C. D.—Herdoniam, Abellinum, Æscanum; conj. R. <sup>h</sup> em. GL. G.—curiam P. PE. F.—Cumam V. ME. 1, 2 L. H. HF.—Cumas pl. Mss. and Edd. <sup>a</sup> em. G. xxvi, 34; xxix, 22; xlv, 42; xxxi, 23. D.—conditus sis P.—positis 4 L. L.—conjectis (from gl.) 3, 5 L. B. HF. R. BR. <sup>b</sup> These xxv include the v despatched to Rome (with the captive ambassadors); which, though detached from the fleet of Flaccus, still were considered to belong to him. On their return, the v above-mentioned were accompanied by xxv others; so that the fleet which then sailed from Ostia consisted of xxx ships, and, by its junction with the xx which were with the prefect himself, formed altogether L. PZ.—xx conj. (not reckoning the v detached vessels) GR. pr. DU. D. <sup>c</sup> ad. GR. PZ. pr. C.—om. Mss. pr. DJ. ed. BK. <sup>d</sup> paratis opt. and pl. Mss.—paratus 5 L.—parari F 2d. pr. G. 1st.—om. conj. G. 2d. pr. C. D.—parandas R.

<sup>3</sup> A spear was set up as the sign of an auction; from which practice many phrases took their rise, as *vendere* and *venire sub hasta*, [38; ED.] iv, 53; *ad hastam locure*; *subhastare*; *submovere ab hasta*, xxxix, 44; *ad*

*hastam accedere*, xliii, 16; R. cf. Juv. iii, 33 n. ED. The custom may be traced to the practice in early times of selling by public auction only such things as were taken in war. C.

quinque navibus quæ advexerant captivos legatos, triginta<sup>f</sup> <sup>TiSempron.</sup> <sup>Q.F.Max.3</sup> naves ab Ostia Tarentum profectæ; jussusque P. Valerius  
 ' militibus Varronianis, quibus L. Apustius legatus Tarenti  
 ' præerat, in naves impositis quinquaginta navium classe  
 ' non tueri modo Italiæ oram, sed explorare de Macedonico  
 ' bello. si congruentia litteris legatorumque indiciis Philippi  
 ' consilia essent, ut M. Valerium prætorem litteris cer-  
 ' tiorem faceret, isque, L. Apustio legato exercitui præ-  
 ' posito, Tarentum ad classem profectus primo quoque  
 ' tempore in Macedoniam transmitteret, daretque operam  
 ' ut Philippum in regno contineret.' pecunia ad classem  
 tuendam<sup>1</sup> bellumque Macedonicum ea decreta est quæ  
 Ap. Claudio in Siciliam missa erat, ut redderetur Hieroni  
 regi: ea per L. Apustium<sup>1</sup> legatum Tarentum est devecta.  
 simul ab Hierone missa ducenta millia modium tritici et  
 hordei centum.

- 39 Dum hæc Romani parant aguntque, ad Philippum cap- <sup>Philipsends</sup>  
 tiva navis<sup>1</sup> una ex iis quæ Romam missæ erant ex cursu <sup>a second</sup>  
 refugit: inde scitum legatos cum litteris captos. itaque <sup>embassy to</sup>  
 ignarus rex<sup>a</sup> ecquæ<sup>b</sup> cum Hannibale legatis suis<sup>c</sup> con- <sup>Hannibal.</sup>  
 venissent, quæque legati ejus ad se allaturi fuissent, lega-  
 tionem aliam cum iisdem mandatis mittit. legati ad  
 Hannibalem missi Heraclitus, cui Scotino<sup>2</sup> cognomen erat,  
 et Crito Berceæus<sup>4</sup> et Sositheus Magnes. hi prospere tulerunt  
 ac rettulerunt mandata. sed prius se æstas circumegit  
 quam movere ac moliri quicquam rex posset: tantum navis  
 una capta cum legatis momenti fecit ad dilationem immi-  
 nentis Romanis belli.

<sup>a</sup> F. C. RG. PZ. pr. DU. ed. C. D.—xxv GL.—L cet. Mss. ed. G. <sup>f</sup> Antistius F.  
 C. five L. H. B. GA. HV. L. N. pr. D. <sup>a</sup> em. G. pr. C. D. R.—ex Mss.—de iis pl.  
 Edd. ed. G. C. D. (inscius de verbis, Plaut. Trin. i, 2, 178.) R. <sup>b</sup> em. G. pr. C. D.—  
 hoc quæ P 2d.—hæc quæ F.—his quæ 1, 2, 4, 5 L. B. HV.—hiis qui GA.—hi is ME.—his  
 V.—hæc PE.—quæ P. ed. G. C. D. R. pl. Edd. <sup>c</sup> legati sui 1—4 L. B. H. HV. BR. FA.  
 PN. but cf. pax convenit, i, 3; xxiv, 29; xxix, 12; xxxviii, 11; xxix, 12; xxx, 31; 43;  
 pacto convenit, xxiv, 6; res convenit, xxiv, 27; ix, 16; xxx, 16; xxiii, 39; iii, 31; as res  
 discrepat, viii, 40; xxii, 36; 61; xxv, 28; xxix, 25; xxxviii, 56; also as a passive, quibus  
 conventis, xxx, 43. R. <sup>d</sup> em. G.—Bottæus conj. GR.—Bromiscius R.—var. Mss.

© 1 Cf. xxxiv, 6. R. 'For maintaining a fleet.' RS.

1 From this it would seem that the ship on board of which the ambassadors were captured, was sent with the five others to Rome. D.

2 The original Σωσιθέης lived many generations before this. G. The person here so called might have borne the name as a descendant of the philosopher; R. cf. Sen. Ep. 12. The construction is the same as in 34; 37; Virg. G. iv, 271.

TiSempron.  
Q.F. Max. 3

xxiv, 20;  
C. ii, 234.

The dissen-  
sions at  
Nola con-  
tinued; 14;  
xxi, 11.

Transac-  
tions in  
Sardinia.

CI. xv, 520  
sq; Str. v,  
p. 324; M.  
ii, 7.

40 sq; S.  
xiii, 342—  
419.

Et circa Capuam, transgresso Vulturnum Fabio post expiata tandem prodigia, ambo consules rem gerebant.

Compulteriam et Trebulam et Saticulam, urbes quæ ad Poenum defecerant, Fabius vi cepit; præsidiaque in iis Hannibalis Campanique permulti capti. et Nolæ, sicut priore anno, senatus Romanorum, plebs Hannibalis erat, consiliaque occulta de cæde principum et proditione urbis inibantur. quibus ne incepta procederent\*, inter Capuam

36. castraque Hannibalis, quæ in Tifatis erant, traducto exercitu Fabius super Vesuvium<sup>1</sup> in castris Claudianis consedit; inde M. Marcellum proprætorem cum iis copiis quas habebat Nola in præsidium misit.

Et in Sardinia res per T. Manlium prætorem\* admini-40 strari cœptæ, quæ omisæ erant postquam Q. Mucius prætor gravi morbo est implicitus. Manlius navibus longis ad Carales subductis navalibusque sociis armatis, ut terra rem gereret, et a prætore exercitu accepto, duo et viginti millia peditum, mille et ducentos equites confecit. cum his equitum peditumque copiis profectus in agrum hostium haud procul ab Hampsicoræ castris castra posuit. Hampsicora tum forte profectus erat in Pellitos<sup>1</sup> Sardos ad juventutem armandam, qua copias augeret. filius nomine Hostus castris præerat: is adolescentia ferox temere prælio inito fusus fugatusque. ad tria millia Sardorum eo prælio cæsa, octingenti ferme vivi capti. alius exercitus primo per agros silvasque fuga palatus; dein quo ducem fugisse fama erat, ad urbem nomine Cornum, caput ejus regionis, confugit. debellatumque eo prælio in Sardinia esset, ni classis

\* *proficerent* 1, 2, 5 L. R. GB. adv. D.

<sup>f</sup> *Suessulam* conj. CV. pr. G. cf. 17;

32; 46; 48. C.—var. Mss. <sup>a</sup> This word is used to denote, generally, 'the governor of a province and the commander of an army,' whatever his particular title may be: cf. xxvi, 1; DU. pr. D. xxvii, ep. 1; Juv. i. 101; x. 36; nn. ED. R. on vi, 42, 7. or 'One invested with prætorian power;' as Otacilius, 41. C.—*proprætorem* B. HF. HV. GL. PZ. pr. C. adv. for Mammula is called *proprætator* 21, and *prætator* 32; and Calpurnius, who was *prætator* xxv, 41, becomes *proprætator* xxvi, 28; yet is called *prætator* xxvii, 7, and *proprætator* ib. 21. DU. xxvi, 33, f. ED.—om. 2 L. one Ms of C.

<sup>1</sup> The Sardinians are called *mastrucati latrunculi*, Cic. de Pr. C. 7: [*mastruca* being 'a kind of fur garment worn in Sardinia.' Is. Or. xix, 23; Quint. i. 5 or 9. F.] cf. Pliny xxxiii, 12. (HD.) G. CV, S. A. p. 487; SM, and DU, on Fl. ii, 6, 36; nn, on

Ant. It. p. 78; G, on lx, ep. D. These called *Pelliti* were a tribe who inhabited the mountainous parts of the island, and wore these skins to fortify themselves against the cold. C, ep. iii, to HD. Cic. fr. Or. for Scaur. E, C. C. R.

Punica cum duce Hasdrubale, quæ tempestate dejecta ad <sup>TiSempron.</sup> Baliares erat, in tempore ad spem rebellandi<sup>2</sup> advenisset. <sup>Q.F. Max. 3</sup>

Manlius post famam appulsæ Punicæ classis Carales se recepit: ea occasio Hampsicoræ data Poeno se jungendi. Hasdrubal copiis in terram expositis et classe remissa Carthaginem, duce Hampsicora ad sociorum populi Romani agrum populandum profectus, Carales perventurus erat, ni Manlius obvio exercitu ab effusa eum populatione continuisset. primo castra castris modico intervallo sunt <sup>Great victory of the Romans.</sup> objecta, deinde procursationes levique certamina vario eventu inita; postremo descensum in aciem, signisque collatis justo prælio per quattuor horas pugnatum. diu pugnam ancipitem Poeni, Sardis facile vinci assuetis, fecerunt: postremo et ipsi, cum omnia circa strage ac fuga Sardorum repleta essent, fusi. ceterum terga dantes circumducto cornu, quo pepulerat Sardos, inclusit Romanus. cædes inde magis quam pugna fuit. duodecim millia hostium cæsa Sardorum simul Poenorumque, ferme tria millia et septingenti capti, et signa militaria septem et viginti.

41 ante omnia claram et memorabilem pugnam fecit Hasdrubal imperator captus et Hanno et Mago, nobiles Carthaginienses, Mago ex gente Barcina, propinqua cognatione Hannibali junctus, Hanno auctor rebellionis Sardis bellique ejus haud dubie concitor. nec Sardorum duces minus nobilem eam pugnam cladibus suis fecerunt: nam et filius Hampsicoræ Hostus in acie cecidit; et Hampsicora cum paucis equitibus fugiens, ut super afflictas res necem quoque filii audivit, nocte, ne cujus<sup>1</sup> interventus coepta impediret, mortem sibi conscivit. ceteris urbs Cornus eadem quæ ante fugæ receptaculum fuit; quam Manlius victore<sup>2</sup> exercitu aggressus intra paucos dies recepit<sup>3</sup>. deinde aliæ quoque civitates, quæ ad Hampsicoram Poenosque defe-

2 'Opportunately as regarded their hope of renewing the war.' 87. This is the proper force of the verb, ii, 42 twice; R. iv, 23; ix, 13; x, 31; xlii, 52; *rebellio* ii, 16; 18; viii, 14; ix, 41; xxv, 16; xli, 17; [xxviii, 34, 8; *ED.*] *rebellium* xlii, 21; E. *rebellatrix* provincia xl, 35. *ML.*

1 Cf. xxi, 45; G. iv, 37. *D.*

2 Cf. i, 10; ii, 25; viii, 13; xxv, 19; xl, 32; 40; vii, 24, 9; xxxix, 1, 4. *D.*

3 For *cepit*, as iii, 29; xxxix, 23; xlii, 54; xlii, 32. *R.* The same use of the compound verb occurs in Flor. Just. and others; yet cf. *victor recipit civitates quæ defecerant, nonnullas capit, et imperio Atheniensium adjicit*, Just. v, 4. *D.*

<sup>1</sup> *Si sempron. cerant. obsidibus clari dediderunt sese; quibus stipendio*  
<sup>Q. F. Max. 2</sup> *frumentoque imperato pro cuiusque aut viribus aut delicto,*  
<sup>Subjugation</sup> *Carales exercitum reduxit. ibi navibus longis deductis,*  
<sup>of Sardinia:</sup> *impositoque quem secum advexerat milite, Romam navi-*  
*gat. Sardiniamque perdomitam nuntiat patribus; et stipen-*  
*dium quaestoribus frumentum aedilibus, captivos Q. Fulvio*  
*praetori tradidit.*

32. 30. 38. Per idem tempus T. Otacilius praetor [quinquaginta navium<sup>a</sup>] ab Lilybaeo classe in Africam transvectus depopulatusque agrum Carthaginiensem cum Sardiniam inde peteret, quo fama erat Hasdrubalem a Baliaribus nuper trajecisse, classi Africam repetenti occurrit, levique certamine in alto commisso septem inde naves cum sociis navalibus cepit. ceteras metus haud secus quam tempestas passim disiecit.

Per eosdem forte dies et Bomilcar cum militibus<sup>c</sup> ad supplementum Carthagine missis elephantisque<sup>d</sup> et com-  
 meatu Locros accessit. quem ut incautum opprimeret Ap. Claudius, per simulationem provinciae circumeundae Messanam raptim exercitu ducto<sup>e</sup> aestuque suo<sup>f</sup> Locros trajecit. jam inde Bomilcar ad Hannonem in Bruttios profectus erat, et Locrenses portas Romanis clausurunt. Appius magno conatu nulla re gesta Messanam repetit.

Eadem aetate Marcellus ab Nola, quam praesidio obtinebat, crebras excursiones in agrum Hirpinum et Samnites

C. ii, 244. Caudinos fecit, adeoque omnia ferro atque igni vastavit, ut antiquarum cladum Samnio memoriam renovaret. itaque<sup>42</sup>  
<sup>Speech of</sup> *extemplo legati ad Hannibalem missi simul ex utraque*  
<sup>the Sam-</sup> *gente<sup>1</sup> ita Poenum allocuti sunt. "hostes populi Romani,*  
<sup>nites to</sup> *Y. R. 412. "Hannibal, fuimus primum per nos ipsi, quoad nostra*  
<sup>Hannibal.</sup>

<sup>a</sup> RG. ed. C.—*captivosque cet. Mas. ed. G. D.*    <sup>b</sup> om. F. C. 1, 3 L. H. L. pr. D. R.  
<sup>c</sup> *quatuor millibus (om. cum) conj. cf. 13. G. pr. C. adv. D.*    <sup>d</sup> pl. Mas. pr. G. ed. D.—  
*xiique elephantis ed. G. C.*    <sup>e</sup> *exercitum duxit conj. G.*    <sup>f</sup> pl. Mas. <sup>1</sup> And with the  
 tide in his favour; *ventis iturus non suis, Hor. E. 9, 30; GB. RU. vento naviget naque suo,*  
*Ov. R. A. 14; G. ib. Her. 15, 72; cf. iv, 7, 6; nn, on Sil. xii, 193. D.—aestu suo B. C.*  
*HV. D. R.—aestu quæsito 'the tide being waited for;' xxx, 16; xxv, 23; Iuv. Sat. Pol.*  
*GR.—aestu secundo V? H? pl. Edd. cf. Sall. H. fr. 1; Cæs. B. G. iv, 33; Just. xii, 10; G.*  
*xxix, 7. GR. pr. C. adv. (because from gl.) D.—aestuque servato 5 L.*

<sup>1</sup> Properly *gens* is a whole, and *populus* a part; the Caudines were 'a people' of the Samnite nation. cf. ix, 31; xxii, 61; see G. on v, 34, 5: but this distinction is often neglected, and the words are used indiscriminately, as in xxi, 61; xxviii, 46; xxxix, 2. DU.

"arma, nostræ vires nos tutari poterant. postquam iis Ti Sempron. Q. F. Max. 3  
 "parum fidebamus, Pyrrho regi nos adjunximus; a quo  
 "relicti pacem necessariam accepimus<sup>2</sup>, fuimusque in ea Y. R. 480. xxxi, 31.  
 "per annos prope quinquaginta<sup>3</sup> ad id tempus quo in  
 "Italiam venisti. tua nos non magis virtus fortunaque  
 "quam unica comitas ac benignitas erga cives nostros,  
 "quos captos nobis remisisti, ita conciliavit tibi, ut te  
 "salvo atque incolumi amico non modo populum Roma-  
 "num sed ne deos quidem iratos, si dici fas est, timeremus.  
 "at hercule non solum incolumi et victore, sed præsentem  
 "te (comploratum<sup>4</sup> prope conjugum ac liberorum nostro-  
 "rum exaudire et flagrantia tecta posses conspiciere) ita  
 "sumus aliquoties hac æstate devastati, ut M. Marcellus,  
 "non Hannibal vicisse ad Cannas videatur, glorienturque  
 "Romani te ad unum modo ictum vigentem velut<sup>5</sup> aculeo  
 "amisso<sup>6</sup> torpere<sup>7</sup>. per centum prope annos cum populo<sup>8</sup>.  
 "Romano bellum gessimus, nullo externo adjuti nec duce  
 "nec exercitu, nisi quod per biennium Pyrrhus nostro  
 "magis milite suas auxit vires quam suis viribus nos de-  
 "fendit. non ego<sup>9</sup> secundis rebus nostris gloriabor<sup>10</sup>, duos  
 "consules ac duos consulares exercitus a nobis sub jugum<sup>11</sup>, l.  
 "missos, et si qua alia aut læta aut gloriosa nobis evenie-  
 "runt. quæ aspera adversaque tunc acciderunt, minore  
 "indignatione referre possumus quam quæ hodie eveniunt.  
 "magni dictatores cum magistris equitum, bini consules  
 "cum binis consularibus exercitibus ingrediebantur<sup>12</sup> fines  
 "nostros; ante explorato, et subsidiis positis, et sub signis

<sup>1</sup> lx conj. (from 480 to 534 R.) as in other instances the ambassadors rather exaggerate than otherwise. S. pr. D. <sup>2</sup> F. V. 2—5 L. H. B. GA. HV. cf. ii, 40, 9; iii, 47; xxvi, 29; xxx, 12; xl, 9; xxii, 55; xxv, 26. D. but then we should expect *poteras* for *posses*. R. —cumploratum cet. Mss. <sup>3</sup> veluti FN. <sup>4</sup> em. TL. pr. cf. Curt. R.—aculeo emisso conj. (cf. ubi primum impetum effudit, velut quædam animalia, emisso [amisso Mss. R.] aculeo, torpet, Curt. iv, 14, 3.) FN. mortuus est aculeo jam dimisso, Cic. for Fl. 17; *κατάχρηστος* αἰς τοὺς δῖα πλεονάζειν ἐν θυμῷ ἀφικέσθαι τῶν πολλῶν, Plut. Per. 171. G. cf. VC, V. L. iii, 16. D.—velutaculeoemisso P.—juculo emisso pl. Mss. and Edd. <sup>5</sup> ergo R. S. pr. S. <sup>6</sup> gloriabimur R. S. L. pr. S.—gloriamur GA.—gloriamur D. but as one of the delegates spoke in the name of all, it was optional with him to use either the singular or the plural number: cf. vii, 30. D. G. <sup>7</sup> om. C.—in conj. GR.

<sup>2</sup> 'Such as the Roman conquerors might be pleased to give.' *quascumque senatus dedisset, leges pacis accepturum*, xxii, 36; 33; ii, 9; xxx, 23; xxxvii, 19. D.

<sup>3</sup> The metaphor is taken from bees. Some thought that the bee after losing its sting, by

fixing it in a wound, died; others that it became a drone, and incapable alike of doing good or harm: Pliny xi, 18, s. 19; Arist. H. A. iii, 10; ix, 64; *animasque in vulnere ponunt*, Virg. G. iv, 236 sq; Sen. Clem. i, 19. R.

T. Sempronius - ad populandum ducebant<sup>1</sup>. nunc proprætoris<sup>2</sup> unius et  
Q. F. Min. S. - parvi ad tuendam Nolam præsidii præda sumus. jam ne  
 - manipularum<sup>3</sup> quidem, sed latronum modo percursant  
 - acies dimbos nostris negligentius quam si in Romano  
 - vagarentur agro. causa autem hæc est, quod neque tu  
 - defendis, et nostra juventus, quæ si domi esset tutaretur,  
 - omnis sub signis militat tuis. nec te nec exercitum tuum  
 - nolum, nisi a quo tot Romanas acies fusas stratasque esse  
 - sciam, et facile esse ducam opprimere populatores no-  
 - stræ vagæ sine signis, palatos, quo quemque trahit  
 - quamvis vana prædæ spes. Numidarum paucorum illi  
 - quidem præda erunt, præsidiumque<sup>4</sup> missum<sup>5</sup> nobis et<sup>6</sup>  
 - Nola<sup>7</sup> ademeris<sup>8</sup>. si modo, quos ut socios haberes dignos  
 - duxisti, haud indignos judicas quos in fidem receptos  
 - tuearis."

Hannibal's Ad ea Hannibali respondit: omnia simul facere Hirpinos<sup>43</sup>  
resp.

• Samnitesque: et indicare clades suas, et petere præsi-  
 • dium, et queri indefensos<sup>1</sup> se neglectosque, indicandum<sup>2</sup>  
 • autem<sup>3</sup> fuisse primum, dein petendum præsidium; post-  
 • rema, ni impetraretur, tum denique querendum frustra  
 • opem imploratam, exercitum sese non in agrum Hirpi-  
 • num Samniticæ, ne et ipse oneri esset, sed in proxima  
 • loca sociorum populi Romani adducturum, iis populandis  
 • et militem suum repleturum se, et metu procul ab iis  
 • summosurum hostes, quod ad bellum Romanum atti-  
 • neret, si Trasimeni quam Trebiæ, si Cannarum quam  
 • Trasimeni pugna nobilior esset, Cannarum se quoque  
 • memoriam obscuram majore et clariore victoria factu-  
 • rum, cum hoc responso muneribusque amplis legatos  
 37. dimisit, ipse, præsidio modico relicto in Tifatis, profectus

<sup>1</sup> em. W.L.—populi P.—populi C. F. pr. cf. ii. 49: xxv. 33; xxvii. 38. GR. ed. D.—  
 prope pl. Mss. pr. (taking it with præda) or tr. after parvi C.—propria conj. SM. <sup>2</sup> præ-  
 sidioque HF. HV. D 1st. <sup>3</sup> G 2d. P 2d.—numidarum conj. W.L.—mino HF. HV. D 1st.  
 misul P.—simul conj. G 1st. R. pr. F.D.—et ad. conj. DE. <sup>4</sup> om. E. PH.—erit, et ed.  
 G. C. <sup>5</sup> Nola S. G 2d. <sup>6</sup> ed. ST. R. And of this paltry garrison (parvum ad  
 tuendam Nolam præsidium), which has been sent from Rome, you will rid us as well as Nola.  
 —ademeris S. D 2d. DE.—erit conj. DE.—revertit G 2d.—idem erit L.—adendam  
 eris P.—ademptum erit G 1st. <sup>7</sup> Und. quas clades accepissent. <sup>8</sup> indicandum cladem  
 conj. R.

<sup>1</sup> Ad populandum agrum sub signis militibus

agnis as in ii. 49: and agmine ire, xxvii.  
 13. R. cf. SL, on Pol. 9. DU.  
<sup>2</sup> Indefensi, inulti, iv. 28. D.

in viii. 8: or instructo

cetero exercitu ire Nolam pergit. eodem Hanno ex Brutiis <sup>Ti Sempron.</sup> cum supplemento Carthagine advecto atque elephantis <sup>Q.F. Max. 3</sup> venit. castris haud procul positis, longe alia omnia inquiringenti comperta sunt quam quæ a legatis sociorum audierat. nihil enim Marcellus ita gerebat ut aut fortunæ aut temere hosti commissum dici posset. explorato cum firmisque præsidia, tuto receptu prædatum ierat; omniaque velut adversus præsentem Hannibalem cauta provisæque fuerunt. tum <sup>Hannibal</sup> ubi sensit hostem adventare, copias intra mœnia tenuit; <sup>sounds the</sup> 'per muros inambulare' senatores Nolanos jussit, 'et omnia <sup>citizens of</sup> Nola. 'circa explorare quæ apud hostes fierent.' ex iis Hanno cum ad murum successisset, Herennium Bassum et Herium<sup>2</sup> Pettium ad colloquium evocatos permissuque Marcelli egressos per interpretem alloquitur. 'Hannibalis virtutem 'fortunamque' extollit; 'populi Romani' obterit<sup>3</sup> 'sensitive' sententem cum viribus majestatem. quæ si paria essent, ut 'quondam fuissent, tamen expertis quam grave Romanum 'imperium sociis, quanta indulgentia Hannibalis etiam in 'captivos omnes Italici nominis fuisset, Punicam Romanæ 'societatem atque amicitiam præoptandam esse. si ambo 'consules cum suis exercitibus ad Nolam essent, tamen 'non magis pares Hannibali futuros quam ad Cannas fuissent: nedum prætor unus cum paucis et novis militibus 'Nolam tutari possit. ipsorum<sup>4</sup> quam Hannibalis interesse, 'capta an tradita Nola potiretur. potiturum enim, ut Capua 'Nuceriaque<sup>4</sup> potitus esset: sed quid inter Capuæ Nuce- 7; 15. 'risæque fortunam interesset<sup>5</sup>, ipsos prope in medio sitos

<sup>2</sup> fuerant conj. C. pr. D.  
vi. 4; xii. 7. GB.

<sup>4</sup> Capuam Nuceriamque 1, 2 P. 2 L. H. GA. cf. Just.

2 lxxiii, ep. (G.) D.

3 Sed tamen quomodocunque, quanquam simul pauperuti. | est domi, quod edimus; ne nos tam contemptum cetera; Plaut. Poen. iii, 1, 34; minuitur mihi? meæne pugnae præliarum plurimæ obtrita jacent? id. Cur. iv, 4, 16; τὰς τῶν ἀνδραγαθίας ἔμπροσθεν καὶ τὰς ταυτῶν ἀρετῶν ἀποφίεσθαι, καὶ τὸν ἀνδραγαθισμὸν ἐκτινέειν καὶ τὰς ἀρετὰς, Diod. Sic. v, p. 212; obtere laudes, Curt. viii, 1 twice; victa libertas obteritur et calcatur, xxxiv, 2; Pannus mancipia Romana et ex ergastulo militum verbis obtereret, xxiv, 15; superbiter contemptum conterit legiones, Næv. B. P. v. GB. It is opposed to extollit, Cic. Ver. v, 1; Div. i, 16. In Greek τὴν ἑαυτοῦ:

the metaphor is taken from a conqueror trampling on a prostrate foe; cf. Sil. iii, 85; vi, 550; Juv. x, 86 nn; R. calcasti me, violente, jacentem, Ov. Ib. 29; see Joshua x, 24.

4 Cf. 30, a. ED. As magis or potius is often put redundantly with a comparative, so it is often omitted in comparisons (like μάλλον in Greek) especially before quam; i, 40; ii, 56; 45; iii, 68; (DÜ. D.) v, 21; (G.) vii, 8; xxviii. 44; xxix, 29; xxxiv, 4; FI, on An. xi, 11; KÆ, and HY, on H. I. A 117. R.

5 The former having voluntarily submitted, the other having been starved into a surrender. R.

Ti Sempron. 'Nolanos scire, nolle' ominari' quæ captæ urbi cessura forent<sup>6</sup>; sed potius spondere, si Marcellum cum præsidio ac Nola tradidissent, neminem alium quam ipsos legem qua in societatem amicitiamque Hannibalis venirent dicturum.' ad ea Herennius Bassus respondit 'multos annos 44 jam inter Romanum Nolanumque populum amicitiam esse, cujus neutros ad eam diem pænitere<sup>a</sup>; et sibi si cum fortuna mutanda fides fuerit, serum<sup>b</sup> jam esse mutare eam. dedituris se Hannibali non fuisse arcesse- dum Romanum præsidium: cum iis qui ad se tuendos venissent, omnia sibi et esse consociata et ad ultimum fore.'

He attacks  
the town.

Hoc colloquium abstulit spem Hannibali per proditio- nem recipiendæ<sup>c</sup> Nolæ. itaque corona<sup>1</sup> oppidum circum- dedit, ut simul ab omni parte mœnia aggrederetur. quem ut successisse muris Marcellus vidit, instructa intra portam acie cum magno tumultu erupit. aliquot primo impetu perculsi cæsique sunt; dein concursu ad pugnantes<sup>d</sup> facto æquatisque viribus atrox cœpit esse pugna. memorabi- lisque inter paucas fuisset, ni ingentibus procellis effusus imber diremisset pugnantes. eo die commisso modico cer- tamine atque irritatis animis in urbem Romani, Pœni in castra sese receperunt. tamen Pœnorum prima eruptione perculsi ceciderunt haud plus quam triginta<sup>e</sup>, Romani quinquaginta. imber<sup>f</sup> continens<sup>2</sup> per noctem totam usque ad horam tertiam diei insequentis tenuit: itaque quan- quam utraque pars avidi certaminis erant, eo die tenuerunt se tamen munimentis. tertio die Hannibal partem copia- rum prædatum in agrum Nolanum misit. quod ubi anim-

<sup>c</sup> 5 L. FA. PN.—nolo pl. Mss. V. <sup>f</sup> 1 L. B. HF. V.—minari F. pl. Mss.—mirari 2 L. <sup>a</sup> pæniteret al. Edd. pr. WP. adv. D. <sup>b</sup> em. G.—fuerat sero Mss. <sup>c</sup> acci- piendæ HV. pr. GL. but cf. 41, 3. <sup>d</sup> em. G.—pugnanti P. 1 PF. ME. F.—pugnem al. Mss. <sup>e</sup> quadringenti conj. (om. quam) D.—trecenti conj. G. <sup>f</sup> em. (i.e. L. Imber) G. —liber [or linber] P.—imber F. C. one Ms. of C.—nullus. imber al. Mss. and Edd.

6 'Would befall.' R.

1 'With a circle or cordon of troops;' cf. ii, 50; Gell. vii, 4; omnem aditum custode coronant, Virg. Æ. ix, 380; Eur. Her. 125; H. F. 227; GT. [who expounds in the same sense at Silenus ubest, titubantem armisque rorante ruricolæ cepere Phryges; vinctumque

cornuis ('circling throngs') ad regem ducere Midam; Ov. M. xi, 92 sqq. adv. BU. com- pare the parallel passage in Virgil, especially adjiciunt ipsis ex vincula sertis, E. vi, 19. ED.] L, Pol. i, 4. D.

2 'Incessant,' 'the rain lasting without the least intermission.' R.

advertit Marcellus, extemplo in aciem copias educit<sup>5</sup>. <sup>Ti Sempron. Q.F. Max. 3</sup> neque Hannibal detrectavit. mille fere passuum<sup>h</sup> inter urbem erant<sup>i</sup> castraque. eo spatio (et<sup>2</sup> sunt omnia campi <sup>A battle before Nola.</sup> circa Nola) concurrerunt<sup>1</sup>. clamor ex parte utraque sublatus proximos ex cohortibus iis quæ in agros prædatum exierant ad prælium jam commissum revocavit. et Nolani aciem Romanam auxerunt; quos collaudatos Marcellus 'in subsidiis stare et saucios ex acie efferre' jussit, 'pugna  
45 'abstinere, ni<sup>h</sup> ab se signum acceperunt.' prælium erat <sup>Speeches of the respective generals.</sup> anceps: summa vi et duces hortabantur et milites pugnant. Marcellus 'victis ante diem tertium, fugatis ante 'paucos dies a Cumis, pulsus priore anno ab Nola ab 'eodem se duce, milite alio, instare' jubet. 'non omnes 'esse in acie; prædantes vagari in agro. sed qui pugnent, 'marcere<sup>1</sup> Campana luxuria, vino et scortis omnibusque 'lustris<sup>2</sup> per totam hiemem confectos. abisse illam vim 'vigoremque, dilapsa<sup>3</sup> esse robora corporum animorum- 'que, quibus Pyrenæi Alpiumque superata sint juga. 'reliquias illorum virorum vix arma membraque sustinentes pugnare. Capuam Hannibali Cannas fuisse. ibi 'virtutem bellicam, ibi militarem disciplinam, ibi præteriti 'temporis famam, ibi spem futuri exstinctam.' cum hæc exprobrando<sup>4</sup> hosti<sup>h</sup> Marcellus suorum militum animos erigeret, Hannibal multo gravioribus probis increpabat<sup>4</sup>. 'arma signaque eadem se<sup>c</sup> noscere quæ ad Trebiam Tra-

<sup>5</sup> ed. D. without mentioning any authority. ST.—*educit* G. C. cet. Edd. <sup>h</sup> *campi* ad. G. pr. E. <sup>1</sup> *erat* 5 L. pr. (or read *passus* before) GL. E. <sup>i</sup> *cucurrerunt* V. 1, 2 L. GA.—*concurrerunt* conj. D. cf. GR, on xxix, 18, 10. <sup>h</sup> H. 3 L. conj. G.—*abstinerent* P. PE. V. F. C. 1 L.—*abstinerent, donec* B. HF. HV.—*abstinerent, nisi* cet. Mss. <sup>2</sup> *exprobrandum* P. PE. F.—*exprobrando* in conj. G. <sup>h</sup> *hostem* conj. G. cf. xxvii, 1, 9; or *hoste*, as *exprobrare* in *adversariis*, Cic. Or. ii, 75; unless there we omit *in* or read *adversarios*. D. <sup>c</sup> *aliebat* ad. 5 L. GA. R. from gl. cf. BU, on Ph. i, 29, 10; CO, on S. C. 21; 34; S. J. 8; MR, on St. S. i, 6, 61; D, in loc. and on iii, 46, 3.

3 Et is repeatedly put for *sed*, xxxv, 38; xlv, 16; 26; or *nam*, especially in a parenthesis, as here; xxiv, 7; xxix, 23; and by Tacitus, cf. nn, on A. i, 13, 6. R.

1 *Luxuriæ rictu Martis marcent mænia*, P. Syr. in Petr. 55. GB. Thus *marcescere* is used xxviii, 35; xxxiii, 45; xxxv, 35. ST. nn, on Tac. A. vi, 4, 7. R.

2 'Every kind of excess.' ST. *Lustra* signifies properly 'the lurking places of wild beasts'; hence it comes to mean 'the haunts

of those who live like beasts;' Cic. Ph. ii, 3; *tenebræ*, Cat. 55, 2; *locus latebrosa*, Plaut. Bac. iii, 3, 20; wherein men are said *lustrari*, id. Ps. iv, 7, 6; Cas. ii, 3, 29; and here 'the debauchery practised in those haunts.' DE. cf. Fest. R.

3 'Had dissolved or melted away,' like snow, ice, wax, or lead: cf. vii, 29. R.

4 *Increpare* is 'to upbraid,' 'to say reproachfully and indignantly;' iii, 3; i, 51; iv, 32; 50; vi, 37; xxvii, 1, 3. R.

Ti Sempron. ' *simenun*que, postremo ad Cannas viderit habueritque :  
 Q.F.Max.3 ' *militem* alium profecto se in hiberna Capuam duxisse,  
 ' alium inde eduxisse.' " *legatum*ne Romanum et legionis  
 " *unius* atque *alæ*<sup>5</sup> magno certamine<sup>6</sup> vix toleratis pugnam,  
 " quos binæ acies consulares nunquam sustinuerunt? Mar-  
 " cellus tirone milite ac Nolanis subsidiis inultus<sup>4</sup> nos jam  
 " iterum<sup>7</sup> laceffit? ubi ille meus miles est, qui erepto<sup>8</sup> ex  
 " equo C. Flaminio consuli caput abstulit? ubi, qui L.  
 " Paullum ad Cannas occidit? ferrum nunc hebet? an  
 " dextræ torpent? an quid prodigii est aliud? qui pauci  
 " plures vincere soliti estis, nunc paucis plures vix restatis<sup>1</sup>.  
 " Romam vos expugnatu-ros, si quis duceret, fortes lingua<sup>2</sup>  
 " jactabatis. en nunc<sup>3</sup> minor est res. hic experiri vim vir-  
 " tutemque volo. expugnate Nola, campestrē<sup>9</sup> urbem,  
 " non flumine, non mari septam. hinc vos ex tam opulenta  
 " urbe præda spoliisque onustos vel ducam quo voletis, vel  
 " sequar."

Nec bene nec male dicta profuerunt ad confirmandos<sup>46</sup>  
 animos. cum omni parte pellerentur, Romanisque cre-  
 scerent animi non duce solum adhortante, sed Nolanis  
 TheCartha- etiam per clamorem favoris indicem<sup>1</sup> accendentibus ardo-  
 ginians are rem pugnae, terga Poeni dederunt atque in castra compulsi  
 beaten back sunt. quæ oppugnare cupientes milites Romanos Marcellus  
 to their camp. Nola reduxit, cum magno gaudio et gratulatione etiam

<sup>4</sup> pl. Mss. A. S.—*fultus* ant. Edd. pr. GL.—*munitus* H.—*ultus* 2 L.—*in vultus* GA.—*multos* (om. nos) F. <sup>5</sup> *decepto* conj. but cf. HS, on O. M. iii, 52. DU. <sup>6</sup> pl. Mss. cf. xxii, 29, 5. R.—*resistatis* B. BR.—*resistis* HV.—*resistitis* S. 6 L. H. HF. GA. R. D. pr. GL. S. from gl. D. *restare* being used in this sense by Cic. Sal. and the poets. GT.—om. L. <sup>7</sup> em. (or en only as C. conj.) V. ed. G. D.—*enim* 1 P. F. H. opt. Mss. pr. cf. xxxiv, 32. GB. *enim*, at the commencement of a sentence, has often an affirmative force, like *sed enim*, at *enim*, cf. Plaut. Ep. v, 2, 36; id. Pers. ii, 2, 54; G. xxi, 40, 6; R. Virg. G. iv, 445; (HY.) Æ. i, 65; 198; 731; equivalent to *ἀλλὰ γὰρ*: cf. SD. on X. A. v. 7, 11; and vii, 3, 47; Her. iv, 83, n. 9; vii, 4, n. 17; ix, 50, n. 73; i, 30, n. 39; 121, n. 93; 166, n. 2; ix, 27 twice. ED. ed. C.—*enim vero* 2 P.—*cum* 3 P. 5 L.—*et enim* V. 1—4 L. B. HV.—*cum enim* GA.

<sup>5</sup> *Ala* denotes 'a body of allies about equal in number to the legion,' x, 40; 43; xxv, 21; xxvii, 12; cf. L. M. R. ii, 7: C. but it more frequently signifies 'the cavalry attached to a legion,' cf. ii, 49; viii, 39; xxix, 1. ST. <sup>6</sup> *Nec magni certaminis ea dimicatio fuit*, xxi, 60. RS.

<sup>7</sup> They had not avenged the blow first struck, 16. R.

<sup>8</sup> *Athenienses literis verbisque, quibus solis*

*valent, bellum gerebant*, xxxi, 44; *Ætolorum omnem ferociam in verbis non in factis esse, et in conciliis magis concionibusque quam in oris apparere*, xxxv, 49; V. Flac. iii, 631 sq. GB. Compare the character of Dracem, Virg. Æ. xi, 338 sq; 378 sqq.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. xxxvi, 10, 3. R.

<sup>1</sup> *Quin comprimitis istam vocem, indicem stultitiæ, testem paucitatis*, Cic. for Rab. 6. V.

plebis, quæ ante inclinatio ad Pœnos fuerat. hostium <sup>TiSempron.</sup> plus quinque millia cæsa eo die, vivi capti sexcenti<sup>a</sup>, et <sup>Q.F.Max.8</sup> signa militaria undeviginti, et duo elephanti: quattuor in <sup>PM. 304.</sup> acie occisi. Romanorum minus mille interfecti. posterum diem indutiis tacitis<sup>2</sup> sepeliendo utrinque cæsos in acie consumpserunt. spolia hostium Marcellus, Vulcano votum<sup>b</sup>, cremavit. tertio post die, ob iram credo aliquam aut spem liberalioris<sup>3</sup> militiæ, mille ducenti septuaginta<sup>4</sup> duo equites, mixti Numidæ Hispanique, ad Marcellum transfugerunt. eorum forti fidelique opera in eo bello usi sunt sæpe Romani. ager Hispanis in Hispania, Numidis in Africa post bellum virtutis causa<sup>5</sup> datus est.

Hannibal ab Nola remisso in Bruttios Hannone, cum <sup>Proceed-</sup> quibus venerat copiis, ipse Apuliæ hiberna petit circaque <sup>ings of Fa-</sup> Arpos consedit. Q. Fabius ut 'profectum in Apuliam Han-<sup>bibus.</sup> nibalem' audivit, frumento ab Nola Neapolique in ea castra convecto quæ super Suessulam erant, munimentisque fir-<sup>31.</sup> matia, et præsidio quod per hiberna ad tenendum<sup>4</sup> locum satis esset relicto, ipse Capuam propius movit castra, agrumque Campanum ferro ignique est depopulatus, donec coacti sunt Campani, nihil admodum<sup>5</sup> viribus suis fidentes, egredi portis et castra ante urbem in aperto communire. sex millia armatorum habebant, peditem imbellem: equi-<sup>Jubellius</sup> tatu plus poterant<sup>6</sup>. itaque equestribus præliis lacescebant <sup>Taurea,</sup> hostem. inter multos nobiles equites Campanos Cerrinus <sup>xxxix, 13;</sup> Jubellius erat, cognomine Taurea. civis indidem<sup>7</sup> erat, <sup>17; 19;</sup> <sup>AHn. 37;</sup> <sup>S. xliii, 142</sup> longe omnium Campanorum fortissimus eques, adeo ut, sq.

<sup>a</sup> plus vero cæsa...capti de em. from Plut. G.—plus vel causa...capti de P.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>b</sup> vota 3—5 L. pr. R.—ex voto B. BR. HV. but votum is a noun put in apposition to spolia. DJ. cf. Juv. vii, 25 n. <sup>c</sup> P. H. HF. pr. C. ed. R.—locus ad. P 2d. F. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. GA. R. N 2d. al. ant. Mss. ed. ST. see the Thorian Law in many places. G.—et locus ad. al. Mss.—vel locus ad. B. HV. N.—latus ad. al. Mss. cf. Cic. V. iii, 51; Virg. G. ii, 468; Ov. M. vii, 767. G. pr. L. ed. G. C. D. (and om. datus as gl.) DE. <sup>4</sup> one Ms of C. em. cf. xxiv, 7. G.—petendum P. PE. ME. V. F. 1, 2, 4 L. H. L. N.—tutandum N marg. al. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—tuendum 3 L. B. HV. <sup>5</sup> 'Of that same place'; (*abridget* or *bravides*) xxv, 15; xxvii, 12; 25; xxviii, 1; xxxix, 12; 'and a Roman citizen.' ST.—*d em Romanus* conj. R.

<sup>2</sup> 2, 18; *velut tacitis induciis*, ib. 64; *quum quasi tacite consensu inducia essent*, Just. vi, 7; *L. velut ex placito consensu*, ib. 8; *tacita confessio*, xxiv, 17; *velut communi pacto commercio prius induciis*, xxxiv, 19. GB.

<sup>3</sup> 'Offering more advantages:' it is op-

posed to *necessarius* and *parcus*, as *liberior victus*, xli, 2. R.

<sup>4</sup> 'Tale vobis remanet.' Plut. but perhaps *χάλιστος* is to be inserted. S.

<sup>5</sup> 'Hardly at all.' RS.

<sup>6</sup> 'They were stronger;' v, 33; viii, 22; xxviii, 7; xxxi, 31; xxxiv, 62. R.

T. Scaevola cum apud Romanos militaret, unus eum Romanus Claudius Asellus gloria equestri aequaret<sup>1</sup>. tunc<sup>2</sup> Taurea cum du<sup>3</sup> peristramis<sup>4</sup> oculis obsequisset hostium turmis, tandem facto clamore ubi esset Claudius Asellus<sup>5</sup> quaesivit, 'et quodam verbis secum de virtute ambigere solitus esset, cur non ferro decerneret. haretque optima<sup>6</sup> spolia victus aut victor caperet.' haec ubi Asello nuntiata sunt in castra, id<sup>7</sup> modo moratus ut consulem percunctaretur 'liceretne extra ordinem in provocantem hostem pugnare,' permissu ejus arma extemplo cepit. proventusque ante stationes equo Tauream nomine compellavit. 'congregidique ubi vellet' jussit. jam Romani ad spectaculum pugnae ejus frequentes exierant. et Campani non vultum modo castrorum sed moenia etiam urbis prospectantes repleverant. cum jam ante ferocibus dictis rem nobilitassent<sup>8</sup>, infestis hastis concitârunt equos; dein libero spatio inter se ludificantes sine vulnere pugnam extrahere<sup>9</sup>. tum Campanus Romano "equorum" inquit "hoc, non equitum erit certamen, nisi e campo in cavam hanc viam demittimus equos. ibi nullo ad evagandum spatio cominus conserentur manus." dicto prope citius equum in viam Claudius dejecit<sup>10</sup>. Taurea, verbis ferocior quam re. "minime<sup>11</sup> sis<sup>12</sup>" inquit "cantherium<sup>13</sup> in fossam<sup>14</sup>;" quæ vox<sup>15</sup> in rusticum inde proverbium pro-

<sup>1</sup> *aquirit* conj. D.      <sup>2</sup> *em. WL.*—*hunc* opt. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—*hic* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. C.      <sup>3</sup> *em. G.*—*extraherant* P; combining two readings—*extrahabant* cet. Mss.      <sup>4</sup> 2, 3 P. 5 L. HV. L. cf. G. on Suet. ii, 13. The same as *demittere*. R. Cms. B. C. i, 18; Stat. Th. vii, 429; Luc. iv, 745. G.—*delegit* opt. and pl. Mss.—*egit* 1, 3 L. D.—*detraxit* B 2d.—*duxit* ant. Edd.      <sup>5</sup> *minime*. SF, de R. V. ii, 2.      <sup>6</sup> 'Pray,' DCE. 'if you please:' for *si ris*, a common colloquial expression in Plautus and others, as *parce sis*, xxxiv, 32; and also after *abi*, *accipe*, *age*, *opage*, *cave*, *vide*, Pers. i, 108; thus *audes* for *si audes*, Juv. vi, 280 n. V. ST. ED.—Others suppose it to be from *sim*; as ER, Ad. i, 6, 21; but *cantherium* is not a neuter noun, but the accusative masculine. ED.—*siris* (i. e. *siveris*, *sinas*) conj. SR, Lex.—*scis*, 3, 4 L. B. conj. FA. PN. 'you know the story.' SF.      <sup>7</sup> C thinks there is a play on *Asellus* the surname of Claudius, because *asellus* signifies 'an ass' (as well as 'a pack-saddle'); the Latin word, however, has not this sense; D. but signifies 'a gelding,' Varro R. R. ii, 7; 'a sorry nag,' Plaut. Au. iii, 5, 20; or 'a prop for vines,' Pliny xvii, 21; Col. iv, 12; G. R. RS. in the shape of  $\Pi$  or a horse for towels. ED.—*cancerium* 3 L.—*cancherium* HF.—*cautherium* R.      <sup>8</sup> F. V. 1—4 L. GA. H. HV. al. Mss. V. ST. DCE. R.—*fossa* al. Mss. ER. SF. ed. G. C. D.

7 D, on Sil. xvii, 518.

8 These are properly 'the spoils taken from the enemy's general, before any one has taken any other spoils from the enemy'; i, 10; iv, 20; P2, A. H. vii, p. 250. D. R.

1 'Having given a certain notoriety to the transaction previously by fierce and blustering conduct.' C.

2 The meaning of the above expression is very dubious. The deep road might not inaptly be termed 'a ditch;' and, by playing on the equivocal word *cantherium*, Taurea might seek to cover an inglorious retreat, and to divert attention from his own disreputable conduct by a smart saying. (1) 'Do not make yourself a mere vine-prop in a trench;

dita<sup>s</sup>. Claudius cum ea<sup>b</sup> via longe perequitasset, nullo <sup>TiSempron.</sup> obvio hoste in campum rursum evectus, increpans igna- <sup>Q.F.Max.3</sup> viam hostis, cum magno gaudio et gratulatione victor in castra redit. huic pugnae equestri rem (quam<sup>1</sup> vera sit<sup>1</sup>, communis<sup>2</sup> existimatio<sup>1</sup> est<sup>2</sup>) mirabilem certe adjiciunt quidam annales: 'cum refugientem ad urbem Tauream 'Claudius sequeretur, patenti hostium portæ invectum per 'alteram, stupentibus miraculo hostibus, intactum eva- 'sisse.'

- 48 Quieta inde stativa fuere, ac retro etiam consul movit castra, ut sementem Campani facerent<sup>1</sup>; nec ante violavit agrum Campanum quam jam altæ in segetibus herbæ pabulum<sup>a</sup> præbere poterant. id convexit in Claudiana castra 31. super Suessulam, ibique hiberna ædificavit. M. Claudio proconsuli imperavit ut 'retento Nolæ necessario ad tuenda urbem præsidio ceteros milites dimitteret Romam, ne 'oneri socii et sumptui rei publicæ essent.' et Ti. Gracchus a Cumis Luceriam in Apuliam legiones cum duxisset, M. Valerium inde prætorem Brundisium cum eo quem Luceriæ habuerat exercitu misit, 'tuerique oram agri Sal-33; 37. 'lentini et providere quod ad Philippum bellumque Mace- 'donicum attineret' jussit.

Exitu ætatis ejus qua hæc gesta perscripsimus, litteræ <sup>Despatches</sup> a P. et Cn. Scipionibus venerunt, 'quantas quamque pro- <sup>from Spain.</sup> 'speras in Hispania res gessissent. sed pecuniam in stipen-

<sup>s</sup> prodiit conj. ST. <sup>b</sup> em. P. ed. ST. cf. 48, k; D, on xl, 59, 8. R.—ex Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>1</sup> qua 2 P. 4 L.—quæ 3 L.—de qua B. HF.—cujus N marg.—quantæ conj. R. <sup>2</sup> em. G. pr. C.—veram taceo conj. G 1st.—verum conj. PZ.—velatis P. PE. F.—veritatis conj. R.—ætatis three P. ME. V. 3, 4 L. C. H. CO. L. N.—ælate G A.—ætatis al. Mss. R.—om. B. HF.—satis certam conj. V. ed. G. C. D. <sup>3</sup> certe ad. pl. and opt. Mss.—certa 1 P.—per me conj. PZ. pr. D. R. <sup>1</sup> æstimatio 1 P.—æstimationis 3 L.—æstimatio V. 1, 2 L. HV.—æstimatio 5 L. <sup>a</sup> pabula GB. three P. [?] V. 2—5 L. H. B. GA. HV. L. N. but cf. i, 7. D.

affording another the means to climb and bear fruit, while you yourself continue stationary and fruitless.' There were many sayings among the Romans derived, like this, from agricultural pursuits: G. as well as proper names, which owed their source to a similar origin. ED. The allusion, however, is in this place certainly not pertinent. C. (2) Und. *dejiciam*: 'By your leave, I must look before I leap: I am not going to throw away my gelding into a ditch.' ST. (3) Und. *dejice*: 'Pray be so good as to look before

you leap; and do not throw down your gelding into a ditch.' DE.

3 Cf. *existimatio communis omnibus est*, iv, 20; 'every one is at liberty (as far as I am concerned) to form his own opinion' or 'to think as he pleases.' G. PZ. iv, 15. R. *ἡ μὴ διαβουλεύων ὑμῶν δόξαν, τίδημι τὸ πρῶγμα ἰς μέσον, γράμην πλείων ὑμῶν ἐν βουλόμην ἀποφαίνεσθαι*, Her. viii, 8, 4, n. 64; Plato Rep. p. 30.

1 Compare the conduct of Alyattes in the Milesian war, Her. i, 16 sq.



'ad<sup>b</sup> tempus<sup>1</sup> commodarent<sup>1</sup>, conducere<sup>nt</sup>que ea<sup>1</sup> lege<sup>1</sup> TiSempron.  
Q.F.Max.8  
'præbenda<sup>10</sup> quæ ad exercitum Hispaniensem opus essent,  
'ut, cum pecunia in ærario esset, iis primis solveretur.'  
hæc<sup>1</sup> prætor in concione edixit<sup>m</sup>, qua<sup>a</sup> die vestimenta fru-  
mentum Hispaniensis<sup>1</sup> exercitui præbenda, quæque alia  
49 opus essent navalibus sociis, esset locaturus. ubi ea dies The public  
expenses  
are defrayed  
venit, ad conducendum tres societates aderant hominum  
undeviginti, quorum duo<sup>a</sup> postulata fuere, unum<sup>b</sup> ut<sup>c</sup> by private  
contribu-  
tions.  
'militia<sup>1</sup> vacarent dum<sup>c</sup> in eo<sup>1</sup> publico<sup>1</sup> essent<sup>1</sup>,<sup>1</sup> alterum  
ut 'quæ in naves imposuissent, ab hostium tempestatis-  
'que vi publico periculo<sup>1</sup> essent.' utroque impetrato con-  
duxerunt, privataque pecunia res publica<sup>1</sup> administrata  
est. hi mores eaque caritas patriæ per omnes ordines  
velut tenore uno pertinebat<sup>2</sup>. quemadmodum conducta  
omnia magno animo sunt, sic summa fide præbita, nec<sup>1</sup>

<sup>b</sup> om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. ST. DCE. adv. DU. meaning 'an indulgence in point of time, and not a pecuniary sacrifice.' C. 'the peculiar difficulties of the times.' DCE.  
<sup>1</sup> 'For a time' i. e. 'a short while'; Just. xiv, 2; Flor. i, 6. DU.—*opes* or *impensas* (om. ad) conj. R. <sup>1</sup> viz. *quæ opus essent*. R.—*considerarent* conj. DCE. <sup>k</sup> em. S. pr. G. C. cf. 47, h. R.—*ex* Mss. <sup>l</sup> *hinc* (i. e. 'agreeably to this edict,') conj. S. adv. D.  
<sup>m</sup> *edixitque* conj. G. pr. and und. *pronuntiavit* with hæc. C. <sup>n</sup> *ut qua* 2 P.—*et qua* or *quaque* conj. D. <sup>o</sup> *Hispano* B. N 2d. but cf. above; 28; xxxix, 20; 38; Flor. iv, 2, 23: *quæm dicimus "Hispanus," nomen nationis ostendimus; quæm autem "Hispanienses," cognomen eorum qui provinciam Hispaniam incolunt etsi non Hispani*; Sosip. Char. Inst. Gr. ii, p. 82; Fest. "Corinthienses." D. Her. iv, 137, n. 84. ED. <sup>a</sup> *duorum* conj. FA. PN.  
<sup>b</sup> em. FA. PN. <sup>c</sup> *uti* GA. 5 L. N.—om. P. F. V. 1, 4 L. H. D.—*ne* conj. V. pr. DJ.  
<sup>d</sup> em. G. pr. C. D. R.—*militia* P.—*mihi* F. V. 1, 4 L. H. D.—in L.—om. al. Mss. FA. PN.—*alii* V. pr. DJ. <sup>e</sup> em. G.—*vocarent* tum P.—*Tarentum* pl. Mss.—*Tarentini* B. HV. 3 L.—*talentum* FA. PN.—om. V. DJ. <sup>f</sup> *in vico* HV.—*triennio* eo V. DJ. <sup>g</sup> 'As long as they held the contract.' *Publica* are either 'the public revenues farmed out by government to the publicani,' or (as here) 'certain public works to be executed and services to be performed.' G. C. *αὐτονομία, τὸ ἀρκεῖν, τελονία*, cf. nn, on Tac. A. xv, 61, 1; Suet. x, 1; R. *pars hominum gestit conducere publica*, Hor. E. i, 1, 77; ED. hence *publicum habere*, Plaut. is the same as *publicanum esse*. RS.—*publicani* V. DJ. <sup>h</sup> *esset* GA. 5 L. FA. PN. <sup>i</sup> *tuta* conj. ad. S. but cf. *quia publicum periculum erat a vi tempestatis in iis quæ portarentur ad exercitus*, xxv, 3; Cic. Fam. i, 4; id. At. vi, 1; for Flac. 17. G. 'Ensured, at the public risk, against capture by the enemy or loss by shipwreck.' C. RS. ST. <sup>j</sup> *ne* 4 L.—om. 3 L.

10 'To be supplied,' below; xxxiv, 6, ST. The order is *conducere<sup>nt</sup>que [omnia], quæ...essent, præbenda* *ed lege* ['on the condition'] *ut* &c. R. ED.

1 'The war,' ii, 64; (D.) iii, 69; xxiv, 18; xxvii, 6; xxviii, 9; xxx, 2; 41; for *res publica* signifies not only 'the whole state,' but the different branches and departments of public business, *religiones, auspicia, potestates magistratuum, senatus auctoritas, leges, mos majorum, judicia, jurisdictio, fides, provinciæ,*

*socii, imperii laus, res militaris, ærarium*; Cic. Sext. 46; or 'any affair of public moment and interest.' cf. xxvi, 12, 4; G, on viii, 31; E, C. C. R.

2 'Extended throughout all ranks.' E. xxv, 24, g; xxxiv, 28; Melai, 3; 10; ii, 1; Cic. Am. [4; ED.] 14; (GV.) G, on Pl. M. G. ii, 6, 58; D. xxvi, 38; GB. *venæ in omnes corporis partes pertinentes*, Cic. N. D. ii, 85; i, 14; S. Cæs. G. i, 1; &c. Sall. J. 48, 6. (GT. CO.) G.

Tis em pro secus <sup>1</sup> quam <sup>1</sup> si <sup>2</sup> ex opulento serario, ut quondam, ale-  
 Q.F. Max. 3 rentur <sup>3</sup>.

Illiturgi be-  
 sieged by  
 three Car-  
 thaginian  
 generals;  
 Pt. ii. 4;  
 P. xi. 24;  
 AH. 32.

Cum hi commentus venerunt, Illiturgi<sup>4</sup> oppidum ab Hasdrubale ac Magone et Hamilcare<sup>5</sup> Bomilcaris<sup>6</sup> filio ob defectionem ad Romanos oppugnabatur. inter hæc trina<sup>4</sup> castra hostium Scipiones cum in urbem sociorum magno certamine ac strage obsistentium pervenissent, frumentum, cujus inopia erat, advexerunt; cohortatique oppidanos ut 'eodem animo mœnia tutarentur quo pro se pugnantem' 'Romanum exercitum vidissent,' ad castra maxima oppugnanda, quibus Hasdrubal præerat, ducunt. eodem et duo duces et duo exercitus Carthaginensium, ibi rem<sup>4</sup> summam agi cernentes, convenerunt. itaque eruptione e castris pugnatum est. sexaginta hostium millia eo die in pugna fuerunt, sexdecim circiter Romanis<sup>5</sup>. tamen adeo haud dubia victoria fuit, ut plures numero quam ipsi erant Romani hostium occiderint, ceperint amplius tria millia hominum, paullo minus mille equorum, undesexaginta militaria signa, septem<sup>7</sup> elephantos, quinque in prælio occisis. trinisque castris eo die potiti sunt. Illiturgi obsidione liberato ad Intibili<sup>6</sup> oppugnandum Punici exercitus traducti, suppletis copiis ex provincia ut quæ maxime omnium belli avida, modo præda aut merces esset, et tum juventute abundante. iterum signis collatis eadem fortuna utriusque partis pugnatum. supra tredecim millia hostium cæsa, supra duo<sup>8</sup>

<sup>4</sup> em. V.—sequius conj. G.—necessaria 3 L.—om. pl. Mss. <sup>1</sup> 3 L. V. G.—quicquam pl. Mss.—quamquam V.—prætermisum ad. 3 P. HF. 5 L.—defuit ad. B. HV. <sup>2</sup> ac si three P. V. F. GA. H. R. 1, 2 L. al. Mss. <sup>3</sup> Und. exercitus ST.—darentur conj. R. <sup>4</sup> et Hannibale pl. and opt. Mss. ed. ST.—Hamilcaris et Hasdrubale conj. cf. xxv; GL. but only one Hasdrubal is mentioned below. D. <sup>5</sup> Gisgonis conj. GL. <sup>6</sup> rei conj. P. viii, 26, 6; but cf. xxvi, 10, 2; xxxviii, 50, 9. D. <sup>7</sup> signa, vii em. G. cf. 46. D.—signa vir P.—signavit V. F. <sup>8</sup> supra 11 em. G.—suprati P.—supra 1 PE. —supraque V. F. C. 1—4 L. H. N.—supra quam (and ad. tria after capta) L.—supra tria que 5 L.—supraque quinque B.—supra quinque HV.—supra v HF. It is doubtful therefore whether we should read 11 or v D.

3 Cf. xxi, 24, b. This town, being in the vicinity of Intibili (which follows Dertosa in Anton. It.), is different from the town of the same name near the Bætis; Pliny iii, 1. DU. R.

4 Cf. below; ED. ix, 43; xxv, 26; v, 2; x, 18; xxii, 12, m; ii, 30, 7; xxxiv, 56, 8; Cms. B. G. vii, 46; BU, on Ser. Sam. 32; and on Suet. ii, 74; vi, 1; and

on Ov. H. 9, 38. G. D.

5 The ablative often occurs in this way, where a participle of the verb substantive is to be supplied; as incerto hoste, iii, 15; spe, xxvi, 39; cognomine Insubribus pago Æduorum, v, 34. R.

6 Now perhaps 'San Mattheo.' MC, ii, 8, 7; CE, G. A. t. i, p. 110. R. cf. nn, on Front. ii, 3, 1. S.

capta<sup>1</sup> cum signis duobus et quadraginta, et novem ele-  
phantis. tum vero omnes prope Hispaniæ populi ad Roma-  
nos defecerunt, multoque majores ea ætate in Hispania  
quam in Italia res gestæ.

<sup>1</sup> *capiti* G. (according to D. but apparently by a typographical error. ED.)

## BOOK XXIV.

### EPITOME.

Hieronimus Syracusanorum rex, cujus avus Hiero amicus populi Romani fuerat, ad Carthaginienses defecit, et propter crudelitatem superbiamque a suis interfectus est. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus proconsul prospere adversus Pœnos et Hannonem ducem ad Beneventum pugnavit, servorum maxime opera, quos liberos esse jussit. Claudius Marcellus consul in Sicilia, quæ prope tota ad Pœnos defecerat, Syracusas obsedit. Philippo Macedonum regi bellum indictum est; qui ad Apolloniam nocturno prælio oppressus fugatusque in Macedoniam cum prope inermi exercitu perfugit. ad id bellum gerendum Valerius prætor missus est. res præterea in Hispania a P. et Ca. Scipionibus adversus Carthaginienses gestas continet. Syphax rex Numidarum in amicitiam adscitus, et a Masinissa rege Massylorum<sup>a</sup> pro Carthaginiensibus pugnante victus, in Maurusios<sup>b</sup> cum magna manu transiit contra Gades, ubi angusto freto Africa et Hispania dirimuntur. Celtiberi quoque in amicitiam recepti sunt, quorum auxiliis adscitis tunc primum mercenarium militem Romana castra habuerunt.

TiSempron. Q.F.Max.3 UT ex Campania in Bruttios reditum est, Hanno adju-  
toribus et ducibus Bruttiis Græcas urbes<sup>1</sup> tentavit, eo  
facilius in societate manentes Romana, quod Bruttios, quos  
et oderant et metuebant, Carthaginiensium partis factos  
cernebant. Rhegium primum tentatum est, diesque aliquot  
ibi nequicquam absumpti. interim Locrenses<sup>2</sup> frumentum  
118.

<sup>a</sup> em. S. cf. 48. D.      <sup>b</sup> em. from 49. G.—in *Hupaniæ ad Scipionem* LD. V. BG.  
 BO. NO.—Perhaps some words are wanting.

1 'The Greek cities' are *Rhegium*, *Locri Epizephyrii*, and *Croto* in *Magna Græcia*, which Livy apparently makes distinct from the *Bruttii* both here and in xxiii, 20. S.

2 The Locrians are said to have revolted to the Carthaginians in xxiii, 30; 41; [but cf. also 43; 46; DU.] and *Croto* to have been taken by the *Bruttii*, ib. 30. We must therefore suppose that our author is now

going into the details of those transactions, which he there mentioned in a cursory manner. S. ST. This inconsistency may be owing to a slip of the memory, GL which has frequently occasioned Livy to follow authorities at variance with each other. Instances of this will be found iv, 29; 43; v, 12; x, 47; xxi, 6; xxii, 48; xxiii, 11; cf. DU, on Fl. i, 14, 2. R.

lignaue et cetera necessaria usibus ex agris in urbem rapere, etiam ne quid relictum prædæ hostibus esset; et in dies major omnibus portis multitudo effundi. postremo ii<sup>a</sup> modo relictis in urbe erant, qui reficere muros ac portas telaque in propugnacula congerere cogeabantur. in permixtam omnium ætatum ordinumque multitudinem, et vagantem in agris magna ex parte inermem, Hamilcar<sup>b</sup> Pœnus equites emisit, qui violare quemquam vetiti tantum, ut excluderent ab urbe fuga dissipatos, turmas objecere. dux ipse loco superiore capto<sup>c</sup>, unde agros urbemque posset conspiciere, Bruttiorum cohortem ‘adire ‘muros atque evocare principes Locrensiū ad colloquium’ jussit, ‘et pollicentes amicitiam Hannibalis adhortari ad urbem tradendam.’ Brutiis in colloquio nullius rei primo fides est: deinde ut Pœnus apparuit in collibus, et refugientes pauci ‘aliā omnem multitudinem ‘in potestate hostium esse’ afferebant, tum metu victi ‘consulturos se populum’ responderunt. advocataque ex templo concione, cum et levissimus quisque novas res novamque societatem mallent, et quorum propinqui extra urbem interclusi ab hostibus erant, velut obsidibus datis pigneratos<sup>d</sup> haberent animos, pauci magis taciti probarent constantem fidem quam propalam<sup>e</sup> tueri auderent, haud dubio in speciem<sup>f</sup> consensu fit ad Pœnos deditio. L. Atilio præfecto præsidii, quique cum eo milites Romani erant, clam in portum deductis<sup>g</sup> atque impositis in naves, ut Rhegium deveherentur, Hamilcarem Pœnosque ea conditione, ut ‘fœdus extemplo æquis legibus fieret,’ in urbem acceperunt. cuius rei prope non servata fides deditis est, cum Pœnus ‘dolo dimissum Romanum’ incusaret, Locrenses ‘profugisse ipsum’ causarentur. insecuti etiam equites sunt, si quo casu in freto æstus morari aut deferre naves in terram posset. et eos quidem quos sequebantur

Ti Sempron.  
Q. F. Max. 3

Failure of  
his attempt  
upon Rhe-  
gium.

The Lo-  
crians sur-  
render,

the Roman  
garrison be-  
ing sent  
away.

<sup>a</sup> *hæc* pl. Mss.    <sup>b</sup> *Bomilcar* 3 L. HF. B. ed. *ST.* pr. cf. xxiii, 41. R.    <sup>c</sup> *em.* G.—  
*casto* P. PE.—*castra* pl. Mss.—*castra ponit* al. Mss. ant. Edd.    <sup>d</sup> *em.* WL.—*prolatum*  
P.—*probatum* cet. Mss. and Edd.

3 ‘Engaged and bound over by these pledges.’ C.    27; iii, 9; 40; iv, 42; vi, 14; xxxiv, 13;  
G.L. D. opposed to *re vera*, xxxvi, 6. R.

4 ‘As far as appearance went:’ ED. 24;    5 Cf. xii, 20, 4.

non sunt atque<sup>d</sup> nias i Messana trajicientes freto Rhe-  
gum naves conspexerunt. milites erant Romani a Claudio  
praefore missi ad iuvendam urbem presidio. itaque  
Rhegum auxilium inaccessum est. Locrensisbus jussu Han-  
nibalis tanta pax. ii. libert. suis legibus viverent; urbs  
- pateret Pennis. portus in potestatem Locrensiū esset;  
- societas eo jure staret. ii. Pennis Locrensem Locrensisque  
- Pennum pace ac bello juvaret.

Sic i freto Peni relictis tremantibus Brutiis quod<sup>2</sup>  
- Rhegum ac Locra quas urbes directuros se destina-  
- rant. inactas reliquissent. itaque per se ipsi, conscriptis  
- armatisque juvenibus suis quindecim milibus, ad Croto-  
nem oppugnandum pergunt ire. Graecam et ipsam urbem  
et maritimam plurimum accessorum opibus, si in ora  
maris urbem portu ac<sup>3</sup> muribus validam tenuissent,  
credentes. ea cura agebat. quod neque non accessere ad  
auxilium Penos satis audebant. ne quid non pro sociis<sup>4</sup>  
egisse viderentur: et si Penos rursus magis arbiter pacis  
quam adiutor belli fuisset, ne in libertatem Crotonis, sicut  
ante Locrorum. frustra pugnaretur. itaque optimum visum  
est ad Hannibalem mitti legatos, caverique ab eo<sup>5</sup> ut  
- receptus<sup>6</sup> Croto Bruttiorum esset. Hannibal cum  
- praesentium<sup>7</sup> eam consultationem esse<sup>8</sup> respondisset  
et ad Hannonem eos rejecisset, ab Hannone<sup>9</sup> nihil  
certi ablatum<sup>10</sup>. nec enim diripi volebant<sup>11</sup> nobilem atque  
opulentam urbem: et sperabant, cum Bruttius oppu-  
gnaret<sup>12</sup>, Penos nec probare nec juvare eam oppugna-  
tionem appareret, eo maturius ad se defecturos. Crotone  
nec consilium unum inter populares nec voluntas erat.  
unus velut morbus invaserat omnes Italiae civitates, ut  
plebes ab optimatibus dissentirent, senatus Romanis

Dissensions  
within  
Croto.

<sup>a</sup> M. B. N. pr. G. C. D.—portu ac (om. urbem) 5 L.—portum ac urbem pl. Mss. ed. G. C.—urbem ac portum P. V. G. F. H. HV. GA. L. 2 L.—ac urbem portu et 4 L.  
<sup>b</sup> hoc conj. R. <sup>c</sup> P. S. C. F. cf. adivimus ad Caesarem, verba fecimus pro Buttratis, decretum liberalissimum abstulimus, Cic. At. xvi, 16, to Cn. Pl. GR. id. Fam. iv, 12; (GV.)  
D. E. C. C.—allatum pl. Mss. ed. G. pr. R. <sup>d</sup> et conj. ad. R.

6 'They did not overtake,' ii, 30; xxxi, 43, R.  
1 Und. animis, cf. vii, 33; xxi, 44; xliii, 7; &c. ST.  
2 'In a manner unlike that of allies.' DE.

3 'To obtain a security from him,' 'to make a stipulation with him.'  
4 Hypothetical: 'if captured.' R.  
5 'Of those on the spot.' R.  
6 Namely 'Hannibal and Hanno.' R.

faveret, plebs ad Pœnos rem traheret. eam dissensionem in urbe perfuga nuntiat Brutiis: 'Aristomachum esse principem plebis tradendæque auctorem urbis; et in vasta urbe lateque omnibus disiectis<sup>7</sup> mœnibus raras<sup>8</sup> stationes custodiasque senatorum<sup>9</sup> esse; quacunque custodiant plebis homines, ea patere aditum.' auctore ac duce perfuga Brutii corona cinxerunt urbem, acceptique a plebe primo impetu omnem<sup>10</sup> præter arcem<sup>11</sup> cepere. arcem optimates tenebant, præparato jam ante ad talem casum perfugio. eodem Aristomachus perfugit, tanquam Pœnis, non Brutiis auctor urbis tradendæ fuisset.

- 3 Urbs Croto murum in circuitu patentem<sup>1</sup> duodecim millia passuum habuit ante Pyrrhi in Italiam adventum. post vastitatem eo bello factam vix pars dimidia habitabatur: flumen quod medio oppido fluxerat, extra<sup>2</sup> frequentia tectis loca præterfluebat; et arx<sup>3</sup> procul iis quæ habitabantur. sex<sup>4</sup> millia aberat ab<sup>5</sup> urbe nobili<sup>6</sup> templum ipsa urbe<sup>7</sup> nobilius<sup>8</sup> Laciniae Junonis, sanctum omnibus circa populis. lucus<sup>9</sup> ibi, frequenti silva et proceris abietis arboribus<sup>10</sup> septus, læta in medio pascua habuit, ubi omnis generis sacrum deæ pascebatur pecus sine ullo pastore;

Ti Sempron.  
Q. F. Max. 3

The Brut-  
tians take  
the town  
with the ex-  
ception of  
the citadel.

Description  
of the city;  
of the tem-  
ple of Laci-  
nian Juno;  
xxviii, 46;  
xliii, 3; Str.  
vi, 1, 11 sq;  
p. 261—3;  
Pl. iii, 10 sq.  
a. 15 sq;  
V. i, 1, 20;  
L. i, ii, 7, 15;  
V.Æ. iii,  
652; OM.  
xv, 12 sq;

<sup>7</sup> *lateque* P. F.—*lateque* conj. G. pr. C. adv. D. <sup>8</sup> *em.* G. pr. C.—*paraset* P.—*raras* et conj. G. 1st. (i. e. *raras* et *stationes* et *custodias*) ed. D. pr. ED.—*paraset* P 2d. 1 P. F. C. 3 L. H. N.—*parasse* 3 P. 2, 5 L. B. HF. R. GA. L.—*passim* 2 P. V. 1 L. 3 L. 2d.—*partitas* 4 L. cf. iv, 13. ed. G. C. <sup>9</sup> P. V. F. C. five L. H. B. GA. HV.—*ac* plebis ad. cet. Mss. <sup>10</sup> V 2d. und. urbem. G. pr. C.—*omne* 4, 5 L.—*omnia* 2 P. B. pr. C. und. loca. ED.—*omnes* 1, 3 P. P. V. F. 1—3 L. H. GA. HV.—*locos omnes* cet. Mss. pl. Edd. <sup>11</sup> *Æsar* conj. R. *Æsaros*, Strabo; *Æsaris*, Ov. M. xv, 25; 54. G. <sup>12</sup> *em.* SM.—*et* *arx* P. as below, *ventus et* *arx* for *vento sed arx* G.—*et agros* P 2d. pl. Mss.—*in agros* 1 L. V 2d.—*et ager* 5 L. B. HF. GA.—*muros* conj. V.—*præterfluebat* *Æsaros*: conj. G. <sup>13</sup> *procul...* *habitabantur* conj. om. as gl. yet cf. *arx extra muros frequentius prope quam urbs habitabatur*, xxxvi, 22; ii, 62. G. <sup>14</sup> *xix* according to Strabo. Perhaps he gives the distance by sea, and Livy by land. CS. <sup>15</sup> *inde* P. or conj. G. pr. D. <sup>16</sup> *nobile* 1, 2 L. V. al. Mss. pr. R. <sup>17</sup> *erat* ad. Mss. <sup>18</sup> (*ipsa urbe erat nobilius*) conj. D.

7 *Vasta disiectaque spatio urbs*, 33; *raris disiectisque ex ædificiis*, Cms. B. G. viii, 10. G. 'Running out here and there over a wide extent of ground.' C. cf. xlv, 41; OU, on Hirt. B. G. viii, 3; D. xxi, 49, 5. ED. But as *vasta* [cf. xxiii, 30, c. ED.] is explained by the next chapter, (*post vastitatem bello factam vix pars dimidia habitabatur*, and *vasta ac deserta bellis urbs*), *disiectis* may mean 'in a ruined and dilapidated state;' as in Nep. xx, 3. R. On comparing the preceding passages, E understands *maria*

to signify 'buildings' and not 'walls.'

8 Cf. iv, 61; 22; PK, on Joshua x, 37; xv, 63; compared with DAM, Lex. "ἀγρος," and Her. vi, 18, n. 3.

1 'Extending;' ST. xxv, 23. R.

2 The consecrated grove was surrounded by a belt of firs and forest trees. DU. Cf. Y, 1004; 1006.

3 Thus *arbor palmarum*, Suet. ii, 94; *herba graminis* and *saxo silice*, i, 24; E. and in English, 'fir tree,' 'oak tree,' 'flint stone,' &c.

TiSempron. separatique<sup>1</sup> greges sui<sup>1</sup> quique<sup>1</sup> generis<sup>1</sup> nocte remeabant  
Q.F.Max.3

ad stabula, nunquam insidiis ferarum, non fraude violati  
CD. i, 24; hominum. magni igitur fructus ex eo pecore capti,  
Cln. ii, 1,  
2; J. xx, 4; columnaque inde aurea solida facta et sacrata est; in-  
Ath. xii, 8; clitumque templum divitiis etiam, non tantum sanctitate  
C. ii, 391—  
397.

fuit. ac miracula aliqua affinguntur<sup>2</sup> plerumque tam in-  
PL ii, 107, signibus locis. fama est 'aram esse in vestibulo templi,  
s. 111; V. 'cujus cinerem nullo<sup>3</sup> unquam moveri<sup>4</sup> vento.' sed<sup>5</sup> arx  
i, 8; 18; Crotonis, una parte imminens<sup>6</sup> mari, altera vergente in  
DP. 371. agrum, situ tantum naturali quondam munita, postea et  
and of the citadel.

muro cincta est, qua per aversas rupes ab Dionysio Siciliae  
tyranno per dolum fuerat capta<sup>4</sup>. eam tum arcem satis,  
ut videbatur, tutam<sup>7</sup> Crotoniatum optimates tenebant, cir-  
cumsedente cum Brutiis eos etiam plebe sua. postremo  
Bruttii cum suis viribus inexpugnabilem viderent arcem,  
coacti necessitate Hannonis auxilium implorant. is con-  
dicionibus ad deditionem compellere Crotoniatas conatus,  
ut coloniam Bruttiorum eo deduci antiquamque frequen-  
tiam [suam]<sup>8</sup> recipere vastam ac desertam bellis urbem  
paterentur, omnium neminem præter Aristomachum movit.  
'morituros se' affirmabant 'citius quam immixti Brutiis in  
'alienos ritus mores legesque ac mox linguam etiam ver-  
'terentur.' Aristomachus unus, quando<sup>9</sup> nec suadendo ad  
deditionem satis valebat, nec sicut urbem prodiderat, lo-  
cum prodendæ arcis inveniebat, transfugit ad Hannonem.  
Locrenses brevi post legati, cum permissu Hannonis arcem  
intrassent, persuadent ut 'traduci se in Locros<sup>6</sup> paterentur

The Cro-  
tonians de-  
part to  
Locri.

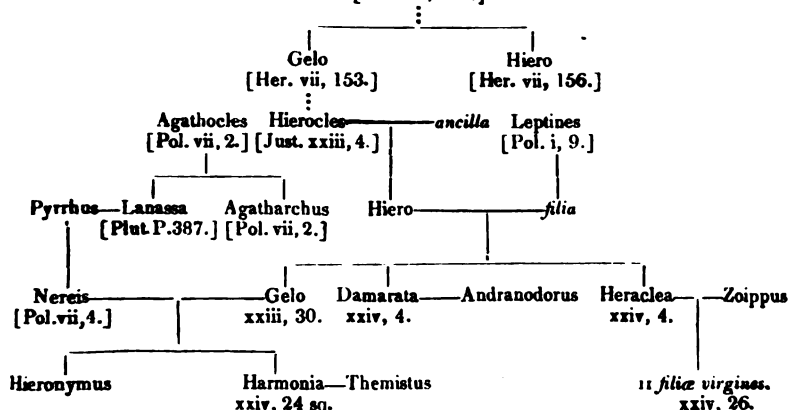
<sup>1</sup> em. G. pr. D.—separatimque Mss. <sup>2</sup> em. G. pr. D.—egressui P. and opt. Mss.—  
egressi pl. Mss.—egressi sui HS, on V. P. i, 16, 2. <sup>3</sup> em. G.—cujusque Mss.—quique  
conj. HS. pr. cf. vii, 19, 2. D. <sup>4</sup> greges ad. al. Mss. om. P. F. and opt. <sup>5</sup> affin-  
gunt, ut conj. FN. (und. homines or annals) and om. fama est cf. adjiciunt miracula, ii, 7;  
miracula addunt, xxv, 39. GR. pr. C. ed. R. <sup>6</sup> P. and opt. Mss.—nullus pl. Mss.  
<sup>7</sup> em. and ed. G. C. D.—mote P.—mover PE. and pl. Mss.—moveat vulg. <sup>8</sup> em. G.—  
ventos et P. PE.—ventus et pl. Mss. <sup>9</sup> imminente conj. DCE. <sup>10</sup> ea...arce...tuta  
PE. ME. F 2d. 2 L. H. cf. qua abscuræ rupes erant, statio paucorum armatorum tenebat,  
xxii, 5; xxviii, 1, 5; iii, 2, 1; xxvii, 17, s; V. Flac. i, 353. (v. l.) G. D. pr. (and ad.  
se before tenebant) RL—eo...arce...tuta P. F. V. 1, 3, 4 L. GA. L. N. <sup>11</sup> G. DCE. pr.  
C.—om. L. pr. C. D. ed. ST. R.—eo cet. Mss.—eorum (which is bad Latin) ed. G. C. D.  
pl. Edd.—virorum conj. SB.—eorum cpe DJ.—mox R.

4 Cf. 46; iv, 22; 59; xxv, 38; xxvi, 57; xl, 9; and quandoque, viii, 7; ix, 10;  
46; Her. i, 84, n. 90; viii, 53; Thuc. i, Tac. A. i, 57, l. (n.) R.  
122; iii, 30; Xen. H. iv, 8, 18; PK, on 6 The people or country must be here  
1 Samuel xiv, 4. ED. meant; otherwise the preposition would be  
5 'Since,' v, 25; 27; x, 14; xxxvii, omitted. C.

In Apulia ne hiems quidem quieta inter Romanos atque Hannibalem erat. Luceriæ Sempronius consul, Hannibal haud procul Arpis hibernabat. inter eos levia praelia ex occasione aut opportunitate hujus aut illius partis orientantur; meliorque eis Romanus et in dies cautior tutiorque ab insidiis fiebat.

<sup>a</sup> 2 L. em. G. ed. C. pr. D.—attipeum P.—ad id ipsum F 2d. V. 1 L.—ad ipsum cum C. V. H. GA.—ad ipsum cum conj. D. ed. ST.—ad id ipsum cum al. Mm.—ad id ipsum tum pl. Edd. pr. DCE. <sup>b</sup> Crotonem opt. Mss. cf. xxiii, 1, 2. D. <sup>c</sup> In this passage Mss., Edd., and Critics vary much.—modica three P. <sup>d</sup> em. G. perioris figen. ST.—laturum Mss. V. <sup>e</sup> pl. Mss. puer immatura etatis, Just. xxx, 4. G.—etatis P.—etate[te]s P 2d.—etates PE.—etate F.—ea etas conj. SM.—ea etatis ed. ST.—eam etatem E.—hoc etate RB.—id etatis DCE.—id etatis [ingenium] or immatura etatis [id ingenium] conj. ST.—Latiati V.—Letti C.—translatum. Puerum...laturum et etas ed. R. <sup>d</sup> pl. Mss. and Edd.—it P.—sui F.—in PE. al. Mss.—et DCE. ed. R. <sup>e</sup> ingenii Hieronymum DCE.—ingenium: SM.—et ad P. F. ed. R. <sup>f</sup> om. V. 1 L. one Ms of C. pr. C. ed. R.

**Telines**  
[Her. vii, 153.]



2 That is *regnique* . . . translation. R.      their own masters, but entirely under their  
3 Boys during their minority were not      fathers' control. ST.



5 Vix quidem ulli bono moderatoque regi facilis<sup>1</sup> erat favor apud Syracusanos, succedenti<sup>a</sup> tantæ<sup>b</sup> caritati<sup>c</sup> Hieronis<sup>d</sup>. verum enim vero Hieronymus, velut suis vitiis desiderabilem<sup>e</sup> efficere vellet avum, primo statim conspectu omnia quam disparia essent ostendit. nam qui per tot annos Hieronem filiumque ejus Gelonem nec vestis habitu nec alio ullo insigni<sup>f</sup> differentes a ceteris civibus vidissent, conspexere purpuram ac diadema<sup>g</sup> ac satellites armatos, quadrigisque etiam alborum equorum<sup>h</sup> interdum ex regia procedentem more Dionysii tyranni. hunc tam superbum apparatus habitumque convenientes<sup>i</sup> sequebantur<sup>j</sup> contemptus omnium hominum, superbæ aures, contumeliosa dicta, rari<sup>k</sup> aditus non alienis modo sed tutoribus etiam<sup>l</sup>, libidines novæ, inhumana crudelitas. itaque tantus omnes terror invaserat, ut quidam ex tutoribus aut morte voluntaria aut fuga præverterent metum suppliciorum. tres ex iis, quibus solis aditus in domum familiarior erat, Andranodorus et Zoippus generi Hieronis, et Thraso quidam, de aliis quidem rebus haud magnopere audiebantur: tendendo autem duo ad Carthaginienses, Thraso ad societatem Romanam, certamine ac studiis interdum in se convertebant animum adolescentis, cum conjuratio in tyranni caput facta indicatur per Callonem<sup>1</sup> quendam, æqualem Hieronymi et jam inde a puero in omnia fami-

T. Sempron.  
Q. F. Max. 3

Hieronymus's bad  
character;  
P. vii. 7.  
xxiii, 30.

21; 22; 25;  
Ath. vi, 59,  
p. 252.

Conspiracy  
against his  
life.

<sup>a</sup> 1, 3 P. P. PE. V. STE. ed. G. C. D.—succedendi ed. S. <sup>b</sup> P.—tanta cet. Mss.  
<sup>c</sup> em. it means tam caro Hieroni: cf. regnavit ita, ut bono moderatoque succedenti regi difficultis æmulatio esset, i, 48; consules quo majori gloria rerum gestarum succedere se cernebant, iv, 11; Pliny Ep. ii, 13; Just. iii, 5; Agathocles, qui magnitudini prioris Dionysii successit, id. xxii, 1; G. id. xix, 1; D. xxxvii, 58; ix, 18; Sil. iv, 599: the abstract for the concrete. R. <sup>d</sup> Mss. ant. Edd.—Hieroni ed. AS. pr. GL. <sup>e</sup> post HV.—om. F. pr. SAL. D. <sup>f</sup> agreeing with the nearest of the several nouns to which it refers; cf. xxx, 34. G.—convenienti HF.—convenientia conj. V.—convenienter conj. G.—comites cf. Sen. Ep. 7. GR. <sup>g</sup> mores ad. ant. Ed. <sup>h</sup> em. (jam haud dissimulando superbiam, rari aditus, colloquentibus difficiles, iii, 36.) G.—dictari P.—dicta (om. rari) cet. Mss. <sup>i</sup> difficiles ad. V.—difficilis ad. HF. HV. <sup>j</sup> Gelonem conj. CT. on S. ix, 12. pr. DU. ST.—[Calonem ed. BK. and Calonem ed. R. both ascribing that reading to CT.—calonem (contrary to probability) Mss. and Edd.]

1 'Easy of attainment.' R.

2 'The more regretted; DCE. xxxviii, 1. GB.

3 Cf. 21; xxvii, 31; Flor. i, 5. DU.

4 Those coins which exhibit the heads of Hiero and Gelo, adorned with the diadem, were probably struck in memory of them,

after their death. SN, de P. N. viii, 12. DU.

5 Jupiter and the Sun were represented as riding in cars drawn by white horses. The use of such was considered the height of arrogance in a mortal; v, 23; SF, R. V. i, 18: R. J, An. i, 12; BA, Ad. l. 10. DU.

Triempe-  
Q.F. Max. 3

liaria<sup>6</sup> jura<sup>7</sup> assuetum. index unum ex conjuratis Theodotum, a quo ipse appellatus erat<sup>8</sup>, nominare potuit. qui

V. iii, 3, 5. comprehensus extemplo, traditusque Andranodoro torquendus, de se ipse haud cunctanter fassus conscios celabat<sup>9</sup>. postremo cum omnibus intolerandis patientiæ humanæ cruciatibus laceraretur. victum inalis se simulans avertit ab consciis in insontes indicium ('Thrasonem esse auctorem 'consilii' mentitus, 'nec nisi tam potenti duce confisos rem 'tantam ausuros'<sup>9</sup>) ab latere<sup>10</sup> tyranni<sup>10</sup>, quorum capita vilissima fingenti inter dolores gemitusque occurrere. maxime animo tyranni credibile indicium Thraso nominatus fecit. ita extemplo traditur<sup>11</sup> ad supplicium, adjectique poenæ<sup>11</sup> ceteri juxta insontes. consciorum nemo, cum diu socius consilii torqueretur, aut latuit<sup>12</sup> aut fugit: tantum illis in virtute ac fide Theodoti fiduciæ fuit, tantumque ipsi Theodoto virium ad arcana occultanda.

He inclines  
to the Car-  
thaginians;  
P. vii, 2.  
Mission of  
Hippocrates  
and Epi-  
cydes to Sy-  
racuse.

Ita, quod unum<sup>11</sup> vinculum cum Romanis societatis erat, 6  
Thrassone sublato e medio, extemplo haud dubie ad defe-  
ctionem res spectabat. legatique ad Hannibalem missi, ac  
remissi ab eo cum<sup>12</sup> Hannibale<sup>1</sup> nobili adolescente<sup>1</sup> Hippo-  
crates et Epicydes, nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syra-

<sup>6</sup> familiaritatis conj. B. but the expression is like *origo R. mana, bellum Romanum*, &c. E.  
<sup>7</sup> adsumptum conj. RK, on V. P. ii, 29. E. cf. ii, 3; 22. R.—adscitum conj. WL.—adver-  
tum conj. B. <sup>8</sup> inde eis nominat ad. ant. Edd. probably from Mss. ST. cf. Just. ii, 9.  
GB. om. G. and, though the parenthesis renders the construction awkward, C. D.  
<sup>9</sup> Suet. ix, 14. D.—trahitur 3 L. cf. ii, 27; Tac. A. xi, 35. D. pr. B. <sup>10</sup> omne G. from  
P; but P has *onum* (1st) and *unum* (2d) C.—*unum* cet. Mss. <sup>11</sup> eodem conj. GL. S.  
<sup>12</sup> pl. Miss.—*adulescente* F.—*adulescentulo* ant. Edd.—*nobiles adolescentes* conj. GL.—*n.*  
*adulescentuli*. S.

6 'To all the privileges of intimacy.'

7 'Had been spoken to on the subject.' RS.

8 Cf. Tac. A. xi, 22. 4. R.

9 Cf. xxii, 12, 11. R. Und. *participes consilii*: and see Arist. Rh. i, 16, 5, οὐδὲν ἄνθρωπον ἀναγκάζειν τὰ ψευδῆ λέγειν ἢ τὰ λαβῆ. x. c. λ.

10 'The retainers and connections of the king'; cf. xxx, 19; xxxii, 39; xxxix, 25; xlii, 65; xlv, 27; Pol. xxix, 3, 1; fr. 110; *περιεχόμενα*. SF. GI, on Luc. t. iii, p. 566; HM, on Ar. Pl. p. 332. b. Juv. iii, 131 n; R. Curt. iii, 5; V. Max. G.

11 'Were punished together with him,' 'shared his fate.' R.

12 'Hid himself.' E.

1 The error of GL and S arose from their knowing nothing of this Hannibal. Po-

lybius makes the whole clear. The embas-  
sadors sent to Hannibal were Polyclitus of  
Cyrene and Philodemus of Argos; xxv, 25;  
28. Hannibal sent them back with a Cartha-  
ginian trierarch, named Hannibal, and with  
two Syracusans, Hippocrates and his younger  
brother Epicydes, (Paus. Fl. ii, 12. D.)  
who had been long serving under him, and  
(in consequence of their grandfather's being  
banished from Syracuse, PZ.) were natural-  
ized at Carthage. Hippocrates and Epicydes,  
(with the sanction of Hannibal by whom  
they were sent) took up their residence at the  
Sicilian court: but, to expedite the treaty.  
Hieronymus requested Hannibal, the other  
envoy, to proceed at once to Carthage, pro-  
mising that his own ambassadors should fol-  
low without delay. U. G. R.

cusis exsule avo, Pœni ipsi materno genere. per hos juncta <sup>TiSempros.</sup> <sup>Q.F.Max.3</sup> societas Hannibali ac Syracusano tyranno; nec invito Hannibale apud tyrannum<sup>4</sup> manserunt. Ap. Claudius prætor, cujus Sicilia provincia erat, ubi ea accepit, extemplo legatos <sup>Disrespect-</sup> <sup>ful treat-</sup> <sup>ment of the</sup> ad Hieronymum misit; qui cum 'sese ad renovandam <sup>Roman en-</sup> <sup>voy's; P.vii.</sup> societatem quæ cum avo fuisset venisse' dicerent, per ludibrium auditi dimissique sunt ab quærente<sup>2</sup> per jocum <sup>3.</sup> Hieronymo 'quæ fortuna eis pugnae ad Cannas fuisset: 'vix credibilia enim legatos Hannibalis narrare. velle quid 'veri sit scire, ut ex eo, utram spem sequatur<sup>5</sup>, consilium 'capiat.' Romani, cum serio legationes audire cœpissent, 'redituros se ad eum' dicentes 'esse,' monito magis eo quam rogato 'ne fidem temere mutaret,' profisciscuntur. Hieronymus legatos Carthaginem misit ad fœdus ex societate<sup>4</sup> cum Hannibale faciendum. pacto convenit ut, 'cum <sup>League be-</sup> <sup>tween Hie-</sup> <sup>ronymus</sup> 'Romanos Sicilia expulissent (id autem brevi fore, si naves <sup>and Hanni-</sup> <sup>bal; P.vii.4.</sup> 'atque exercitum misissent), Himera<sup>5</sup> amnis,' (qui ferme <sup>S. xiv, 232</sup> insulam dividit,) 'finis regni Syracusani ac Punici imperii sq. 'esset.' aliam deinde, inflatus assentationibus eorum qui eum 'non Hieronis tantum sed Pyrrhi etiam regis, materni 'avi,' jubebant 'meminisse,' legationem misit, qua 'æquum' censebat<sup>6</sup> 'Sicilia sibi omni' cedi, Italiæ imperium pro- 'prium quæri Carthaginensi populo.' hanc levitatem ac jactationem<sup>7</sup> animi neque mirabantur in juvene furioso neque arguebant, dummodo averterent eum ab Romanis.

7 Sed omnia in eo præcipitia<sup>1</sup> ad exitium fuerunt. nam <sup>A new con-</sup> <sup>spiracy is</sup>

<sup>4</sup> *illo apud hunc* conj. R. \* opt. Mss. cf. xxxii, 35; G. Just. xxix, 1; DU. iii, 45; iv, 6; 53; xxii, 27, 3; [25, 7; ED.] xxiv, 22; xxviii, 9; xxxvii, 25 twice; xlv, 11; Just. i, 10, 12; xxix, 2, 6; xxxi, 5, 7 and 9; 7, 8; HS, and BU, on O. A. A. iii, 642. D. —*Siciliam... omnem* al. Mss. cf. Mart. Ep. xii, 97, 12; G. Curt. iv, 11, 9; (FN.) Just. x, 2; xxxii, 4. These passages are probably corrupted. DU. D.

2 *A rogantibus dimissi*, i, 9, 2. B.

3 'Which of the two belligerent powers had the fairer prospects and brighter hopes just at present, and which, consequently, it would be more politic for him to side with.' ED. Pol. vii, 3; iii, 68 sq. R.

4 'The alliance (*συμμαχία*), made with Hannibal, was the basis on which the league (*συνθήκη*) with Carthage was to be framed.' B.

5 'The greater Himera;' the lesser is perhaps meant in xxv, 40. R.

6 'By which he claimed, as a fair arrange-

ment.' B.

7 'Fickleness, unsteadiness;' C. 'arrogance.' R.

1 'All things conspired to precipitate his downfall' or 'to hurry him on to his destruction.' C. ED. cf. xliii, 30; D. *præceps ire*, præf. 13; *cadere*, i, 40; in *præceps dare rempublicam*, xxvii, 27; *precipitare* r. p. xxii, 12; xxvii, 40; in *locum præcipitem perducere*, xxvi, 2; in *pr. l. tollere*, vi, 7; *libertas præceps*, xxxiv, 49; in *re præcipiti*, iv, 11; cf. i, 32, 13; iv, 33, 5; Juv. i, 149; x, 107; Tac. A. ii, 26, 2. R.

In Senec. cum. præmissis Hippocrate atque Epicyde cum binis milli-  
 bus armatorum ad tentandas<sup>2</sup> urbes quæ præsidii tene-  
 bantur Romanis, et ipse in Leontinos cum cetero omni  
 exercitu (erant autem ad quindecim millia peditum equi-  
 tumque) profectus esset. liberas aedes<sup>3</sup> conjurati (et omnes  
 forte militabant) imminentes viæ angustæ, qua descendere<sup>4</sup>  
 ad forum rex solebat. sumpserunt. ibi cum instructi arma-  
 tique ceteri transitum<sup>5</sup> expectantes starent, uni ex eis  
 (Dinomeni fuit nomen), quia custos corporis erat, partes  
 datæ sunt: ut. cum appropinquaret januæ rex, per causam  
 aliquam in angustiis sustineret ab tergo agmen. ita ut  
 convenerat. factum est. tanquam laxaret elatum pedem ab  
 stricto nodo<sup>6</sup>, moratus turbam Dinomenes tantum inter-  
 valli fecit. ut cum in prætereuntem sine armatis regem  
 impetus fieret, confoderetur aliquot prius vulneribus quam  
 succurri posset. clamore et tumultu audito in Dinomenem  
 jam haud dubie obstantem tela conjiciuntur, inter quæ<sup>7</sup>  
 tamen, duobus acceptis vulneribus, evasit. fuga satellitum,  
 ut jacentem videre regem, facta est. interfectores pars in  
 forum ad multitudinem lætam libertate, pars Syracusas  
 pergunt ad præoccupanda<sup>8</sup> Andranodori regionumque alio-  
 rum consilia. incerto rerum statu, Ap. Claudius bellum  
 oriens ex propinquo cum cerneret, senatum litteris certio-  
 rem fecit 'Siciliam Carthaginensi populo et Hannibali  
 'conciliari,' ipse adversus Syracusana consilia ad provinciæ<sup>9</sup>  
 regniq[ue] fines<sup>7</sup> omnia convertit præsidia<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> *transientem* conj. but cf. Cic. Fam. vi, 20. E. <sup>3</sup> 5 L. em. G. cf. 26; xxv, 11; i, 63; v, 46. *DU.*—in quæ 1, 3 P. P. PE. V. C. 1. 2 L. ant. Edd. (and om. *tamen*) 4 L. —inque F. —in quem G. A. —inde B. HV. —uque V 2d. —isque 2 P. —hisque F 2d. —qui H. —ipse 1 P marg. —per quæ vulg. cf. 43; xxii, 60; Curt. v, 4, 37; Virg. Æ. ii, 684. *DU.* <sup>4</sup> em. PG. —ad pr. om. HV. —provinciam (om. ad) cet. Mas. ed. G. C. D. *DCE.* —provinciam firmat ad conj. ST. <sup>5</sup> *omni conf. mat præsidio.* conj. as Cic. L. Agr. 5. *DCE.*

2 *Tentare* is 'to sound,' xxvi, 24; xxviii, 46; xl, 5; or 'to try whether a thing is to be gained by solicitation, or fraud, or force,' iv, 10; xxi, 12; xlv, 45; 'to tamper with,' 'to solicit to revolt,' 'to attempt to gain by a coup de main,' ix, 35; xxxi, 46; xxxiii, 5; xlv, 11. R.

3 'A house all to themselves,' C. *racuæ vides*, xxv, 10; or 'an hotel,' ST. or 'a house which stood empty,' *DCE.* or 'free quarters,' to which they were entitled as soldiers; cf. xxx, 17; xxxv, 23; xlii, 6; Plant. M. G. iii, 1, 82; *hospitium publicum*, xlv, 22;

V. Max. v, 1, 1; R. xxv, 10; RS. xxviii, 39, 5. In some of its points this conspiracy resembles the plot of Fieschi in Paris.

4 The forum lay between hills in the centre of the city. Pol. R. cf. note 10.

5 'As if he were lifting up his foot to loosen the tie of his shoe.' *DCE.*

6 'To be beforehand with;' 38; *occupant facere*, i, 14; *præoccupant ferre*, iv, 30; followed by *prius* or *prius quam*; i, 30; ii, 48; xxi, 39; xxxi, 35; like *præsum* with *erga*. R.

7 At the close of the first Punic war, the whole of Sicily was divided into two parts,

Exitu anni ejus Q. Fabius ex auctoritate senatus Pute-<sup>Ti Sempron.</sup>  
olos, per bellum coeptum frequentari emporium, communiit <sup>Q. F. Max. 3</sup>  
praesidiumque imposuit. inde Romam comitiorum causa <sup>12 sq; C. ii,</sup>  
veniens in eum quem primum diem comitialem habuit <sup>163 sq; s</sup>  
comitia edixit, atque ex itinere praeter urbem <sup>Str. v, 4, 6,</sup>  
descendit <sup>p. 245;</sup>  
eo die cum sors praerogativae Aniensi<sup>c</sup> junio- <sup>S. viii, 533.</sup>  
rum <sup>Election of</sup> <sup>Consula. 9.</sup> exisset, eaque T. Otacilium M. Aemilium Regillum

<sup>c</sup> em. G.—*Aniensis* conj. PNT.—var. Mss.

(the Roman province and Hiero's dominions,) of which the inland boundary was of course common. C. cf. 44; ED. xxv, 3. The New Province was the kingdom of Hiero; xxv, 41; xxvii, 8. The Old Province is not only so called in contradistinction to the New, as in Africa and Gaul; but also as opposed to a country in a state of rebellion; cf. Tac. A. i, 58, 7. R.

8 Instead of giving notice of the meeting for the third market-day, as was the usual practice. GC, Com. i, 4; 6. DU. The days on which *comitia* might be held were 184 according to the Roman calendar, being all the days in the year except the *festi*, *nefasti*, and *nundinae*, consequently the same as the *fasti*; cf. iii, 11; xxv, 2; ST. *comitiales dies dicti, quod tum irret populus ad suffragia ferenda, nisi si quæ feræ conceptæ essent, propter quas non liceret, ut compitalia et Latinæ*; Var. L. L. v, p. 50. in *trinum nundinum*, iii, 35; [see AD, R. A.] 'on the 17th day inclusive'; *le quinze jours*, Dion. H. ix, p. 598; Plut. Cor. p. 222; Macr. i, 16; S. Cic. pro Do. 16; ad Fam. xvi, 12; Ov. F. i, 54; D. Cass. xl, p. 142; xlviii, p. 377; lx, p. 681. In reckoning the nine days they began with one market day and ended with another; (so as to leave but seven intermediate days; Var. R. R. ii, præf. Dion. H. vii, 58, p. 463;) in counting the next nine days they began with this, on which they before left off, and so on. In the ancient calendars they prefixed the first eight letters of the alphabet (as we do the first seven) to the days of the year in succession, to denote the recurrence of the market days; GT, Ins. p. 133 sqq. D. E, C. C. R. This method of inclusive reckoning was used by the Greeks in enumerating generations, Her. i, 91, n. 83. And sometimes, but not uniformly, by the sacred writers in computing time.

9 'Without entering the city;' DÆ. 9. V.

10 Romans of the higher orders were said 'to go down' into the forum, senate-house, or Field of Mars, because they usually resided

on the hills as more healthy, and these places were in the lower ground; ii, 54; vii, 18; xxvi, 18; xxxiv, 1. The same verb is applied generally, to their going abroad into public. E, C. C. R. iii, 48; 56; iv, 14; cf. V, El. v, 36; GV, on Cic. Fam. viii, 4; TN, on Fr. ii, 1, 11; DN, U. R. ii, 16 sqq; NA, R. V. v, 2; D. n. 4; Hor. O. iii, 1, 11.

11 Originally the centuries were quite distinct from the tribes; the latter division arising out of the locality of position, the former out of the rate of property, i, 43. But subsequently the century was made a part of the tribe; (v, 18; Cic. L. Agr. ii, 2; pro Plan. 20;) for all the centuries which Livy has particularized, bear the same names as tribes (*Veturia* xxvi, 22; *Galeria* xxvii, 6; and *Aniensis* here): the first centuries in a tribe consisted of those rated as the first class, the next of those rated as the second class, and so on. This change that was introduced was democratical in its spirit; (Dion. H.) for when the number of centuries was augmented, the proportion which at first existed between the classes was not observed; so that the first class had no longer the preponderance which the institution of Servius had attached to it. (Cic. Phil. ii, 32 sq.) This alteration probably took place before 358 Y. R. At this period there seems to have been a double drawing of lots, by the magistrate who presided at the meeting; (1) between the tribes; that first drawn was called *praerogativa*; cf. xxi, 3, 1: (2) between the centuries of this tribe; of which the first drawn had the privilege of voting first. After this had given its vote, the centuries of the first class were summoned to vote, (*primo vocatæ*, iii, 10; 15; 22;) then those of the second class, and so on, in the order settled by Servius Tullius: these were said to be *jure vocatæ*, v, 18; xxvi, 6, 2; x, 13; Cic. Ph. ii, 33. 'The juniors' were those between 17 and 46 years of age: 'the seniors' all above this age: cf. Gell. x, 28; L. M. R. i, 2. S. [adv. RR, Em. ii, 31; but cf. S. Em. ii, 35; PNT, in U, on i, 43, 12. D.] GC. C. R. see AD, on the Com. Cent.

- His objection to the candidates proposed:** consules diceret. tum Q. Fabius silentio facto tali oratione est usus. "si aut pacem in Italia aut bellum eumque<sup>a</sup> hostem<sup>b</sup> haberemus. in quo negligentiae laxior locus<sup>c</sup> esset. qui vestris studiis, quæ in campum ad mandandos quibus velitis honores affertis, moram ullam offerret<sup>d</sup>; is mihi parum meminisse videretur vestrae libertatis. sed cum in hoc bello. in hoc<sup>e</sup> hoste nunquam ab ullo duce sine ingenti nostra clade erratum sit, eadem vos cura qua in aciem armati descenditis inire suffragium ad creandos consules decet, et sibi sic quemque dicere *Hannibali imperatori parem consulem nomino*. hoc anno ad Capuam Jubellio Taureæ Campano summo equiti provocanti summus Romanus eques Asellus Claudius est oppositus. adversus Gallum quondam provocantem in ponte Anienis T.<sup>f</sup> Manlium fidentem et animo et viribus misere majores nostri. [ob<sup>g</sup>] eandem causam<sup>h</sup> haud<sup>i</sup> multis annis post fuisse<sup>j</sup> non negaverim cur M. Valerio non diffideretur, adversus similiter provocantem arma capienti Gallum ad certamen<sup>k</sup>. quemadmodum pedites equitesque optamus ut validiores, si minus, ut pares hosti habeamus, ita duci hostium parem imperatorem quaramus. cum qui est summus in civitate dux, eum legerimus, tamen repente lectus, in annum creatus adversus veterem ac perpetuum imperatorem comparabitur, nullis neque temporis neque juris inclusum<sup>l</sup> angustiis, quo minus ita omnia gerat administretque ut tempora postulant belli. nobis autem in apparatu ipso ac tantum<sup>m</sup> inchoantibus res annus circumagitur. quoniam quales viros creare vos consules deceat, satis est dictum, restat ut pauca de eis in quos prærogativæ favor inclinavit

<sup>a</sup> em. G.—cumque P. PE. F. al. Mss.—cum quo V. 2—5 L. D.—cum quo L.—cum l L.  
<sup>b</sup> P. PE. F. D.—hostem cet. Mss. <sup>c</sup> offerret S. 2, 3 P. 1, 2 L. H. B. HV. D. cf. Ov. F. iv, 143. B. but *affertis* immediately precedes. R. <sup>d</sup> em. G.—Anienem P.—Aniens 3 L. F 2d.—Anienem cet. Mss. <sup>e</sup> om. conj. DU. C. or ad. factum after post DCE.  
<sup>f</sup> ita...fecisse conj. SB. <sup>g</sup> arma capienti adv. s. p. ad c. Gallum conj. tr. V. S.—adv. s. p. c. Gallum arma ad c. GA.—The order of the words in the text leaves it ambiguous whether we are to join *provocantem* ad or *arma capienti* ad DU. <sup>h</sup> non conj. ad. G.

1 Sen. Clem. i, 5; id. Helv. 6; G. luxum xxii, 39; xxxix, 40, 11; Col. iii, 13; D. spatium, x, 5; D. laxior dies, xxxix, 17. Virg. Æ. vi, 129.

R. 3 Their conviction of his being a match for his antagonist. DCE.

2 This pronoun is often repeated without a conjunction; 44; iii, 72; vi, 26; v, 6; 4 Cf. *ἡταναι* *οἱ δὲ*, Her. i, 31.

"dicam. M. Æmilius Regillus flamen<sup>5</sup> est Quirinalis, Ti Sæmpron.  
 "quem neque mittere ab sacris neque retinere possumus, Q. F. Max. 3  
 "ut non defim aut belli deseramus curam. Otacilius<sup>6</sup> so- xxii, 9;  
 "roris meæ filiam uxorem atque ex ea liberos habet<sup>1</sup>: xxvii, 33;  
 "ceterum non ea vestra in me majoresque meos merita 61; xxix, 11;  
 "sunt, ut non potio<sup>7</sup>rem privatis necessitudinibus<sup>8</sup> rem 38; xix, ep.  
 "publicam habeam<sup>7</sup>. quilibet nautarum vectorumque tran- xxix, 45;  
 "quillo mari gubernare potest: ubi sæva orta tempestas T. iii, 58; 71.  
Te Otacilius in particu-  
lar.  
 "est ac turbato mari rapitur vento navis, tum viro et  
 "gubernatore opus est. non tranquillo<sup>8</sup> navigamus, sed  
 "jam aliquot procellis<sup>9</sup> summersi pene sumus. itaque  
 "quis ad gubernacula sedeat, summa cura providendum  
 "ac præcavendum vobis est. in minore te experti, T. Ota-  
 "cili, re sumus: haud sane, cur ad majora tibi fidamus,  
 "documenti<sup>10</sup> quicquam dedisti. classem hoc anno, cui tu  
 "præfuisti, trium rerum causa paravimus, ut Africæ oram  
 "popularetur, ut tuta nobis Italiæ littora essent, ante  
 "omnia ne supplementum cum stipendio commeatuque  
 "ab Carthagine Hannibali transportaretur. create consu-  
 "lem T. Otacilium, non dico si omnia hæc, sed si aliquid<sup>11</sup>  
 "eorum rei publicæ præstitit. sin autem te classem obti-  
 "nente etiam<sup>1</sup> velut pacato mari quælibet Hannibali tuta  
 "atque integra ab domo venerunt, si ora Italiæ infestior  
 "hoc anno quam Africæ<sup>12</sup> fuit, quid dicere potes cur te  
 "potissimum ducem Hannibali hosti opponamus<sup>1</sup>? si con-  
 "sul esses, dictatorem dicendum exemplo majorum nostro-  
 "rum censeremus<sup>1</sup>. nec tu id indignari posses, aliquem in

<sup>1</sup> Otacili...habet: conj. PG. adv. G. D. I om. 2 L. pr. C. but we may connect etiam with quælibet D. <sup>2</sup> em. SM. ed. G. pr. R.—oppugnabant P. F.—opponant cet. Mss. ed. C. D. und. cives R. <sup>3</sup> censerem conj. G. pr. R.

5 The etymology of the word is doubtful; whether from *filamentum* (*filamines*) or from *pilum* (*pilamines*) or from *flameum*. The *flamines* were priests belonging to some one deity exclusively. The three greater ones were those of Jupiter and Mars, instituted by Romulus, and the Quirinal flamen, appointed by Numa: i, 20; Plut. N. p. 64; Dion. H. ii, 64. R.

6 Cf. *ὅς τε γὰρ μὲν δακνῶ, θυγγανὸς οὖτος | ἰσχυρὰ γὰρ ἄζει, χαρὶς τε γίνουσι, | οὐκ ἴσταν* *ἔφη μάλιστα μάλιστα | οὐραίου, ἃ σοί, Æsch. P. V. 297—300.*

7 Compare what Aristotle says of truth: *ἄξιον ὃ ἐν τοῖς βίβλινος οἷμα, καὶ διὸν, ἐπὶ σω-*

*τηρίῃ γὰρ τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ τὰ εἰσὶν ἀναγκῶν, ἄλλως τε καὶ φιλοσόφους οἷμα: ἀμφὶν γὰρ ὅταν φίλον, ἔστιν ἀρετῶν τῆς ἀλήθειας, Eth. i, 6.*

8 Und. mari, see above; or *tempore* or *caelo*, see xxvi, 51; xxxi, 23. R.

9 Trasimenus and Canne, mentioned below. R.

10 'A specimen or sample;' *præf. i, 28*; xxiv, 45; Tac. A. i, 38, 3. R.

11 Fabius is here unfairly disparaging the services of Otacilius, (cf. xxiii, 41,) by a common rhetorical artifice. DU.

12 Und. 'Which it was your duty to ravage.' B.

TiSempron. "civitate Romana meliorem bello haberi quam te. magis  
 Q.F.Max.3 "nullius interest quam tua, T. Otacili, non imponi cer-  
 "vicibus tuis onus sub quo concideas. ego magnopere  
 "suadeo, eodem animo quo<sup>15</sup>, si<sup>16</sup> stantibus vobis in aciem  
 "armatis repente deligendi duo imperatores essent quorum  
 "ductu atque auspicio dimicaretis, hodie quoque consules  
 "creetis, quibus sacramento liberi vestri dicant<sup>14</sup>, ad quo-  
 "rum edictum convenient, sub quorum tutela atque cura  
 "militent. lacus Trasimenus et Cannæ tristitia<sup>17</sup> ad recor-  
 "dationem exempla<sup>18</sup>, sed<sup>19</sup> ad præcavendos<sup>20</sup> similes<sup>21</sup> duces<sup>22</sup>  
 "documento<sup>23</sup> sunt. præco, Aniensem<sup>24</sup> juniorum in suffra-  
 "gium revoca."

Murmurs of Cum T. Otacilius ferociter 'eum continuare<sup>1</sup> consula-  
 Otacilius, tum velle' vociferaretur atque obstreperet, lictores 'ad eum  
 checked by 'accedere' consul jussit, et quia in urbem non inierat, pro-  
 Fabius. 7. tinus in campum ex itinere profectus, admonuit 'cum  
 "securibus<sup>2</sup> sibi fasces præferri.' iterum<sup>3</sup> prerogativa suf-  
 fragium inît<sup>4</sup>, creatique in ea consules Q. Fabius Maximus  
 quartum, M. Marcellus tertium. eosdem consules ceteræ  
 centuriæ sine variatione ulla dixerunt. et prætor unus  
 refectus Q. Fulvius Flaccus, novi tres alii<sup>5</sup> creati, T. Ota-

<sup>15</sup> quasi or om. si conj. B.—or quo descenditibus (as above) conj. DU. but cf. xxii, 25, 6. R.  
<sup>16</sup> opt. Mss. of G. F. 1, 3 P. ed. G. C. D.—triste pl. Mss. ed. ST.—tristis conj. G 1st.  
<sup>17</sup> opt. Mss. of G. ed. G. C. D.—exemplar F. and pl. Mss. ed. ST.—exemplaris F 2d.—exempli  
 conj. G 1st. P em. G. ed. C. D. ST.—set opt. Mss. of G.—et or at pl. Mss. G em.  
 G.—præcavendum pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—præcavenda opt. Mss.—præcavendas (und. clades)  
 ed. ST. opt. Mss. pr. G. ed. ST.—simile pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. G em. G.—utilis  
 pl. and opt. Mss. ed. G. ST.—utilia S. 2 P. B. HV. N. BR. VI. 2 L. one Ms of G. ed. C.  
 —utile 1 L. HF.—utili F 2d. pr. C. ed. D. DCE. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. C. ed. G. D.  
 DCE. ST.—documenta S. 2 P. B. HV. N. BR. one Ms of G. ed. C. and this construction  
 occurs in Livy as well as the former; ix, 46; xxi, 19; G. i, 52; xxiv, 45; xxx, 30; xlv,  
 40: so we have esse monumentum, exemplum, emolumentum, experimentum, argumentum; and  
 esse præda or prædæ, &c. cf. DU, on Fl. i, 1, 10. D. G em. G.—præconium opt.  
 Mss.—prerogativa (and revocata) 1, 5 L. B. HF. GA. HV. N. L. V and D marg. ed. DU.  
 adv. D. G em. PNT. ed. G.—interim pl. Mss. b inît ed. C. c em. G. ed. C.—  
 novi tres V marg. B 2d. TE.—tres alii 5 L. R.—novi alii P. S. 4 L. HV. ed. D.—novi B.—  
 var. cot. Mss.

13 Und. crearetis consules, GL. or eos deli-  
 geretis, quos maxime idoneos ac ducibus hostium  
 pares haberetis, DU. or imperatores deligeretis.  
 B.

14 'To whose words your sons are to  
 swear, binding themselves by the solemn mili-  
 tary oath; C. sacramento dicere occurs ii, 24;  
 iv, 53; xxv, 5; D. xli, 5; G. adigi, xxii,  
 38; rogare, xxxii, 26; xxxv, 2; xl, 26;  
 cf. ii, 32. R.

1 This verb signifies 'addition without in-  
 terval or interruption,' and is applied to  
 magistratus, honores, agros, ædificia, bella, &c.

i, 44, 8; 46, 12; iii, 35, 8; v, 2, 1; vi, 39, 3;  
 xxvi, 6, 2; xxxii, 7, 5; and below: so con-  
 tinens imperium, vii, 30; præfium, iv, 22;  
 ruina, xxi, 8; agmen, xxiv, 16, 2; jugum,  
 xxvii, 17; iter, xxxviii, 16; malum, v,  
 39; continua bella, x, 31; xxx, 5. R.  
 ED.

2 By a law of Valerius Publicola the axes  
 were removed from the fasces of the consul  
 within the city; Dion. H. v, p. 292; cf. ii, 7,  
 Fabius warns Otacilius that he had the power  
 of life and death, and that he would use that  
 power if necessary. GL. C.

cilius Crassus iterum, Q. Fabius consulis filius, qui tum <sup>TiSempron.</sup> aedilis curulis erat, P. Cornelius Lentulus. comitiis prae- <sup>Q.F.Max.3</sup> torum perfectis, senatus consultum factum est ut 'Q. Ful-  
'vio extra ordinem<sup>3</sup> urbana provincia<sup>4</sup> esset, isque potissi-  
'mum consulibus ad bellum profectis urbi praesesset.' aquae  
magnae bis<sup>5</sup> eo anno fuerunt, Tiberisque agros inundavit T. i, 76, 1.  
cum magna strage tectorum, pecorumque et hominum  
pernicie.

Quinto anno secundi Punici belli Q. Fabius Maximus <sup>B.C. 214.</sup>  
quantum, M. Claudius Marcellus tertium consulatum in- <sup>Y. R. 538.</sup>  
euntes plus solito converterant in se civitatis animos: <sup>Consula, Q.</sup>  
multis enim annis tale consulum par non fuerat. refere- <sup>Fabius Ma-</sup>  
bant senes 'sic Maximum Rullum cum P. Decio<sup>4</sup> ad <sup>ximus 4,</sup>  
'bellum Gallicum, sic postea Papirium Carviliūque<sup>5</sup> <sup>M. Claudius</sup>  
'adversus Samnites Bruttiosque et Lucanum cum Taren- <sup>Marcellus3.</sup>  
'tino populum consules declaratos.' absens Marcellus con- <sup>x, 22 sq.</sup>  
sul creatus, cum ad exercitum esset; praesenti Fabio, <sup>The circum-</sup>  
atque ipso comitia habente, consulatus continuatus. tem- <sup>stances ho-</sup>  
pus ac necessitas belli ac discrimen summæ rerum facie- <sup>nourable to</sup>  
bant ne quis aut in exemplum exquireret<sup>6</sup> aut suspectum <sup>Fabius.</sup>  
cupiditatis imperii consulem haberet. quin laudabant po-  
tius 'magnitudinem animi, quod cum summo imperatore  
'esse opus rei publicæ sciret seque eum haud dubie esse,  
'minoris<sup>7</sup> invidiam suam, si qua ex<sup>f</sup> re oriretur, quam utili-  
'tatem rei publicæ fecisset.'

- 10 Quo die magistratum inierunt consules, senatus in Capi- <sup>Distribu-</sup>  
tolio est habitus; decretumque omnium primum ut 'consules <sup>tion of the</sup>  
provinces:

<sup>3</sup> *om.* C. pr. cf. xxx, 1; 40; xxxiii, 26; xxvii, 36, 5; xxxi, 6. GR. adv. cf. G, on the last two passages; xxxv, 21; xxxvi, 42; xxxix, 45; xl, 44; xliii, 11; xlv, 44; DU. Cic. Ver. i, 40; *urbana provincia* also occurs in fr. Leg. Thor. PG, 646 Y. R. p. 138; cf. GT, p. 628. D. <sup>4</sup> P.—vis conj. DJ, leaving *fuerunt*. D.—[ni]bis P 2d.—nivis PE. F.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>5</sup> *ea* or *ex ea* or *ea ex* conj. DU. pr. D. R.

3 Usually the magistrates drew lots for their provinces, after throwing their names into an urn; 44; xxiii, 30; xxv, 3; xxviii, 38; xxx, 1; 27; 40; xxi, 42; xxii, 45, 2; at other times they came to an amicable arrangement among themselves: [10; ED. xxx, 43; RS.] viii, 6; xxv, 13; 41; xxvi, 8; xxxv, 20. Here, as in iii, 2; [x, 24; ED.] the province was awarded without either allotment (*extra sortem*, xxvi, 29;) or private arrangement, R. by a special decree of the senate. RS.

4 Q. Fabius Max. Rullus (xxx, 26; Plut. or Rullianus, viii, 29,) 5th time, and P. Decius Mus 4th time, consula, 457 Y. R. GL. S. D. R.

5 L. Papirius Cursor 2d, and Sp. Carvilius Maximus 2d, 480 Y. R. S.

6 'No one enquired too nicely about a precedent.' RS.

7 *Magni facere*, ii, 13; cf. SA, M. ii, 3, 163. D. *ὁ δὲ καὶ ἡ εὐμενὴς ἰσχυρὴ, εὐδαιμονία καὶ εὐχέλεια· ἡ δὲ καὶ ἀγαθότης ἀποδομένη ὀψιμα [εὐμεγαλοψυχία]*, Ar. Eth. iv, 3.

Q.F. Max. 4 'sortirentur compararentve inter se, uter censoribus creandis  
MC Marc. 3 'comitia haberet, priusquam ad exercitum proficisceretur.'

xxviii, 45, q. prorogatum deinde imperium omnibus qui ad exercitus  
erant, jussique in provinciis manere, Tl. Gracchus Lu-  
ceriæ, ubi cum volonum exercitu erat, C. Terentius Varro  
xxiii, 25, 8. in agro Piceno, M'. Pomponius in Gallico. et prætores  
prioris anni pro prætore Q. Mucius obtineret<sup>1</sup> Sardiniam,  
M. Valerius ad Brundisium oræ maritimæ, intentus ad-  
versus omnes motus Philippi Macedonum regis, præesset.  
P. Cornelio Lentulo prætori Sicilia decreta provincia, T.  
Otacilio classis eadem quam adversus Carthaginenses  
priori anno habuisset.

Prodigia. Prodigia eo anno multa nuntiata sunt, quæ quo magis  
44; xxi, credebant simplices<sup>2</sup> ac religiosi homines, eo plura nuntia-  
62; xxvii, bantur: 'Lanuvii in<sup>3</sup> sede intus<sup>4</sup> Sospitæ Junonis corvos  
23. c. i, 67. 'nidum fecisse; in Apulia palmam viridem arsisse; Mantuæ  
8. viii, 612 'stagnum effusum Mincio amni cruentum visum; et Cali-  
sq. 'bus creta et Romæ in foro boario sanguine pluvisse; et  
'in vico Insteio<sup>5</sup> fontem sub terra tanta vi aquarum<sup>6</sup>  
'fluxisse, ut serias<sup>4</sup> doliaque, quæ in eo loco erant, pro-  
'voluta velut impetus<sup>6</sup> torrentis tulerit; tacta<sup>6</sup> de cælo

<sup>1</sup> em. G.—et P. 1, 3 P. V. G. which may mean *et prætorum* D.—et pr. F. 2, 4, 5 L.  
B. GA. N.—et prætor H. HV.—etiam prætor HF.—et ipse L.—om. 2 P.—ex prætoribus  
ed. G. C. D. <sup>2</sup> om. conj. SM. *intus edibus* occurs in old inscriptions. G. xxvii, 11.  
ED.—*Jani in P.—Lanuvina* (or *Lanuvinam* and *ædam*) conj. HS. <sup>3</sup> P. PE. ME. V.  
C. F. 1—3 L. H.—*Nisteio* 5 L.—*Istrio* L.—*Instero* 4 L.—*Insteio* N.—*Insteio* HV. B.—  
*Istrio* GA.—*Stego* B 2d.—*Istrio* ed. G. C. D. 'in a village of Istria'; but this would be  
too remote a spot. DJ.—*Tusco* conj. G. ii, 14; xxvii, 27; Hor. Mart. and Fest. GR. but  
there are many streets of which the names are unknown to us, as is found from the marbles  
discovered from time to time. JA. C.—*Ustrino* conj. from Sex. Ruf. DJ. <sup>4</sup> em. F. DO,  
on T. A. i, p. 61.—in *aquam* al.—*tantum aquarum* (om. in) one Ed. <sup>5</sup> impetu L.  
on G. C.

1 For *jussum ut obtineret*. R.

2 *Simplex* is properly opposed to *duplex*  
(‘a man of duplicity,’ the character of  
Ulysses, Hor. O. i, 6, 7; *διπλούς*, Xen. H.  
iv, 1, 32; ED.) or *multiplex* (‘a man of  
many artifices, of many turnings and wind-  
ings,’ *ἄλλα πολλότροπον*, Hom. Od. A 1;  
ED.); and means one who is ‘simple, sin-  
cere, candid, artless, undisguised, unsophisti-  
cated, single-minded;’ hence one, who being  
‘guileless in himself, suspects no wiles in  
others,’ one therefore who is ‘credulous,  
easily imposed upon, weak, silly, and fool-  
ish.’ DCE. *ἰδιώτης*.

3 ‘In the bed-chamber.’ OU, on Obs.  
106.

4 These were large and tall earthen vessels  
with necks; from which the wine was racked  
off into smaller vessels, (*cadi* and *amphoræ*);  
some of them holding as much as seven  
*amphoræ* or more: Col. xii, 38; 18; Calp-  
on Ter. Heau. iii, 1, 5; BD, de Aase; Pen-  
iv, [29; ii, 11; ED.] Lamp. Heliog. 6;  
Pacuv. in Fest. “*serilla*,” Ulp. xv, 6.  
They were also used for corn, AT, de V. S.  
l. 206; for oil or pickled olives, Var. R. R.  
iii, 2; and for pickling pork; Col. xii, 53.  
DN.

5 ‘Struck with lightning,’ 44; xxii, 36;  
xxv, 7; xxvi, 23; xxix, 14; xxxvi, 37;  
xxxvii, 3; xxxix, 22; xli, 9; 16; Ving. E.  
i, 17; Obs. de Prod. D.

‘atrium publicum in Capitolio, ædem in campo Vulcani<sup>6</sup>, Q.F. Max.<sup>4</sup>  
 ‘nucem’ in Sabinis publicamque viam, murum ac portam <sup>MC Marc.3</sup>  
 ‘Gabiis.’ jam<sup>5</sup> alia vulgata. miracula erant: ‘hastam  
 ‘Martis Præneste sua sponte promotam<sup>7</sup>; bovem in  
 ‘Sicilia locutum; infantem in utero matris in Marrucinis  
 ‘“io triumphe” clamasse; ex muliere Spoleti virum fa-  
 ‘ctum; Hadriæ aram in cælo speciesque hominum circum  
 ‘eam cum candida veste visas esse.’ quin Romæ quoque  
 ‘in ipsa urbe, secundum<sup>8</sup> apum examen in foro visum<sup>9</sup>,’  
 affirmantes quidam ‘legiones se armatas in Janiculo videre’  
 concitaverunt civitatem ad arma: qui tum in Janiculo  
 essent, negârunt ‘quemquam ibi præter assuetos collis  
 ‘ejus cultores apparuisse.’ hæc prodigia hostiis majoribus <sup>Expiation</sup>  
 procurata sunt ex aruspicum responso; et supplicatio omni- <sup>of them.</sup>  
 bus deis, quorum pulvinaria Romæ essent<sup>1</sup>, indicta est.

- 11 Perpetratis quæ ad pacem deûm<sup>1</sup> pertinebant, de re <sup>Amount</sup>  
 publica belloque gerendo, et quantum copiarum et ubi <sup>and distri-</sup>  
 quæque essent, consules ad senatum rettulerunt. ‘duo- <sup>bution of</sup>  
 ‘deviginti legionibus bellum geri’ placuit: ‘binas consules  
 ‘sibi sumere, binis Galliam Siciliamque ac Sardiniam  
 ‘obtineri; duabusque Q. Fabium prætorem Apuliæ, dua-  
 ‘bus<sup>2</sup> volonum Ti. Gracchum circa Luceriam præesse;  
 ‘singulas C. Terentio proconsuli ad Picenum et M.  
 ‘Valerio ad classem circa Brundisium relinqui; duas<sup>3</sup> urbi  
 ‘præsidio esse.’ hic ut numerus legionum expleretur, sex  
 novæ legiones erant scribendæ. ‘eas primo quoque tem-  
 ‘pore’ consules ‘scribere’ jussi, ‘et classem parare, ut

<sup>1</sup> em. V. This could hardly be considered a prodigy, unless it were some remarkable tree,  
 as xxvii, 11; fr. Act. Diurn. PG, An. 585; fr. Act. An. 692 in DD, Pr. p. 690. DU. ed.  
 G. C. D.—*eros* conj. FA. PN. ant. Edd. ed. R.—*vocem* pl. Mss. <sup>8</sup> ed. FR.—  
 Genisium. 2 P. F. 2—4 L. H. B. HF. HV. N. ant. Edd.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>9</sup> *quod*  
*mirabile est quia rerum* ad. Mss. om. L.—The punctuation was corrected by RB. <sup>1</sup> em.  
 G.—*essint* P. PE. F.—*ea sint* V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. GA. al. Mss.—*sint* 3 L. H. L. N.—*sunt* B.  
 HV. N. <sup>2</sup> em. G.—*relinquidbas urbi præsidium relinquidbas* P.—var. cet. Mss.

6 That is *ædem Vulcani in campo Martio*.  
 R.

7 *Moseri* (xl, 19; SC in Gell. iv, 6)  
 or *commerri* (xxi, 62) is the more usual  
 word, and used by Obseq. It was an ancient  
 practice, for him who had the charge of a war  
 to enter the temple of Mars, and first shake  
 the ancilia and afterwards the spear of the  
 statue, saying “Mars, be wakeful.” SV, on

V. Æ. viii, 3. If the spear moved of its  
 own accord, it portended a sanguinary war:  
 cf. xxii, 1; nn, on Obs. 60; DU. Her. viii,  
 37, n. 43; Juv. ii, 130.

8 ‘After,’ xxi, 50, 2. R.

1 ‘To appease and propitiate the deities;’  
 i, 16; C. xxvii, 23.

2 ‘With two.’ C. *Præesse*, in Greek  
*απερτίνας*, Xen. An. i, 2, 1.



descendit. Maximus, postquam ‘Hannibalem Arpis pro-  
 ‘fectum et<sup>b</sup> regredi in Campaniam’ allatum est, nec die<sup>Q.F. Max. 4</sup>  
 nec nocte intermisso itinere ad exercitum redit, et ‘Ti.<sup>MC Marc. 3</sup>  
 ‘Gracchum ab Luceria Beneventum copias admovere, Q.  
 ‘Fabium prætorem’ (is filius consulis erat) ‘Luceriam’<sup>2</sup>  
 ‘Graccho succedere’ jubet. in Siciliam eodem tempore duo  
 prætores [profecti,]<sup>c</sup> P. Cornelius ad exercitum, Otacilius  
 qui maritimæ oræ rei que navali præesset; et ceteri in  
 suas quisque provincias profecti. et quibus prorogatum  
 imperium erat, easdem quas priore anno regiones obti-  
 nuerunt.

- 13 Ad Hannibalem, cum ad lacum Averni esset, quinque <sup>Envoys to Hannibal from Tarentum.</sup> nobiles juvenes ab Tarento venerunt, partim ad Trasi-  
 menum lacum partim ad Cannas capti, dimissique domos  
 cum eadem comitate qua usus adversus omnes Romano-<sup>xxii, 7; 58.</sup>  
 rum socios Pœnus fuerat. ii ‘memores beneficiorum ejus  
 ‘perpulisse magnam partem se juventutis Tarentinæ’  
 referunt, ‘ut Hannibalis amicitiam ac societatem quam  
 ‘populi Romani mallent; legatosque<sup>a</sup> ab suis missos  
 ‘rogare Hannibalem ut exercitum propius Tarentum ad-  
 ‘moveat. si signa ejus, si castra conspecta a Tarento sint,  
 ‘haud ullam intercessuram moram quin urbs dedatur. in  
 ‘potestate juniorum plebem, in manu plebis rem Taren-  
 ‘tinam esse.’ Hannibal collaudatos eos oneratosque<sup>1</sup> in-  
 gentibus promissis ‘domum ad cœpta maturanda redire’  
 jubet: ‘se in tempore affuturum esse.’ hac cum spe  
 dimissi Tarentini. ipsum ingens cupido incesserat Tarenti  
 potiundi. urbem esse videbat cum opulentam nobilemque,  
 tum maritimam et in Macedoniam opportune versam;  
 regemque Philippum hunc portum, si transiret in Italiam,  
 cum Brundisium Romani haberent, petiturum. sacro<sup>2</sup> inde  
 perpetrato ad quod venerat, et dum ibi moratur, pervastato  
 agro Cumano usque ad Miseni promontorium, Puteolos C. ii, 154.  
 repente agmen convertit ad opprimendum præsidium Ro-7.

<sup>b</sup> conj. om. D.<sup>c</sup> conj. om. G.<sup>a</sup> *sc* conj. ad. FB. adv. P. DU. D.<sup>2</sup> Und. *proficisci et. R.*<sup>1</sup> xxv, 8; xxix, 32; xxxii, 11; xxxv,  
11. GB.<sup>2</sup> This sacrifice (mentioned above, in 12)was probably offered to the infernal deities,  
as were those in the same place by Æneas,  
(V. Æ. vi, 236 sq.) Scipio, and others; Sil.  
xiii, 417 sq. R.

Q.F.Max.4 manum. sex millia hominum erant, et locus munimento  
MC Marc.3 quoque, non natura modo tutus. triduum ibi moratus

His attempt Pœnus, ab omni parte tentato præsidio, deinde ut nihil  
on Puteoli procedebat<sup>b</sup>, ad populandum agrum Neapolitanum magis  
fails.

He is in- ira quam potiundæ urbis spe processit. adventu ejus in  
vited to propinquum agrum Nolana mota est plebs jam diu aversa  
Nola. xxiii, ab Romanis et infesta senatui suo. itaque legati ad arces-  
14; 39. sendum Hannibalem cum haud dubio promisso tradendæ

Marcellus urbis venerunt. prævenit inceptum eorum Marcellus consul,  
arrives be- a primoribus accitus. die uno Suessulam a Calibus,  
forehand. cum Vulturis amnis trajicientem moratus esset, con-  
tenderat; inde proxima nocte sex millia peditum equi-  
tesque trecentos, qui præsidio senatui essent, Nola  
intromisit. et uti a consule omnia impigre facta sunt ad  
præoccupandam Nola, ita Hannibal tempus terebat, bis  
jam ante nequicquam tentata re segnior ad credendum  
Nolanis factus.

xxiii, 20. Iisdem diebus et Q. Fabius consul ad Casilinum ten-  
tandum, quod præsidio Punico tenebatur, venit; et ad

Hanno and Beneventum velut ex composito parte altera Hanno ex  
Gracchus Bruttii cum magna peditum equitumque manu, altera  
both march T. Gracchus ab Luceria accessit. qui primo oppidum  
to Beneven- intravit, deinde ut 'Hannonem tria millia ferme ab urbe  
tum.

C. ii, 247. 'ad Calorem fluvium castra posuisse et inde agrum po-  
'pulari' audivit, et ipse egressus mœnibus mille ferme  
passus ab hoste castra locat, ibique concionem militum

The volun- habuit. legiones magna ex parte volonum habebat, qui jam  
teer slaves alterum annum libertatem tacite mereri quam postulare  
(volones): palam maluerant. senserat tamen hibernis egrediens mur-  
xxii, 57; mur in agmine esse quærentium<sup>a</sup> 'en unquam<sup>b</sup> liberi  
xxiii, 32. 'militaturi essent?' scripseratque senatui non tam quid  
desiderarent quam quid meruissent: 'bona fortique opera

<sup>a</sup> 'Succeeded according to his wishes,' [26; ED.] ii, 44. There is an awkwardness in the same verb following so immediately in a different sense; R. which would be avoided by reading *succedebat*, which occurs in an equally awkward position in 19. ED. <sup>b</sup> ed. G. GR. CL. C. al.—*querentium* ant. Edd. <sup>c</sup> em. cf. xxx, 21; G. iv, 3; x, 8; C. ix, 10.

It is an interrogatory exclamation expressive of indignation, impatience, or longing desire. R. RV, on Ter. Ph. ii, 2, 15; ME, on Non. p. 156; GU, on Pl. 5; SC, S. L. iv, 1. DU. Plaut. Cist. i, 1, 88; Virg. E. i, 68; (HS.) ib. viii, 7; Sil. xvi, 91; EY, Ind. V. "unquam;" PAR, L. C. and Mant. BU, on Q. I. O. xii, 2, p. 1059. *erquando*, Fest. D.—*enunquam* P.—*nunquam* F. V. 3, 4 L. H. B. GA. HV. N. D.—*quod nunquam* 2 L.—*quid nunquam* HF.—*unquamve* cet. MSS.

‘eorum se ad<sup>1</sup> eam diem usum, neque ad exemplum<sup>2</sup> Q.F. Max.4  
‘justi<sup>3</sup> militis quicquam eis præter libertatem deesse.’ de MC Marc.3  
eo permissum ipsi erat, ‘faceret quod e re publica duceret  
‘esse.’ itaque priusquam cum hoste manum consereret,  
promuntiat ‘tempus venisse eis<sup>4</sup> libertatis, quam diu spe- Gracchus  
‘râssent, potiundæ. postero die signis collatis dimicaturum liberty to  
‘puro ac patenti campo, ubi sine ullo insidiarum metu every one,  
‘vera virtute geri res posset. qui caput hostis rettulisset, who shall  
‘eum se extemplo liberum jussurum esse; qui loco cessis- bring him  
‘set, in eum servili supplicio<sup>4</sup> animadversurum. suam cui- an enemy’s  
‘que fortunam in manu esse. libertatis auctorem eis non head.  
‘se fore solum, sed consulem M. Marcellum et<sup>4</sup> universos  
‘patres, quos consultos ab se de libertate eorum sibi  
‘permisisse.’ litteras inde consulis ac senatus consultum  
recitavit. ad quæ clamor cum ingenti assensu est sublatus:  
pugnam posebant, ‘signumque ut daret extemplo’ fero-  
citer instabant<sup>5</sup>. Gracchus prælio in posterum diem pro-  
nuntiatio concionem dimisit. milites læti, præcipue quibus  
merces<sup>6</sup> navatæ in unum diem operæ<sup>7</sup> libertas<sup>8</sup> futura erat,  
15 armis expediendis<sup>7</sup> quod<sup>8</sup> reliquum consumunt<sup>9</sup>. postero The battle  
die ubi<sup>9</sup> signa cœperunt<sup>9</sup> canere, primi omnium parati of Beneven-  
instructique ad prætorium conveniunt. sole orto Gracchus tum.  
in aciem copias educit. nec hostes moram dimicandi fece-  
runt. decem septem millia peditum erant, maxima ex  
parte Bruttii ac Lucani; equites mille ducenti, inter quos  
pauci admodum Italici, ceteri Numidæ fere omnes Mauri-

<sup>1</sup> ejus ed. CU. G. C.

<sup>4</sup> sed ed. G. C. D. adv. Mss. and ST.

<sup>6</sup> navata...opera

HF. HV. pr. G.

<sup>7</sup> P. F. C. V. H. D. L. N. one Ms of C. al.—libertatis three P.

1—4 L. B. GA. HF. HV. al. pr. G. adv. DU. C. D.

<sup>8</sup> F. C. V. H. GA. B. HV.

2—5 L.—que P. PE. ME.—diei 1 L. ed. G. C. which B. HV. GA. 2, 5 L. ad. after reliquum; but it might be easily understood, as it precedes twice and follows almost immediately. D.

<sup>9</sup> esset consumptum est B. HV.—accommodant 2 L.—communi P. PE. ME.

<sup>10</sup> ut 2 P. V. B. pr. GB.

<sup>11</sup> om. 2 P.

pr. cf. xxxiv, 19; GB. i, 60, 5. D.

1 That is usque ad. R.

2 ‘The specimen, or sample.’ C.

3 Cf. xxviii, 42, 4: justus dux xxv, 1; exercitus vi, 31; ix, 43; x, 25; xxiii, 28; magistratus iii, 40; annis i, 4; justa pugna xxii, 28, 9; statio xxv, 38; arma xxxviii, 22; justum prælium iv, 26; v, 49; xxii, 32; bellum ix, 8; xxix, 31; xlii, 18; auxilium viii, 35; servitium xli, 6; tempus v, 9; jus xxi, 3. C. E. R. ED.

4 Verberatos servilibusque omnibus supplicii cruciatis occidit, xxix, 18; in servilem modum lacerati atque extorti, xxxii, 38. GB.

5 ‘Were urgent,’ x, 27; xxxii, 11. R.

6 ‘The wages,’ DU. cf. BU, Vect. 2. D.

7 For the gerund in do with the accusative; as in 15; i, 19; 53; (G. D.) vi, 39; vii, 21; ix, 41; 45; xxi, 5, b; xxviii, 19; 32, d; xxxi, 26; xxxii, 16; xxxiii, 3; Cic. Br. 39; pro Mil. 13. G. D. R.

que. pugnatum est et acriter et diu : quattuor horis neutro  
 inclinata est pugna. nec alia magis Romanum impediēbat  
 res quam capita hostium pretia libertati<sup>a</sup> facta. nam ut  
 quisque hostem impigre occiderat, primum capite<sup>d</sup> ægre  
 inter turbam tumultumque abcidendo<sup>e</sup> tempus terebat;  
 deinde occupata dextra<sup>1</sup> tenendo caput fortissimus quisque  
 pugnator esse desierat, segnibus ac timidis tradita pugna  
 erat. quod ubi tribuni militum Graccho nuntiaverunt,  
 'neminem stantem jam vulnerari hostem, carnificari  
 'jacentes; et in dextris militum pro gladiis humana capita  
 'esse,' signum<sup>2</sup> dari<sup>f</sup> propere jussit, 'projicerent capita  
 'invaderentque hostem : claram satis et insignem virtutem  
 'esse, nec dubiam libertatem futuram strenuis viris.' tum  
 redintegrata pugna est, et eques etiam in hostem emissus.  
 quibus<sup>3</sup> cum impigre Numidæ concurrissent<sup>4</sup>, nec segnior  
 equitum quam peditum pugna esset, iterum in dubium  
 adducta res. cum utrinque duces, Romanus Bruttium  
 Lucanumque toties a majoribus suis victos subactosque,  
 Pœnus mancipia Romana et ex ergastulo militem verbis  
 obtereret, postremo pronuntiat Gracchus 'esse nihil quod  
 'de libertate sperarent, nisi eo die fusi fugatique hostes  
 'essent.' ea demum vox ira<sup>5</sup> animos accendit<sup>6</sup>. renovato<sup>16</sup>  
 clamore, velut alii repente facti, tanta vi se in hostem  
 intulerunt<sup>7</sup>, ut sustineri ultra non possent. primo ante-  
 signani Pœnorum, deinde signa perturbata<sup>1</sup>, postremo  
 tota impulsæ acies; inde haud dubie terga data, ruuntque

Victory of  
the Ro-  
mans.

<sup>a</sup> libertatis conj. HS, on O. H. vi, 146: but the phrase resembles *locus seditioni, munimen-  
tum libertati*, &c. iii, 46, 2. D. <sup>d</sup> P. F. al. opt. Mss.—*caput* B. HV.—*capiti* 1 L. V  
as v. l.—*capita* vulg.

<sup>e</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. cf. G, on xlv, 5, 5; D, on xxxi, 34, 2.  
pr. (*abscidit vultus ensis uterque sacrus*, Mart.) C. xxv, 36, c; ED. iv, 19; DU, on Flor. ii,  
2; OU, on Fr. St. i, 4, 7; &c; Sil. iii, 552; xv, 470. R.—*abscindendo* ed. G. C. These  
two verbs are nearly synonymous, being compounded, the one of *abs* and *cædo*, the other of  
*ab* and *scindo*: C. the former making *abs-cidit*, the latter *ab-scidit*. R. See "scissor" and  
"cizar" in Todd's Johnson. <sup>f</sup> F. 1—3 L. H. B. GA. HV. N. ant. Edd. ed. D.—  
dare pl. Mss. ed. GT. G. C. The active infinitive is often put without a preceding accusative,  
which may in general be easily supplied: *observare*, iii, 22; *vocare*, x, 9; *convocare*, xxv,  
10; *canere*, xxix, 7; xxxiv, 39; *respondere*, xxxiv, 37; *revocare*, xxxiv, 34; *ferre*, Cic.  
Agr. ii, 11; and thus Cæsar frequently, and others. cf. OU, on C. B. G. v, 33; and B. C.  
i, 61; DU. Her. vi, 27, n. 39. ED. <sup>3</sup> quibuscum conj. D. <sup>h</sup> ed. A. but *concurrere*  
with a dative is better suited to poetry than to prose: DJ. and cf. xxxvi, 24, 4. D.—*occurrerent*  
three P. GA. ant. Edd. pr. C. <sup>a</sup> em. G. pr. D. R.—*ita* Mss. ed. G. C. D.  
b pl. and opt. Mss.—*accendit, atque*, L. al. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—*itaque* conj. ad. D.—*ut* ad.  
S. 1 L. V 2d.—*et* ad. 2 P. al. <sup>c</sup> intulerint GA. S.

1 The left was engaged with the shield. D. from soldier to soldier; v, 36; xxi, 14. C.

2 'The word to be passed along the ranks 1 Cf. viii, 9. R.

fugientes in castra, adeo pavidi trepidique, ut ne in portis <sup>Q.F.Max.4</sup> quidem aut vallo quisquam restiterit, ac prope continenti: <sup>M.C.Marc.3</sup> agmine Romani insecuti novum de integro<sup>4</sup> praelium inclusi hostium vallo ediderint. ibi sicut pugna impeditior<sup>4</sup> in angustiis, ita oedes atrocior fuit. et adjuvare captivi, qui rapto inter tumultum ferro conglobati et ab tergo ceciderunt Pœnos et fugam impediunt. itaque minus duo millia hominum ex tanto exercitu, et ea major pars equitum<sup>4</sup>, cum ipso duce effugerunt; alii omnes cæsi aut capti. capta et signa duodequadrage<sup>4</sup>nta. ex victoribus duo millia ferme cecidere. præda omnis, præterquam hominum captorum, militi concessa est. et pecus exceptum est, quod intra dies triginta domini cognovissent<sup>4</sup>.

Cum præda onusti in castra redissent, quattuor millia ferme volonum militum, qui pugnaverant segnius nec in castra irruperant simul, metu poenæ collem haud procul castris ceperunt. postero die per tribunos militum inde deducti concione<sup>4</sup> advocata a Graccho superveniunt. ubi cum proconsul veteres milites primum, prout cujusque virtus atque opera in ea pugna fuerat, militaribus donis donâsset, tunc 'quod ad volones attineret, omnes' ait 'malle 'laudatos a se, dignos indignosque<sup>4</sup>, quam quemquam eo 'die castigatum esse. quod bonum faustum felixque rei <sup>Enfran-</sup> 'publicæ ipsisque esset, omnes eos liberos esse jubere.' <sup>chisement</sup> <sup>of the volun-</sup> <sup>teer slaves.</sup> ad quam vocem cum clamor ingenti alacritate sublatus esset, ac nunc complexi inter se gratulantesque, nunc manus ad cælum tollentes 'bona omnia<sup>4</sup> populo Romano Graccho- 'que ipsi' precarentur, tum Gracchus "priusquam omnes

<sup>4</sup> *expeditior* HF.—*inexpeditior* pl. and opt. Mss. probably from combining the two readings. D. <sup>4</sup> *major...equites* or *maxima...volonum* conj. cf. xxiii, 35, c. G. <sup>4</sup> *militum* ad. F. PE. al. opt. Mss. ed. G. D. <sup>4</sup> *indignos* C. the copula being often omitted in particularizing, after *omnes*; xxvii, 13; x, 36; GR. ii, 38; vii, 32; xxxvii, 53; ix, 26, 18; Cic. Fam. vii, 5; *καλλέροντι* *εἰς* *ἀμὰ* *πάντες*, *βασιλεῖς*, *δούλοι*, *εὐεργέται*, *πένοντες*, *πλούσιοι*, *ἐννοχοί*, Luc. Necom. p. 334. D. *digni*, *indigni* was also used proverbially for *omnes*, Virg. *Æ.* xii, 811; *SV. dignos, indignos* *adire*, Plaut. *As.* i, 3, 95. DU.

2 'Unbroken,' *ἀμναις*, i, 29; ii, 50; xxvii, 51; *continuum*, ii, 38. R. cf. 9, 1.

3 'Just as fresh as though they had not been already fighting,' xxi, 58; xxii, 5. RS.

4 'Should have claimed as their own property,' xxvi, 30; xxxviii, 38; *ut suum*

*quisque cognitum abduceret*, iii, 10; in the same sense is used *noscere*, x, 20; 36; *recognoscere*, v, 16; DCE. and perhaps *agnoscere*, xl, 11. Property which was claimed, used to be restored to the owner; unclaimed property used to be sold, xxxv, 1; &c. R. 5 xxxi, 7; D. Ter. *An.* i, 1, 69 sq.



lati sunt, alii accubantes, alii stantes, qui simul ministra-  
bant vescebanturque. digna res visa ut simulacrum cele-  
brati ejus diei Gracchus, postquam Romam rediit, pingi  
juberet in sede Libertatis, quam pater ejus in Aventino ex  
multaticia<sup>12</sup> pecunia faciendam curavit<sup>13</sup> dedicavitque.

Q.F.Max.4  
M.C.Marc.3

xxv, 7;  
xxxiv, 44;  
xlv, 15;  
Su. ii, 29;  
C. i, 460.

- 17 Dum hæc ad Beneventum geruntur, Hannibal depopulatus agrum Neapolitanum ad Nolam castra movet, quem ubi adventare consul sensit, Pomponio<sup>1</sup> proprætore cum eo exercitu qui super Suessulam in castris erat accito, ire obviam hosti parat nec moram dimicandi facere. C.<sup>a</sup> Claudium Neronem cum robore equitum silentio noctis per aversam maxime ab hoste portam emittit, 'circum-  
'vectumque occulte subsequi sensim agmen hostium' jubet, 'et cum coortum prælium videret, ab tergo se  
'objicere.' id errore viarum an exiguitate temporis Nero exsequi non potuerit, incertum est. absente eo cum prælium commissum esset, superior quidem haud dubie Romanus erat; sed quia equites non affuere in tempore, ratio compositæ rei turbata est. non ausus insequi cedentes Marcellus vincentibus suis signum receptui dedit. plus tamen duo millia hostium eo die cæsa traduntur, Romani<sup>b</sup> minus quadringentis<sup>c</sup>. solis fere occasu Nero, diem noctemque nequicquam fatigatis equis hominibusque, ne viso quidem hoste rediens adeo graviter est ab consule increpitus<sup>d</sup>, ut 'per eum stetisse' diceret 'quo minus accepta ad  
'Cannas redderetur<sup>e</sup> hosti clades.' postero die Romanus in aciem descendit, Pœnus tacita etiam confessione victus castris se tenuit. tertio die silentio noctis, ommissa spe Nolæ

Marcellus  
marches  
against  
Hannibal,

and defeats  
him.

<sup>a</sup> P. ed. C. D.—om. cet. Mss. G.

<sup>b</sup> Romanis pl. and opt. Mss.—Romanorum al.

<sup>c</sup> quadringenti conj. (but cf. xxix, 25; xxxi, 34; xl, 2; xlv, 23; xxii, 23, c.) R.  
<sup>d</sup> S. P. al. Mss. cf. xxxii, 7; xlv, 21; V. Max. iii, 7, 8; nn. on iv, 53, 12; 32, 1; V. M. v, 8, 5; Auct. decl. in Sall. 3.—increpitatus three P. F. C. V. 2—4 L. B. HF. R. GA. cf. Just. xi, 3. GB.

12 'Which he exacted as censor or rather as edile.' ST. cf. x, 23; 33; xxxiii, 42. RS.

13 This is expressed in Greek by the middle voice *τελεῖν*: cf. Her. vii, 100, n. 67; vii, 119; ix, 37, n. 17; Arist. Ach. 1060; St. John xiii, 5; 10.

1 From this it appears that a change was made in the arrangement of the provinces mentioned in 10. GL. S. D.

2 'That it was all owing to him;' ii, 31; iii, 61; vi, 33; viii, 2; ix, 14; xxxix, 47; xlv, 14. R.

3 Cf. 20; *parem dolorem hosti reddere*, ix, 21; *reddere illatum antea terrorem*, iii, 60; R. *reponere*, Juv. i, 1, n. ED. *ἐν τῇ συμφορᾷ ἐν τῇ τοῦ Κρόνου σφίσι γενομένης ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἡνείκεν τοῦ Ἰνίου ἀντιστάδωντος τοῦ Πάριου*, Dio xlix, p. 405. GB.

q. 3. Max. + pauciorum. rei nunquam prospere tentatae. Tarentum ad  
MCM. Mart. certiorum spem pr.ditionis perficiscitur.

The censors. New minor anno res Romana domi quam militiae<sup>1</sup> 18  
act with gerebatur. censores tamen ad operum locandorum cura  
great severity propter inopiam aerarii. ad mores hominum regendos<sup>2</sup>  
animum adverterunt castigandaque vitia, quae, velut diu-  
tius morbis egra corpora ex se gignunt<sup>3</sup>. nata bello erant.  
xxii. 33. primum eos adverterunt qui post Cannensem pugnam rem  
xxvii. 11. publicam deseruisse Italiaque excessisse velle<sup>4</sup> dicebantur.  
princeps eorum L. Caecilius Metellus<sup>5</sup> quaestor tum forte  
erat. Jussu laetide eo ceterisque ejusdem noxae reis 'causam  
'dicere.' cum purgari nequissent. pronuntiaverunt 'verba'  
'orationemque eos adversus rem publicam habuisse, quo  
xxii. 61. 'conjuratio deserendae Italiae causa fieret.' secundum eos  
citati nimis callidi exsolvendi jurisjurandi interpretes, qui  
captivorum ex itinere regressi clam in castra Hannibalis  
solutum. quod juraverant redituros, rebantur. his supe-  
rioribusque illis equi adempti<sup>6</sup>. qui publicum equum habe-  
bant: tribuque moti<sup>7</sup> aerarii<sup>7</sup> omnes facti. neque senatu  
modo aut equestri ordine regendo cura se censorum tenuit.  
nomina omnium ex juniorum tabulis excerpterunt qui qua-  
driennio non militassent, quibus neque vacatio<sup>8</sup> justa mili-

<sup>1</sup> accensata P.—tunc enata conj. G.—accensata conj. cf. iii. 34; v. 48; xxii. 7. GR.

<sup>2</sup> In the preceding sentence, var. Mss.

<sup>3</sup> qui ad. pl. Mss. ed. G. C.—om. P. C. F. pr.

GR. ed. D.

<sup>4</sup> cedere E.—cedere verba conj. cf. BR. v. p. 482; ii. p. 195. D.

<sup>1</sup> Domi militiaeque, i. 35; belis domique. i. 34. R.

<sup>2</sup> 'To correct:' errantem regere, Cæs. RS.

<sup>3</sup> Und. citia. D.

<sup>4</sup> For *deserere* and *excedere* voluisse, according to ST. but the tenses are correct, because *velle* denotes the permanent wish, the other infinitives the act of a moment. RS.

<sup>5</sup> *Adimere* is the correct verb to use here, as in 43; xxvii. 11; xxxix. 42; 44; xliii. 16; &c. D. Every *instrum* the censors reviewed the knights, who marched by them singly on foot, leading their horses. The censors ordered each individual, as he passed, either to lead his horse across or to sell it. cf. Suet. iv. 16; Gell. iv. 12, 20: as well as i. 43; v. 7. R. The latter command was tantamount to depriving the party of his equestrian rank. C.

<sup>6</sup> They were degraded from a country tribe to a city one, or from a more honourable to a less honourable country tribe: xlv. 15. *Rustica tribus laudatissime eorum*

*qui rura habebant: urbana vero in quas transferri ignominiae esset, desiderio probo;* Pliny xviii. 3. Agriculture was always considered highly honourable among the ancient Romans: Varro R. R. ii. iiii. There were but four city tribes; in which were enrolled freedmen, Dion. H. iv. and the lowest orders of citizens: ix. 46. DN. C.

<sup>7</sup> The precise signification of this word is controverted. It probably means that 'the rate to which they were liable, was augmented so many times;' ix. 34: *actuplurato censu aerarium factum*, iv. 24. G. de P. V. iv. 1, p. 262. D, DD, app. to Præl. p. 710 sqq. DC. 43; xxxix. 42; xlv. 16. R. According to some, they lost the right of voting, and ceased to be eligible to any civic honours. ST. Asc. Ped. in Div. C. see AD.

<sup>8</sup> 'Exemption' arose either from age, (iii. 57; xlii. 33 sq;) or from grant as a special favour, (xxxix. 19;) or from furnishing four soldiers as substitutes, (xlii. 34;) or from

tiae neque morbus causa fuisset. et ea supra duo millia<sup>9</sup> Q.F.Max.4  
MCMarc.3 nominum in ærarios relata, tribuque omnes moti. additumque inerti<sup>10</sup> censoriae notæ triste senatus consultum, ut  
 'ii omnes, quos censores notassent, pedibus mererent'<sup>10</sup>  
 'mitterenturque in Siciliam ad Cannensis exercitus reli-  
 'quias,' cui militum generi non priusquam pulsus Italia'  
 hostis esset finitum stipendiorum tempus erat.

Cum censores ob inopiam ærarii se jam locationibus Liberality  
of indivi-  
dual citi-  
zens to-  
wards the  
govern-  
ment. abstinere ædium sacrarum tuendarum<sup>11</sup> curulumque of indivi-  
dual citi-  
zens to-  
wards the  
govern-  
ment. equorum<sup>12</sup> præbendorum ac similium his rerum, conve-  
nere ad eos frequentes qui hastæ<sup>13</sup> hujus generis assue-  
verant, hortatique censores ut 'omnia perinde agerent  
 'locarent ac si pecunia in ærario esset: neminem nisi  
 'bello confecto pecuniam ab ærario petiturum esse.' con-  
 venire deinde domini eorum quos Ti. Sempronius ad 16.  
 Beneventum manu emiserat<sup>14</sup>, 'arcessitosque se ab trium-  
 'viris mensariis esse dixerunt, ut pretia servorum acci-  
 'perent: ceterum non antequam bello confecto accepturos  
 'esse.' cum hæc inclinatio animorum plebis ad sustinendam  
 inopiam ærarii fieret, pecuniæ quoque pupillares primo,  
 deinde viduarum coeptæ conferri, nusquam eas tutius san-

<sup>9</sup> *tamerici* P.—*meri* PE. ME. V. A.—*merci* 4 L. (and om. *que*) 1 L. II.—*Marti* 5 L. GA.—*multæ* HV. B. HF.—*tam amaræ* (cf. Just. xvi, 1;) or *tam acerbæ* (cf. *censoria acerbitas*, iv, 24; xxvii, 11;) conj. G.—*inertiæ* (om. *censoriæ*) HR. DJ takes *inerti* in this sense by the figure hypallage: adv. D.—*tam meritæ* G 1st.—*tam tetricæ* or *atroci* RB.—*tam truci* (cf. v, 37; iii, 54; 33; 15; xxix, 19; xl, 10.) GR. pr. C. D.—*Mamerici* (used proverbially, as *imperii Manliana*) or *insuper* conj. al.—*tam tristi* (cf. *cædem per se miserabilem miserabiliorem casus fecit*, 26.) ED. But the text signifies that the mark of the censor inflicted disgrace and nothing more. R. Surely this is inconsistent with the sense of *ærarii* in note 7. ED. <sup>10</sup> *omnis* ad. three P. V. five L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd.—*omni* V 2d. one Ms of C. pr. G.—*omnino* conj. GB.

holding the office of magistrate or priest, or from having served the regular time, or from illness, or from any bodily defect. The maritime colonies had the privilege of a sacred and inviolable exemption, xxvii, 38. Those exempted were called *causarii*, vi, 6. Sometimes in a critical emergency no exemptions were allowed, vii, 28; viii, 20. cf. S. A. J. C. R. i, 15; L. M. R. i, 4; Cic. Ph. v, 19; N. D. ii, 2. R.

<sup>9</sup> The whole expression *supra duo millia* is to be taken as a substantive: ST. as is often the case in Greek where an article precedes a preposition.

<sup>10</sup> Und. *stipendium*, as in iii, 24. They were enrolled in an inferior branch of the service, and had to change their arms: the

cavalry were to serve on foot, and the regular infantry as slingers; xxv, 6, 10; Front. St. iv, 1, 18; 31; V. Max. ii, 7, 4; 15. R.

<sup>11</sup> 'For keeping up.' R.

<sup>12</sup> Festus calls these *equi quadrigales*; they are also called *circenses*. They were hired by the censors, at the public expense, to draw the four-horse chariots at the Circensian games; cf. CJ, on Cod. Just. iv; GO, on Cod. Theod. i; JU, on Sym. Ep. ix, 23; Asc. on Cic. Or. in Toga Cand. fin. DU. ST.

<sup>13</sup> The contracts were put up by auction, and given by the censors to the lowest bidders. D.

<sup>14</sup> *Manu emittre*, for *manumittere* 'to enfranchise,' is frequent in Plautus. D.

[illegible][illegible]

farreus  
sacris  
no. 111.

Marcius in his milibus milibus Nona in pra-  
torio stans cum esset castris bellum venit adve-  
nitque ad castra in domos esse pervenit in a-  
trio ostendit bellum signum septim. ibi cum  
multa turba esset ceteris Romanis milites acci-  
peret illam turba esse coepit succedere. Fabius  
omittendam rem parum et tunc magnis difficultatibus abse-  
conditione non cessat. cum res majores inciderent.  
Marcius multa magnis modis cum non aggredienda  
ita esse agere non dimittenda esse dicendo. qui

[illegible]

15. The memory of welcome and regrets was given in the morning, and their emotions were great. It was very touching, and we have not done it the end of the war. *AT. d. T. vi, 11, 5M, 14 p. 513, de P. T. p. 30, 11P, 10P. At. vi, 2, 31, on Mont. i, 42.*

'magna famæ momenta in utramque partem<sup>2</sup> fierent,' Q. F. Max. 4  
 tenuit ne irritò incepto<sup>3</sup> abiretur. vineæ inde omniaque MC Marc. 3  
 alia operum machinationumque<sup>4</sup> genera cum admove-  
 rentur, Campanique Fabium orarent ut 'abire Capuam  
 'tuto liceret,' paucis egressis Marcellus portam qua egredie-  
 bantur occupavit, cædesque promiscue omnium circa por-  
 tam primo, deinde irruptione facta etiam in urbe fieri  
 cœpta est. quinquaginta fere primo egressi Campanorum,  
 cum ad Fabium confugissent, præsidio ejus Capuam perve-  
 nerunt. Casilinum inter colloquia cunctationemque peten- Casilinum  
 tium fidem per occasionem captum est. captivi, quique is captured.  
 Campanorum quique Hannibalis militum erant, Romam  
 missi atque ibi in carcere inclusi sunt; oppidanorum turba  
 per finitimos populos in custodiam divisa.

- 20 Quibus diebus a Casilino re bene gesta recessum est, Gracchus  
 eis Gracchus in Lucanis aliquot cohortes in ea regione meets with  
 conscriptas cum præfecto sociorum in agros<sup>a</sup> hostium præ- a serious  
 datum misit. eos effuse palatos Hanno adortus haud multo check from  
 minorem quam ad Beneventum acceperat, reddidit hosti Ilanno.  
 cladem; atque in Bruttios raptim; ne Gracchus asseque-  
 retur, concessit. consules Marcellus retro<sup>1</sup>, unde venerat,  
 Nolam redit, Fabius in Samnium ad populandos agros Fabius lays  
 recipiendasque armis quæ defecerant urbes processit. Cau- waste Sam-  
 dinus Samnis gravior devastatus: perusti late agri, prædæ num. xxiii,  
 pecudum hominumque actæ, oppida vi capta, Compulteria, 41.  
 Telesia, Compsa, Melæ, Fulfulæ et Orbitanium. ex Luca- xxiii, 39;  
 nis Blandæ, Apulorum Æcæ expugnatae<sup>b</sup>. millia hostium C. ii, 236;  
 in his urbibus viginti quinque capta aut occisa, et recepti 250; 237;  
 perfugæ trecenti septuaginta; quos cum Romam misisset 375; L. xxii,  
 Pl. iii, 11. 12; xxiii, 1;

<sup>a</sup> agros P. PE. F. V. 1—3 L. H. N. to follow prædatum. D. <sup>b</sup> em. or conj. occupatae  
 G.—oppugnatae Mss. ed. G. C. D.

2 'As it would raise their character very highly in the enemies' estimation, if they made it appear that, when they once undertook a thing, they would persevere till they conquered; so would it lower their reputation, if they were to let their undertakings drop without effecting their object.' C. cf. v, 6. R.

3 xxxii, 23; xxxvi, 35; D. xxxi, 45; xxvi, 7; xxix, 35; irritus incepti, Sil. vii, 131. G.

4 For machine, as in xxv, 11; xxvii, 15; xxxvii, 5; and machinamenta, xxiv, 34. R.

1 Retro redire 'to fall or retire back upon' is opposed to procedere. RS. 39; [xxiii, 28; cxxx, ep. D.] retro repetere, [xxvii, 42; RH.] ix, 2 [twice; xxv, 27; remittere, xxiv, 41; xxvii, 28; ED.] revocare, ii, 45; xxv, 27; rursus revocare, ix, 27; (D.) xxix, 4, 1; rursus remitti, xlii, 47; iterum instaurare, xxvii, 37; præter prævelli, xxiv, 44, m; utrimque anceps, xxx, 33; protinus pergere, ix, 2; raptim præcipitari, xxxi, 32; clam murrare, xxxiii, 31; crebro facillare, Tac. A. xiv, 52, 4. R.



aliquot frustra ibi absumptis Hannibal, cum eorum nemo, <sup>Q.F.Max.4</sup> qui<sup>4</sup> ad lacum Averni adissent, aut ipsi venirent aut <sup>MC Marc.3</sup> nuntium litterasve mitterent, vana promissa se temere <sup>13.</sup> secutum cernens castra inde movit<sup>5</sup>. tum quoque intacto agro Tarentino, quanquam simulata lenitas nihildum<sup>6</sup> profuerat, tamen spe labefactandæ fidei haud absistens<sup>6</sup>, <sup>Hannibal marches off to Salapia: C. ii, 284.</sup> Salapiam ut venit, frumentum ex agris Metapontino atque Heracliensi<sup>6</sup> (jam enim æstas exacta erat, et hibernis placebat locus) comportat. prædatum inde Numidæ Maurique per Sallentinum agrum proximosque Apuliæ saltus dimissi; <sup>C. ii, 312.</sup> unde ceteræ prædæ haud multum, equorum greges maxime abacti, e quibus ad quattuor millia domanda equitibus divisa.

- 21 Romani, cum bellum nequaquam contemnendum in <sup>State of affairs in Sicily.</sup> Sicilia oriretur, morsque tyranni duces magis impigros dedisset Syracusanis quam causam<sup>1</sup> aut animos mutasset, M. Marcello alteri consulum eam provinciam decernunt. secundum Hieronymi cædem primo tumultuatum in Leontinis apud milites fuerat, vociferatumque ferociter ‘paréntandum<sup>2</sup> regi sanguine conjuratorum esse.’ deinde libertatis restitutæ dulce auditu<sup>3</sup> nomen crebro usurpatum, spes facta ex pecunia regia largitionis militiæque<sup>b</sup> fungendæ<sup>c</sup> potioribus<sup>d</sup> ducibus, et relata tyranni fœda scelera fœdioresque libidines adeo mutavere animos, ut insepultum<sup>5</sup>

<sup>a</sup> A semicolon might be put here; and a full stop at *absistens*. D. <sup>6</sup> *Heraclensi* F. V. 1—4 L. H. GA.—*Eradensi* 5 L.—*Heraclensi* conj. cf. i, 18; viii, 24; xxxviii, 1, 7. D. <sup>b</sup> *VI* marg. em. G. pr. C.—*audium* cet. Mss. <sup>c</sup> em. cf. xxvi, 21; Tac. A. ii, 36; id. H. i, 87; iv, 17; Amm. xviii, 3. G. pr. C.—*militiæ* atque pl. and opt. Mss. pr. DJ.—*militi*, *militiæque* conj. G. 1st. <sup>d</sup> opt. Mss.—*fungendi* vulg. pr. DJ. adv. D. <sup>e</sup> *potioris* conj. G. adv. C. ST.

4 Und. *ipseum*. R.

5 xxxv, 20; nullusdum, xxix, 11. D.

6 This verb is almost always applied to some thing which we are doing, or to some place in which we are. BU, on Ph. iii, 2, 18; as bello, xxi, 6, 7; obsidiens, ix, 15; oppugnationes, xxiv, 34; xxxvi, 25; xxxvii, 17; xlv, 12; incepto, xxv, 5; 14; xxvi, 38; xxviii, 6; xxxi, 26; xxxii, 4; xxxvii, 27; xlii, 66; sequendo, xxix, 33; pugna, xxxi, 17; comatu, xxxiii, 5; armis, xxxvii, 60; imperio, xxxviii, 16; nn, on Sil. ii, 325; xv, 190. D.

1 ‘Thy side,’ ‘the cause which they espoused.’ Cic. p. Marc. 1; 10. C.

2 ‘That his manes were to be appeased and his assassination expiated.’ C.

3 To allow a ‘body to lie unburied’ was considered a most barbarous deed, unless it were by way of punishment for tyranny or any heinous crime; i, 49; xxix, 9; Sil. i, 164; xiii, 445 sq; xvi, 293; Tac. A. i, 22; vi, 29; R. hence it was made the subject of imprecations, Virg. Æ. iv, 620; cf. xxv, 12, 9; Hor. Ep. 17, 11; Ov. Ib. 150—152; 171—174; PK, on D. xxviii, 26; on S. xvii, 44; 46; on S. xxi, 10; on S. xiv, 13. “No funeral urn, but rocks Shall hearse their bones; no friends upon their dust Shall pour the dark libations of the dead!” Lycophron’s Cassandra, by Viscount Royston, 428—430. Again: “Thy mangled limbs shall lie Unhonoured, unlamented, uninurned;” ib. 1647 sq. cf. xxv, 12, 9.

Q.F.Max.<sup>4</sup>jacere corpus paullo ante desiderati<sup>4</sup> regis paterentur. cum  
 MC Marc.<sup>3</sup>ceteri ex conjuratis ad exercitum obtinendum<sup>5</sup> remansis-  
 sent, Theodotus et Sosis<sup>6</sup> regiis equis, quanto maximo  
 cursu poterant, ut ignaros omnium regios opprimerent,  
 Syracusas contendunt. ceterum prævenerat non fama solum,  
 qua nihil in talibus rebus est celerius<sup>7</sup>, sed nuntius  
 etiam ex regiis servis. itaque Andranodorus et Insulam<sup>8</sup>  
 et arcem et alia, quæ poterat quæque opportuna<sup>9</sup> erant,  
 præsiidiis firmarat. Hexapylo<sup>4</sup> Theodotus ac Sosis post  
 solis occasum jam obscura luce invecti, cum cruentam  
 regiam vestem atque insigne capitis ostentarent, travecti  
 per Tycham, simul ad libertatem simul ad arma vocantes,  
 in Achradinam convenire jubent. multitudo pars procurrit  
 in vias, pars in<sup>1</sup> vestibulis stat<sup>5</sup>, pars ex tectis fenestrisque  
 prospectant, et 'quid rei sit' rogitant. omnia luminibus  
 collucent strepituque vario complentur. armati locis paten-

Andranodorus occupies the citadel of Syracuse.

<sup>4</sup> em. A.—Herophoro vulg. <sup>5</sup> ædium ad. ed. G. C. adv. opt. Mss. It is added in v, 41; xxxiii, 48; v, ep. xxiv, 16, 10; xxvi, 13; but omitted in ii, 54; xxv, 12; GR. v, 13. R. <sup>6</sup> procurrant...stant conj. ST.

<sup>4</sup> Quis desiderio sit paucior aut modus | tam cæri capitis? Hor. O. i, 24, 1 sq. The instability of popular opinion is evidenced not only here; and in Juv. x, 56 sqq; but still more strongly in Acts xxviii, 3—6; xiv, 11—19; and, above all, in St John xii, 12—19; xix, 14 sq.

<sup>5</sup> 'To keep the army under their power.' C.  
<sup>6</sup> Probably the same with the <sup>7</sup> *σὺν* mentioned by Ath. vi, p. 251. G.

<sup>7</sup> *Fama multum quo non aliud velocius ullum*, Virg. Æ. iv, 174.

<sup>8</sup> Syracuse formed a scalene right-angled triangle; of which the sides nearly corresponded, in their directions and proportions, with those of Sicily itself. The base (which was about 6 English miles in length) began at Euryalus, the citadel of Epipolæ, in the NW, and ended (after passing along Neapolis) at the Island, with its citadel, in the SE. The shortest side (about 4 miles long) passed from the S. along Achradina, by the sea coast, to the N, where it formed a right angle with the remaining side: which ran (to the extent of 5 miles) from E to W, having Tycha on its south, till it reached Eurvalus. ED. The Island [*Insula* 24; *Nῆσος*, *Nῆσος* in Doric, (of which race the Syracusans were, being a colony from Corinth,) *Nasos*, xiv, 24; GL. ED.] lay between the greater [xxv, 26] and the smaller harbour which was called *Laccius*; 36; Cic. V. iv, 52; v,

37; D'O, on Ch. p. 282; 596. To the north of the Island lay *Achradina*, the most extensive and strongly fortified part of the city. To the west of Achradina and separated from it by a strong wall, was *Tycha*, so called from an ancient temple of Fortune, *Τύχη*, in Doric *Τέχνη*. S. And to the southwest of Tycha was *Neapolis* 'the New Town.' *Epipolæ* was a small elevated tract of uneven ground, which was but thinly inhabited: Diod. xiv, 19; Thuc. vi, 96 sqq. Dionysius connected it with the city by a wall. cf. xxv, 24 sq; Diod. xi, 67 sq; xiii, 7 sq; xiv, 64; Sil. xiv, 181; 641 sq; Cic. V. iv, 53; SW, on P. viii, 5, 2. R. *Hexapylus* was the greater gate of Tycha, cf. CV, S. A. i, 12; D. leading towards Megara and Leostium; or, perhaps, a part of the wall in which there were seven gateways, (cf. 32;) and that portion of the city which was in its immediate vicinity: xxv, 24; Plut. Mar. p. 308. VL C. R. ST.

<sup>9</sup> 'Exposed,' 'liable to attack,' 'suited for his purpose.' 24; 37, b; 30, e; i, 64; iii, 15; vi, 24; xxv, 30; viii, 25; xxvii, 28; xxx, 12; xxxiv, 25; vii, 23; 30; xxxii, 21; Sen. Ira i, 11; 11; de B. V. 17; G. *opportunitas injuriæ*, ['such as might be injured with impunity,' C. those whose motto was not "*nemo me impune lacessit*," ED.] xxviii, 19; Sall. J. 20; (CO.) an, on V. Max. iii, 3, 3. D. R. ED.

tibus congregantur; inermes ex Olympii Jovis templo<sup>10</sup> spolia Gallorum Illyriorumque, dono data Hieroni a populo Romano fixaque<sup>11</sup> ab eo, detrahunt, precantes Jovem<sup>33</sup>.

ut 'volens propitius præbeat sacra arma pro patria, pro deūm delubris, pro libertate sese armantibus.' hæc quoque multitudo stationibus per principes regionum urbis<sup>12</sup> dispositis adjungitur. in Insula inter cetera Andranodorus præsiidiis firmat<sup>b</sup> horrea publica. locus saxo quadrato septus atque arcis in modum emunitus capitur ab juventute quæ præsidio ejus loci attributa erat, mittuntque nuntios in Achradinam 'horrea frumentumque in senatus potestate esse.'

- 22 Luce prima populus omnis armatus inermisque in Achradinam ad curiam convenit. ibi pro Concordiæ ara<sup>1</sup>, quæ in eo sita loco erat, ex principibus unus nomine Polyænus<sup>a</sup> concionem et liberam<sup>2</sup> et moderatam habuit. 'servitudinis<sup>b</sup> indignitatisque<sup>c</sup> homines expertos adversus<sup>Temperate speech of Polyænus.</sup> notum malum irritatos esse. discordia civilis quas im- portet clades, audisse magis a patribus Syracusanos quam ipsos vidiſſe. arma quod impigre ceperint, laudare; magis laudaturum, si non utantur nisi ultima necessitate coacti. in præſentia legatos ad Andranodorum mitti placere, qui denuntient ut in potestate<sup>d</sup> senatus ac populi sit, portas<sup>d</sup> Insulæ aperiat<sup>e</sup>, reddat<sup>f</sup> præſidium. si tutelam alieni regni

<sup>b</sup> firmat conj. C. <sup>a</sup> em. here and below. G.—Polyænus vulg.—Poltenus below, P.—Polyæus F.—Philonæus C. <sup>b</sup> This word occurs nowhere else in Livy, except in xxxix, 37, in L. It is found in Festus, and Philoxenus. L. D. The construction of *expertos* with a genitive is also less usual than with an accusative: but see xl, 8, v. l. Virg. and Tac. BU, TO, and CS, on S. x, 4; PZ, on SA, M. ii, 3, 6. DU. cf. xxii, 3, 5. R.—servitudinis L.—servitutis 2, 3 P. C. R. GA. F int.—servitudinis 1 L.—servitii lædium conj. L.—servitii diutius conj. GB.—servitii pœnas conj. G. <sup>c</sup> indignitatesque conj. L. G. <sup>d</sup> P. F. C. H. GA. R. 3, 5 L.—portus 4 L. F int.—portis 2 L.—porta vulg. ed. G. C. D. <sup>e</sup> em. G. pr. C.—apeat P.—patefaciat R. pr. ST.—pateant pl. Mss. and Edd. <sup>f</sup> recedat ed.

10 This temple was in the southern part of Achradina near the Island: Diod. xiii, 6. (WE.) And near it was the senate-house, the principal forum, and the altar of Concord. R. ED.

11 The spoils of the vanquished were fixed as votive offerings (*ἀναθήματα*) on the walls, doors, or doorposts of the temples: cf. x, 2; xxi, 57, 17; Sil. i, 617 sq; xiv, 650. R. PZ, A. H. p. 242. DU.

12 Throughout the principal parts of the city. C.

1 Ex ara below: cf. pro curia, i, 47;

pro concione, vii, 10; xxvi, 27; xlv, 2; Tac. A. i, 44; pro tribunali, xxvi, 38; xxvii, 19; xlv, 26; nn, on Tac. A. ii, 81, 2. R.

2 'In which he spoke his mind without reserve': cf. nn, on Tac. A. ii, 34, 1; 4; Juv. iv, 90. libertas is *ωβελία*, [cf. Eph. vi, 19, with Acts xx, 27; ED.] ii, 56; xlii, 14. R.

3 'That he should recognize and submit to the authority:' ii, 56; xl, 46; iii, 21; iv, 26; xxii, 7; 28; xlii, 32; opposed to *in sua potestate esse* 'to be independent,' 'to be his own master.' R.

Q.F. Max. 4 ' suum regnum velit facere<sup>4</sup>, eundem<sup>5</sup> se censere multo  
MC Marc. 3 ' acrius ab Andranodoro quam ab Hieronymo repeti<sup>6</sup>

Envoys sent  
to Andranodo-  
rus.

Advice of  
his wife  
Damarata.

' libertatem.' ab<sup>7</sup> hac concione legati missi sunt. senatus inde haberi cœptus est, quod sicut regnante Hierone manserat publicum consilium, ita post mortem ejus ante eam diem nulla de re neque convocati neque consulti fuerant. ut ventum ad Andranodorum est, ipsum quidem movebat et civium consensus et cum aliæ occupatæ<sup>8</sup> urbis partes, tum pars Insulæ vel<sup>9</sup> munitissima prodita atque alienata. sed evocatum eum ab legatis Damarata<sup>1</sup> uxor, filia Hieronis, inflata adhuc regiis animis ac muliebri spiritu admonet sæpe usurpatæ Dionysii tyranni<sup>1</sup> vocis, qua ' pedibus tractum, non insidentem equo relinquere ' tyrannidem' dixerit ' debere. facile esse momento quo ' quis velit, cedere possessione magnæ fortunæ: facere ' et parare eam difficile atque arduum esse<sup>1</sup>. paullum<sup>1</sup> su-  
' meret spatii<sup>1</sup> ad consultandum ab legatis: eo uteretur ' ad arcessendos ex Leontinis milites, quibus si pecuniam ' regiam pollicitus esset, omnia in potestate ejus futura.' hæc muliebria consilia Andranodorus neque tota aspernatus est neque extemplo accepit, tutiorem ad opes affe-  
ctandas ratus esse viam, si in præsentia tempori cessisset.

G. C. D. E. adv. Mss. but *præsidium* often means ' the place occupied with an armed force' or ' a garrison,' as *versantur in hostium castris ac sua præsidia dimittunt*, Cic. Or. ii, 75, 303; (E.) and in the phrase *præsidium relinquere*; C. cf. nn, on Cæs. B. G. vi, 33; and B. C. iii, 45: D. or it may signify ' the troops detained in the garrison,' mentioned in 21. ST. S em. as *vel potentissimus*, Cic. for Rosc. A. 2; *vel maxima*, id. Or. ii, 4; G. pr. C. xxxvi, 41; and not only with a superlative; ii, 44; v, 6; ix, 24; xxi, 13; xxxviii, 49; xlv, 6; 38; cf. MN, on Cic. Fam. ix, 8. D.—om. 1 L.—*velut* Mss. which, like *ut*, sometimes means ' as being;' v, 13. B. ed. G. C. D. <sup>h</sup> The Doric form, *GL* as *Nicodamus* xxxviii, 5; *Damoteles* ib. 8; *Damocritus* xxxi, 32; S. xxxiv, 24; *Damaratus* i, 34; *Namus* xiv, 24; *Archidamus* xxxii, 4; *Damiurgos* xxxii, 22. D.—*Demarata* ed. G. C. <sup>i</sup> *Dionysius tyranno* conj. DU, pr. B. The author of the saying was Philistus the historian, a friend of Dionysius: Diod. xiv, 8; cf. Plut. Dion. p. 974. It has reference to the advice of Philoxenus; who recommended Dionysius to take the fleetest steed he could get, and ride away to the Carthaginian lines. ST. <sup>j</sup> *esses* P. F.—*esse* si F 2d. <sup>k</sup> *paullulum* B. HV. ed. G. C.—*spatium* conj. GR. pr. C. <sup>l</sup> om. pl. and opt. Mss.—*more* conj. G. <sup>m</sup> *tempus* ad. B. HV.

4 As Richard the third did.

5 *Idem* denotes the agreement of two predicates with one and the same subject: RS. xxvii, 18.

6 That is *repetendam esse*; or und. *oportere*; cf. xxi, 3, 4. ST.

7 *Ab* sometimes denotes ' subsequently to,' sometimes ' in consequence of,' and some-

times it is not clear which of the two meanings is intended; cf. xxii, 34, 1; B. R. 30, a.

8 *Occupatæ . . . prodita . . . alienata* for the nouns *occupatio*, *proditio*, *alienatio*; or supply *quod erant . . . quod erat*, διὰ τὴν ἀναγκήν, &c. B. ' because of, or through, their being occupied,' &c.

itaque legatos renuntiare jussit 'futurum se in senatus <sup>Q.F. Max. 4</sup>  
'ac populi potestate.' postero die luce prima patefactis <sup>MC Marc. 3</sup>  
Insulæ portis in forum Achradinæ venit. ibi in aram Con-  
cordiæ, ex qua pridie Polyænus concionatus erat, descendit,  
orationemque eam orsus est<sup>9</sup> qua 'primum cunctationis' <sup>Andranodo-  
rus speaks  
in justifica-  
tion of his  
conduct.</sup>  
'suæ veniam petivit. se enim clausas habuisse portas non  
'separantem suas res a publicis<sup>10</sup>, sed strictis semel gladiis  
'timentem qui finis cædibus esset futurus, utrum, quod  
'satis libertati foret, contenti nece tyranni essent, an qui-  
'cunque aut propinquitate aut affinitate aut aliquibus  
'ministeriis regiam contigissent, alienæ culpæ rei trucidan-  
'rentur. postquam animadverterit<sup>11</sup> eos qui liberassent  
'patriam servare etiam liberatam velle, atque undique  
'consuli in medium<sup>11</sup>, non dubitasse quin et corpus  
'suum et cetera omnia quæ suæ fidei tutelæque essent<sup>12</sup>,  
'quoniam eum qui mandasset<sup>13</sup> suus furor absumpsisset,  
'patriæ restitueret.' conversus deinde ad interfectores  
tyranni, ac nomine appellans Theodotum ac Sosim,  
'facinus' inquit "memorable fecistis. sed mihi credite,  
"inchoata vestra gloria, nondum perfecta est; periculum-  
"que ingens manet, nisi paci et<sup>12</sup> concordiæ consulitis, ne  
"libera<sup>1</sup> efferatur<sup>1</sup> res publica<sup>1</sup>."

23 Post hanc orationem claves portarum pecuniæque regiæ

<sup>9</sup> cunctationi conj. B. <sup>10</sup> em. G. pr. C. B. ed. ST. R.—animadverit Mss. ed. G. C. D. P. em. V. pr. cf. xxxvii, 35; G. iv, 10; ix, 19. D.—facit F. C.—faclem 3 P. V. 1—4 L. HV.—facis FA. PN. 1 P.—faciendæ HF.—factæ 2 P. H. 5 L. GA.—civium or publicæ or communi conj. V. <sup>11</sup> libertate conj. G 3d. pr. cf. hæc natura multitudinis est, aut servit humiliter aut superbe dominatur; libertatem, quæ media est, nec spernere modice nec habere sciunt, 25; xxxiv, 49, quoted in note r. DU. D. R. <sup>12</sup> A metaphor from a funeral; [Juv. i, 72 n. ED. ii, 16; mecum expiratura respublica, ...mecum casurum imperium, ...ST.] meo unius funere elata esset res publica, xxviii, 28; S. pr. C. Capua sepulcrum ac monumentum Campani populi, elato et extorri ejecto ipso populo, xxxi, 29; GR. or from an unruly steed; desciscat oportet a solito et efferatur et mordet frenos et rectorem rapiat suum, Sen. Tran. RB. pr. cf. nimis lætabile ad efferendum and nec bonum illud est, quod adeptus efferas te insolenter, Cic. T. Q. iv, 17. G 4th. GR. libertate modice utantur: temperatam eam salubrem et singulis et civitatibus esse: nimiam et aliis gravem et ipsis qui habent effrenatam et præcipitem esse, xxxiv, 49; DU. pr. DJ. R.—afferatur 2 P.—efferatur conj. DE. cf. quippe efferari militia animos, i, 19. ED. <sup>13</sup> resp. em. S. pr. GB.—res Mss.—libertate evertatur resp. or libertas sit effrenis reip. or luxuriat efferat res conj. G.

<sup>9</sup> 'Began his speech with:' cf. 25; ii, 38; xxi, 62. ST. R.

<sup>10</sup> 'Secernens sua a publicis consilia, iv, 57.

<sup>11</sup> 'That persons of all parties and classes were consulting for the public good of all;' C. xxvi, 12; D. vi, 6; iii, 34; xxii, 21;

Tac. H. ii, 37; 54; in medio, ii, 57; vi, 19; xl, 11; xlv, 18; Sen. Thy. 203; de medio, xxvi, 48. R.

<sup>12</sup> 'Which were entrusted to his care and keeping;' C. vii, 18 sq; xxii, 39, b; xxxvi, 28, 1. R.

<sup>13</sup> Und. ea sibi. R.

Q.F. M. 4 ante pedes eorum posuit. atque illo quidem die dimissi ex  
 MC M. 13 concione laeti circa omnia fana deum supplicaverunt cum  
 Lectum et coniugibus ac liberis: postero die comitia praetoribus<sup>a</sup>  
 praetores at Syracusae. creandis<sup>b</sup> habita. creatus in primis Andranodorus, ceteri  
 magna ex parte interfectores tyranni. duos etiam absentes,  
 Sopatrum ac Diomenem<sup>c</sup>, fecerunt. qui auditis<sup>d</sup> quæ  
 Syracusis acta erant. pecuniam regiam, quæ in Leontinis  
 erat. Syracusæ delectam quaestoribus ad id ipsum creatis  
 tradiderunt. et ea quæ in Insula erat<sup>e</sup> Achradinam<sup>f</sup> tra-  
 dita<sup>g</sup> est: murique ea pars quæ ab cetera urbe nimis  
 firmo munimento intersepibat Insulam, consensu omnium  
 dejecta est. secutæ et ceteræ res hanc inclinationem ani-  
 morum ad libertatem.

Hippocrates Hippocrates atque Epicydes audita morte tyranni, quam  
 and Epi- Hippocrates etiam nuntio interfecto celare voluerat, deserti  
 cydes male a militibus, quia id<sup>1</sup> tutissimum ex praesentibus<sup>2</sup> videbatur,  
 a show of Syracusas rediere. ubi ne suspecti obversarentur<sup>3</sup> tanquam  
 Hannibal. novandi res aliquam occasionem quaerentes, praetores pri-  
 mum. dein per eos senatum adeunt. 'ab Hannibale se  
 'missos' praedicant 'ad Hieronymum tanquam amicum  
 'ac socium. paruisse imperio ejus cujus<sup>4</sup> imperator suus  
 'voluerit. velle ad Hannibalem redire. ceterum cum iter  
 'tutum non sit vagantibus passim per totam Siciliam  
 'Romanis armis. petere ut praesidii dent aliquid, quo  
 'Locros in Italiam perducantur. gratiam magnam eos  
 'parva opera apud Hannibalem inituros.' facile res im-

<sup>a</sup> praetorum P. PE. V. F. C. H. N. pr. cf. *nominandi istorum erit magis quam edundi copia*, Plant. Capt. iv, 2, 72; SM. usus stercorandi agrorum, ST, on Æ. ix, init. G. comitia praetorum creandi, (one Ms.) viii, 13; initium mirandi Græcarum artium, (conj. C.) xxv, 40, a; xxi, 41; SA, M. iii, 8, p. 454 sq; (P.L.) TO, Gr. vii, 53. D. <sup>b</sup> creandi conj. SM.—om. conj. as comitiis praetorum perfectis, 9; comitia tribunorum militum, iv, 57; v, 26; &c. D. <sup>c</sup> em. G. cf. vii, 4. D.—var. Mss. <sup>d</sup> P. ed. G. C. D.—iis (P 2d.) or his ad. pl. Mss. <sup>e</sup> pl. Mss.—et ad. al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. R. <sup>f</sup> 1—3 L. B 2d. HF. pl. Mss of C. pr. C.—achradinam V.—Achradina al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. R. <sup>g</sup> G. V. 2, 3 L. B 2d. al.—translata V 2d. 1 L. al. pr. C.—traducta HF. <sup>h</sup> om. G. al. Mss. <sup>i</sup> P. one Ms of C. as in 24; xxxi, 11; xxxv, 15; G. ed. C. i, 25; ii, 36; [on referring to this as quoted in n. 96 on Her. i, 38, I find that *observata* was a typographical error in the reprint of D's text at Oxford, 1814. ED.] 59; iii, 5; vi, 16 sq; xxix, 24; xxxviii, 1; cf. TO, on V. M. i, 7, 7; CO, on P. L. D. 32; and Pl. Ep. ii, 11; v, 21, 2; BU, on Suet. ii, 94. D. ii, 54; xxxiv, 61; xl, 7; xli, 18; G. Obs. iii, 24. R.—*obversarentur* pl. Mss. ed. G. DJ. <sup>j</sup> cui conj. (pr. B.) or om. ejus G. adv. DU. DJ.

1 Viz. 'returning to Syracuse.' C.

2 'Of those things which could then be done;' cf. Tac. A. ii, 80, 1. ST. or rather

'under the existing circumstances;' cf. SD, on X. A. vii, 6, 10; ib. i, 3, 11: *in cunctis*, Her. viii, 100, n. 45; 101, n. 50; Soph. Tr. 1125.

petrata: abire enim duces regios cum peritos militiæ tum <sup>Q.F. Max. 4</sup> egentes eodem atque audaces cupiebant. sed quod vole- <sup>MC Marc. 3</sup> bant, non quam maturato<sup>5</sup> opus erat, naviter<sup>4</sup> expediebant. interim juvenes militares et assueti militibus, nunc apud eos ipsos, nunc apud transfugas, quorum maxima pars ex navalibus sociis Romanorum erat, nunc etiam apud infimæ plebis homines crimina serebant<sup>5</sup> in senatum optimatesque: 'id<sup>k</sup> moliri clam eos atque struere, ut Syracusæ per speciem reconciliatæ societatis in dicione Romanorum sint, dein factio et pauci auctores foederis renovati dominantur.'

- 24 His audiendis credendisque opportuna multitudo major Andranodorus aims in dies Syracusas confluebat, nec<sup>a</sup> Epicydi solum spem <sup>at the</sup> novandarum rerum sed Andranodoro etiam præbebat. qui <sup>tyranny.</sup> fessus tandem uxoris vocibus, monentis 'nunc illud esse tempus occupandi res, dum<sup>b</sup> turbata omnia nova atque incondita<sup>1</sup> libertate essent, dum<sup>b</sup> regiis stipendiis pastus obversaretur miles, dum<sup>b</sup> ab Hannibale missi duces assueti militibus juvare possent incepta,' cū Themisto, <sup>Both he and Themistus are put to</sup> cui Gelonis filia nupta, rem consociatam<sup>c</sup> paucos post dies Aristoni cuidam tragico actori, cui et alia arcana committere assuerat, incaute aperit<sup>2</sup>. huic et genus et fortuna honesta erant; nec ars<sup>3</sup>, quia nihil tale apud Græcos pudori est, ea deformabat. itaque fidem potiore rem ratus quam patriæ debebat, indicium ad prætores defert. qui ubi rem haud vanam<sup>4</sup> esse certis indiciiis compererunt,

<sup>k</sup> em. G.—et three P. V 2d. 1, 2 L. ant. Edd.—ut P. PE. V. F. 3, 4 L. GA.  
<sup>a</sup> Hippocrati et ed. G. adv. pl. and opt. Mss. This enallage of number occurs often, as in 31; 35; xxi, 52; xxvi, 4; (cf. xxv, 18;) xxvi, 2; GR. Sil. iii, 222. This figure is also called syllepsis and synthesis: a different enallage is noticed xxii, 4, 2. R. <sup>b b b</sup> quum... quum... quum conj. cf. i, 40, 7. D. <sup>c</sup> consultatum conj. P.

3 i, 58; viii, 13. R.

4 Before naviter und. tam. C.

5 A common metaphor: ii, 1; 18; iii, 19; 40; 43; xxi, 10; xxxi, 6; cf. nn. on Sil. i, 394; iii, 365; v, 235; viii, 264. R.

1 'Unsettled;' 29; xxv, 1; 13; xxvi, 24; 40; xxvii, 32; xxix, 34; xxx, 11; 28; xxxii, 13; xxxv, 28; xlii, 66; xliii, 10; xlv, 39; G. D. 'undigested,' 'crude,' 'raw:' B. synonymous with incompressa, vii, 2; 10; 38; xxi, 34; iv, 20; v, 49; x, 30. R.

2 The order of the words is aperit Aristoni rem consociatam (xxv, 18.) cum Themisto. R.

3 'The histrionic art:' thus artifices v, 1; vii, 2; 11; xxxix, 22; xli, 20; i. e. scenici Cic. p. Arch. 5; Suet. i, 84; *τεχνίται*, Pol. vi, 47, 8; xvi, 21, 8; xxx, 13, 2; Diod. iv, 5. (WE, p. 214; 251; t. ii, p. 484.) Actors at Rome were considered infamous; they were degraded from their tribe, and not allowed to serve in the army. R.

4 All things were called vana, which had more of semblance than of reality, more shew than substance; hence it signifies 'false;' cf. [27; ii, 4; ED.] 32; i, 8; iv, 37; ix, 9; x, 29; xxvii, 26; xxxiv, 12. R.

Q.F. Max. 4 consultis senioribus, et auctoritate eorum præsidio ad fores  
 MC Marc. 3 posito, ingressos curiam Themistum atque Andranodorum  
 interfecerunt. et cum tumultus ab re in speciem atrociorē,  
 causam aliis ignorantibus, ortus esset, silentio tandem facto  
 indicem in curiam introduxerunt. qui cum ordine omnia  
 edocuisset<sup>d</sup>, et 'principium conjurationis factum ab Har-  
 'moniae Gelonis filiae nuptiis, quibus Themisto juncta  
 'esset; Afrorum Hispanorumque auxiliares instructos ad  
 'cædem prætorum principumque aliorum, bonaque eorum  
 'prædæ futura interfectores pronuntiatum; jam merce-  
 'nariorum manum assuetam imperiis Andranodori paratam  
 'fuisse ad Insulam rursus occupandam,' singula deinde,  
 quæ per quosque agerentur, totamque viris armisque in-  
 structam conjurationem ante oculos posuisset, senatui qui-  
 dem tam jure cæsi quam Hieronymus videbantur, ante  
 curiam variæ atque incertæ rerum multitudinis clamor  
 erat. quam ferociter minitantem<sup>e</sup> in vestibulo curiæ cor-  
 pora conjuratorum eo metu compresserunt, ut silentes  
 integram<sup>f</sup> plebem in concionem sequerentur. Sopatro  
 mandatum ab senatu et ab collegis ut verba faceret. is<sup>25</sup>  
 tanquam reos ageret<sup>g</sup>, ab<sup>h</sup> anteacta vita orsus, 'quæcun-  
 'que post Hieronis mortem scelestæ atque impie facta  
 'essent, Andranodorum ac Themistum' arguit 'fecisse.  
 'quid enim sua sponte<sup>i</sup> Hieronymum puerum ac vixdum  
 'pubescentem facere potuisse? tutores ac magistrōs<sup>j</sup> ejus sub  
 'aliena invidia regnasse<sup>k</sup>. itaque aut ante Hieronymum aut  
 'certe cum Hieronymo perire eos debuisse. at illos debitos  
 'jam morti destinatosque<sup>l</sup> alia nova scelera post mortem

Invective  
 of Sopater  
 against the  
 tyrants.

<sup>d</sup> om. conj. DCE. <sup>e</sup> ad. (or, at any rate, und.) *exposita* or *projecta* or *viam*. G. <sup>a</sup> G. M. pr. G. ed. D. 'as though he were accusing them before their judges'; C. xlv, 37; *reum peragere*, iv, 42; Ov. Tr. i, 1, 24; Pliny Ep. iii, 9, 4; 30; 36. The latter phrase came subsequently to signify 'to obtain the condemnation of the party accused'; Pl. vi, 31, 6; Tac. A. iv, 21, 5. R.—*aiebat* 1 L. V 2d.—*agebat* cet. Mss. ed. G. C. <sup>b</sup> om. pl. Mss. and ant. Edd. <sup>c</sup> *fecisse* ad. Mss. Edd. pr. DJ. adv. G. C. if it is retained, ad. aut before *puerum* D. <sup>d</sup> em. G. pr. C. D.—*magistratos* P. cf. SM, on Spart. Æ. V. 5; and Poll. Claud. 14; and GT, Susp. i, 9. adv. G. G., on Plaut. Bac. i, 2, 40. D.—*magistratus* cet. Mss. viz. 'those appointed by the guardians and acting in the name of Hieronymus.'

5 'The sounder portion'; C. 'quiet,' 'un-  
 corrupted by sedition'; cf. *integer populus*, ix,  
 46, 17; B. 'not carried away by their pas-  
 sions,' 'waiting to hear the whole truth before  
 they made up their minds what to think';  
 ST. 'not infected with the contagious phrensy

of the populace'; cf. Juv. ii, 78 sq. nn.

1 'The power was theirs, the odium his.' R.

2 Cf. Virg. Æ. xi, 759; Hor. A. P. 63;  
*οὐκ ἔστιν ἡγεμονία τῶν ἀνδράδων, Ῥωμαίων*  
 ix, 22; *εὐταξίαν τῶν ἐκείνων αἰώνων*, Acts xiii,  
 48. B.

‘ tyranni molitos, palam primo, cum clausis Andranodorus <sup>Q.F.Max.4</sup>  
 ‘ Insulæ portis hereditatem<sup>3</sup> regni creverit<sup>4</sup>, quæque pro- <sup>MC Marc.3</sup>  
 ‘ curator tenuerat, pro domino<sup>4</sup> possederit; proditus deinde  
 ‘ ab eis qui in Insula erant, circumsessus ab universa civitate,  
 ‘ quæ Achradinam tenuerit, nequicquam palam atque aperte  
 ‘ petatum regnum clam et dolo affectare conatus sit, et ne  
 ‘ beneficio quidem atque honore potuerit vincr<sup>5</sup>, cum inter  
 ‘ liberatores patriæ insidiator ipse libertatis creatus esset  
 ‘ prætor. sed animos eis regio<sup>6</sup> conjuges regias fecisse, alteri  
 ‘ Hieronis alteri Gelonis filias nuptas.’ sub<sup>7</sup> hanc vocem ex  
 omnibus partibus concionis clamor oritur, ‘ nullam earum  
 ‘ vivere debere nec quemquam superesse tyrannorum stirpis.’  
 hæc natura multitudinis est: aut servit humiliter aut superbe Ju. x, 56—  
 dominatur; libertatem, quæ media est, nec spernere<sup>7</sup> mo-<sup>88</sup>  
 dice<sup>8</sup> nec habere sciunt<sup>9</sup>. et non ferme desunt irarum<sup>10</sup>  
 indulgentes ministri, qui avidos atque intemperantes ple-  
 beiorum<sup>11</sup> animos ad sanguinem et cædes irritent. sicut tum <sup>The extir-</sup>  
 extemplo<sup>11</sup> prætores rogationem promulgârunt, acceptaque <sup>the royal</sup>  
 pene<sup>11</sup> prius quam promulgata est, ut ‘ omnis regia<sup>1</sup> stirps<sup>1</sup> <sup>family is</sup> <sup>decreed.</sup>

\* var. Mss. and in xl, 8; owing to the phrase not being understood. D. <sup>f cupere</sup>  
 B.—suscipere HV.—stupere C. F.—studere F 2d.—operare conj. al. pr. B. <sup>s B? HF?</sup>  
 ed. AS.—plubiciorum V.—publiciorum P. F. G. C. L. 3, 4 L.—publicorum (and animum)  
 H.—publicanorum 1, 3 P. 5 L. G. A. R. D. ant. Edd.—publice horum N.—dominorum 1 L.—  
 suppliciorum 2 P. 2 L. VI. pr. C.—humiliorum or vulgi civium conj. GR. <sup>h accepta quæ</sup>  
 conj. PZ.—pene om. 4, 5 L. <sup>i pl. Mss.—omnes regia S. 2, 3 P. opt. Mss. i stirps</sup>  
 S. 2, 3 P. V. H. opt. Mss. (and interficerentur) F.

3 *Hereditatem cernere*, (xl, 8; D.) is a law term; ‘ to decide whether you will take possession of the property to which you have been left heir;’ hence, ‘ to enter upon an inheritance.’ The space of time allowed by law for the heir to decide is termed *cretio*. C. E. C. C. PZ, on SA, M. 780—795. R. see Ulpian. This time was generally 100 days at least; its object was to give the heir an opportunity of ascertaining, by examining the affairs of the deceased, whether it would be for his interest to accept the inheritance. Justinian substituted for this practice a new regulation, which the law of England with regard to executors resembles. cf. Cic. Or. i, 22, 100; ad Fam. ix, 14.

4 ‘ As lord and master.’ C.

5 ‘ Be moved to a regard for liberty, to sentiments of patriotism, and to repudiate tyrannical measures.’ C.

6 ‘ Ambitious of royalty.’ C.

7 Cf. vii, 31; xxi, 2; xxv, 7; xxvi, 16;

xxvii, 37; xxix, 15; xxxiii, 37; xxxiv, 27; xxxv, 31; xxxix, 21; and ii, 55. According to grammarians, *sub* with an accusative denotes ‘ just before,’ with an ablative ‘ just after;’ but Livy’s practice does not warrant this distinction: *sub idem tempus* ‘ at the same time,’ i, 22; xxxvii, 11; 18; xlii, 17; xliv, 35; xlv, 25; *sub vocem* or *dicta*, ‘ after these words,’ vii, 31; xxxv, 31; *sub lucem, sub occasum solis*, &c. D. R.

8 ‘ Allowing their liberty to be restricted, and, on the other hand, setting certain bounds to their submission; so as to be submissive without servility, or base compliance, or the pusillanimous sacrifice of independence.’ G. RS. cf. Her. iii, 81, nn. 53, &c.

9 xxxviii, 52. R.

10 Either *irarum* is governed by *indulgentes*, or the sense is ‘ obsequious and willing ministers of their passions.’ B.

11 ‘ As was the case then, for immediately, &c.’ B.

Q.F. Max.<sup>4</sup> 'interficeretur.' missique a prætoribus Damaratam Hieronis et Harmoniam Gelonis filias, conjuges Andranodori et Themisti, interfecerunt.

The prin-  
ceas Hera-  
clea begs  
hard for the  
life of her-  
self and her  
daughters.

Heraclea erat filia Hieronis, uxor Zoippi, qui legatus<sup>26</sup> ab Hieronymo ad regem Ptolemæum missus voluntarium consciverat<sup>1</sup> exsilium. ea cum ad se quoque veniri<sup>a</sup> præscisset<sup>b</sup>, in sacrarium ad penates<sup>2</sup> confugit cum duabus filiabus virginibus, resolutis crinibus miserabilique alio habitu; et ad ea addidit preces, nunc<sup>c</sup> 'per memoriam Hieronis patris Gelonisque fratris, ne se innoxiam invidia Hieronymi conflagrare sinerent. nihil se ex regno illius præter exsilium viri habere; neque fortunam suam eandem vivo Hieronymo fuisse quam sororis, neque interfecto eo causam eandem esse. quid? quod, si Andranodoro consilia processissent, illa cum viro fuerit regnatura, sibi cum ceteris serviendum. si quis Zoippo nuntiet interfectum Hieronymum ac liberatas Syracusas, cui dubium esse quin extemplo conscensurus sit navim atque in patriam rediturus? quantum spes hominum falli<sup>d</sup>! in liberata patria conjugem ejus ac liberos de vita dimicare, quid<sup>e</sup> obstantes libertati aut legibus? quod ab se cuiquam periculum, a<sup>c</sup> sola ac prope vidua et puellis in orbitate degentibus esse? at enim periculi quidem nihil ab se timeri, invisam tamen stirpem regiam esse. ablegarent ergo procul ab Syracusis Siciliaque, et asportari Alexandriam juberent, ad virum uxorem, ad patrem

<sup>a</sup> em. G. B 2d.—venire cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. und. missos, 25. R. <sup>b</sup> præscisset 4 L. from gl. pr. B. <sup>c</sup> om. conj. C. ST.—orans conj. or ad. per deos, nunc. R. The nunc however may refer to the tum omissis &c in the middle of the chapter. ST. <sup>d</sup> em. G. pr. C.—fallit Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>e</sup> om. B 2d. conj. G.

<sup>1</sup> The preposition has here no force: 'to determine upon;' as *exsilium ac fugam sibi*, v, 53; x, 16; 34; *facinus*, xxviii, 22; *bellum*, x, 18. Other compound verbs are used for simple ones; as *instare*, ii, 43; *consequi*, xxiv, 45; xxvii, 20; &c. cf. nn. on Tac. A. vi, 27, 1; E. on Suet. v, 38. R.

<sup>2</sup> The *penates* were either public or private, xxv, 18. The former were deities which a nation received from its forefathers, and were worshipped in common by each city, as guardians both of itself and of its temples in particular. The private *penates* were tutelary deities peculiar to each house and family: iii, 17. The sanctuary (*sacrarium*) and altar

of these was in the inner quadrangle (*penatralia*) of the house (as the *laræ* had their appropriate seat and images by the hearth in the entrance court;) whence Cicero uses *mediæ ædes* and *impluvium* as synonymous, Ver. i, 19; 23; *compluvium penatium*, Suet. ii, 92; [xxviii, 42, 8. ED.] See the similar narrative of Priam's death, Virg. Æ. ii, 512 sqq. R.

<sup>3</sup> The interrogative for the negative *nil*, indicates emotion: ST. *quis?* for *some* or *nullus*, Juv. iii, 160 sq; *quid?* for *nothing*, id. i, 48; *quando?* for *never*, ib, 87 sq; *quo?* for *nothing*, id. ii, 22; *ubi?* for *nowhere*, ib. 37; &c.

'filias.' aversis<sup>4</sup> auribus<sup>5</sup> animisque, †casse<sup>6</sup> ne tempus Q.F. Max. 4  
 tereretur<sup>7</sup>, ferrum<sup>8</sup> quosdam expedites<sup>9</sup> cernebat<sup>10</sup>: tum MC Marc. 3  
 omisiss pro se precibus, 'puellis ut saltem parcerent' orare  
 institit<sup>11</sup>, 'a qua ætate etiam hostes iratos abstinere; ne  
 'tyrannos ulciscendo, quæ odissent scelera ipsi imita-  
 'rentur.' inter hæc abstractam a penetralibus jugulant; But in vain.  
 in virgines deinde respersas matris cruore impetum faciunt.  
 quæ alienata<sup>12</sup> mente simul luctu metuque, velut captæ  
 furore, eo cursu<sup>13</sup> se ex sacrario proripuerunt, ut si effugium  
 patuisset in publicum, impleturæ urbem tumultu fuerint.  
 tum quoque<sup>14</sup> haud magno ædium spatio, inter medios tot  
 armatos, aliquoties integro corpore evaserunt, tenentibus-  
 que, cum tot ac tam validæ eluctandæ<sup>15</sup> manus essent,  
 sese eripuerunt<sup>16</sup>. tandem vulneribus confectæ, cum omnia  
 replerent sanguine, exanimes corruerunt. cædemque per  
 se miserabilem miserabiliorem<sup>17</sup> casus fecit, quod paullo  
 post nuntius venit, mutatis repente ad misericordiam ani-  
 mis, 'ne interficerentur.' ira deinde ex misericordia<sup>18</sup> orta,  
 quod adeo festinatum ad supplicium neque locus pænitendi  
 aut regressus<sup>19</sup> ab ira relictus esset. itaque fremere mul-  
 tudo, et in locum Andranodori ac Themisti (nam ambo  
 prætores fuerant) comitia poscere, quæ nequaquam ex sen-  
 tentia prætorum futura essent.

<sup>4</sup> The word occurs nowhere else. D. The passage is given up as incurable by C.—*casum*  
 or *incassum* conj. R. ii, 49.—a *se* (conj. RB. and *nam* conj. G. both ending the parenthesis  
 at *cernebat*) <sup>8</sup> *tereret*, ut conj. RL. <sup>10</sup> pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*enim* ad. al. Mss. ed.  
 AS. G. C. <sup>11</sup> *experientes* 2 P. 'trying whether it were sharp enough.' GB. cf. v. l. Lucr.  
 i, 91. ED. <sup>12</sup> *cernens*, conj. DCE. adv. R. <sup>13</sup> em. FLÖ. pr. C. D. cf. xxvi, 12; xlii,  
 16. S.—*cursu* (om. eo) 3, 5 L.—eo *cursu* om. 2 P.—*occurso* (om. eo) cet. Mss. <sup>14</sup> *tenen-*  
*tibusque...eripuerunt* om. C. pr. GR. from gl. R.

<sup>4</sup> xxxviii, 33; xli, 10. Here however  
*aversis* is to be taken participially, *quum aversi*  
*essent*; G. cf. vii, 3; D, on xxxviii, 33;  
 BKH, on T. iii, 3, 28. R.

<sup>5</sup> 'She observed some of the emissaries,  
 without listening or attending to her entreaties,  
 preparing their weapons for the blow, in  
 order that no time might be lost; and then  
 &c.' ST. or 'As they neither listened nor  
 attended to her prayers, lest the time spent in  
 parleying with her should retard the execu-  
 tion of the business they were entrusted with,  
 &c.' R.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. 46; xxv, 19; xxvi, 17; xxvii, 2;  
 46; xxx, 12; (D.) xxxiv, 69; xxxv, 11;

xxxvii, 17; 27; xl, 5; xliv, 26; not from  
*instare* (as supposed by E, C. C.) but *insis-*  
*tere*, as in xxxv, 30. R.

<sup>7</sup> 'Distracted,' 'beside itself'; x, 29; cf.  
 iii, 48; (D.) xlii, 28. R.

<sup>8</sup> 'Even as it was.' C.

<sup>9</sup> 'To be overpowered by struggling,' ST.  
 'to be escaped from by struggling,' R. Thus  
*effugere* 'to escape by flying,' viii, 26.

<sup>10</sup> Τὸ ἀντιπρόσωπον γινώσκας εἰ ἀγυαλὶν [ἐλαυνὸν  
 ἴσσει], Arist. Rh. ii, 10, 3.

<sup>11</sup> Compare Arist. Rh. ii, 2, 1; 5, 3;  
 10, 1.

<sup>12</sup> xxxviii, 4; *receptus*, iv, 57: cf. mn,  
 on Tac. A. iv, 11, 3. R.



habebantur. ut<sup>b</sup> vero Appius naves ad ostium portus, quo<sup>1</sup> Q. F. Max. 4  
 aliæ<sup>1</sup> partis<sup>7</sup> hominibus animus<sup>a</sup> accederet<sup>8</sup>, in<sup>1</sup> statione MC Marc. 3  
 habere cœpit, ingens in speciem criminibus vanis accesserat H. vi, 115  
 fides; ac primo etiam tumultuose decurrerat multitudo ad<sup>8a</sup>  
 prohibendos, si in terram egrederentur.

- 28 In hac turbatione<sup>1</sup> rerum in<sup>a</sup> concionem vocari placuit.  
 ubi cum alii alio tenderent<sup>b</sup>, nec procul seditione<sup>c</sup> res  
 esset, Apollonides principum unus orationem salutarem ut Judicious  
 in tali tempore<sup>2</sup> habuit. 'nec spem salutis nec perniciem speech of  
 'propiorum unquam civitati ulli fuisse. si enim uno animo Apollo-  
 'omnes vel ad Romanos vel ad Carthaginenses inclinent,  
 'nullius civitatis statum fortunatiorem ac beatiorem<sup>d</sup> fore.  
 'si alii alio<sup>e</sup> trahant res, non inter Pœnos Romanosque  
 'bellum atrocius fore quam inter ipsos Syracusanos, cum  
 'intra eosdem muros pars utraque suos exercitus, sua  
 'arma, suos habitura sit duces. itaque ut omnes idem  
 'sentiant, summa vi agendum esse; utra societas sit  
 'utilior, eam longe minorem ac levioris<sup>f</sup> momenti<sup>8</sup> con-  
 'sultationem<sup>8</sup> esse. sed tamen Hieronis potius quam Hie-  
 'ronymi auctoritatem sequendam in sociis legendis, et<sup>1</sup>  
 'quinquaginta annis feliciter expertam amicitiam nunc

<sup>b</sup> B 2d. em. G.—at cet. Mss. <sup>1</sup> P. 2 PE. V. BR. B.—qui 3 l.—quid  
 P 2d. F. C. H. vulg.—quidem 2 P. 4 L.—quod V marg. 2 L. HV. <sup>1</sup> cf. VO,  
 Gr. vi, 6. D. An archaism for *alius*; and this for *alterius*; as in ix, 2. It occurs twice  
 in Cic. de Div. ii, 13, 30; as *nulli consilii* in Ter. *aliæ rei* Lucr. iii, 931; *aliæ* (in the  
 dative) Plaut. Mil. iii, 1, 207; *nullæ* and *ullæ* often. C. R.—*alius* or *alterius* or rather  
*suæ* conj. B. <sup>k</sup> pl. Mss.—*animi* vulg. <sup>1</sup> *opperiens*, in vulg. adv. pl. and  
 opt. Mss. <sup>a</sup> conj. om. M. but cf. Just. xvi, 1; Front. St. iii, 1; (SCR. OU.) G. xxiii,  
 32, 3: und. *populum*, which is supplied, xxxvii, 28. D. <sup>b</sup> *tenerent* pl. Mss. <sup>c</sup> *a sedi-*  
*tione* vulg. adv. pl. and opt. Mss. cf. vi, 16: viii, 32; D. xxviii, 37, b. ED.—*a proditi-*  
*one* GA.—*seditionem* 3 P. pr. cf. ix, 32; xxvii, 42; xxxix, 56; GB. on the other hand see  
 xxi, 61; ii, 13; iii, 22, sq; iv, 21; vii, 5; 11; 14; 39; viii, 19; xxv, 3; &c. D.  
<sup>d</sup> em. SM. pr. cf. Suet. xii, 23; Sen. Ep. 81; G. Cic. N. D. iii, 33. D.—*ac* om. Mss.—  
*creatiorem* P.—*gratiorem* F. C. V. 2—4 L. H. N.—*feliciter* B.—*graviorem* or *gratio-*  
*rem* vulg.—*certiorem* or *ac certiorem* conj. G 1st. <sup>e</sup> em. G. cf. ii, 57; xxxii, 19;  
 G. Obs. iv, 4. DU. The same as *alii alio tenderent*, above; cf. vii, 39; xxiii, 8, b. D.  
<sup>f</sup> 2 P. F 2d.—*ac* F.—*adeo* res P. V. 1 P. two PE. ME. L. D.—*ad rem* R.—*adeo* rem  
 al. <sup>8</sup> F 2d. and pl. Mss.—*momenti* 1 P. F.—*moventi* D. <sup>8</sup> cf. ix, 2; G. viii, 13. D.  
*ad consultationem* conj. as *ad consilium* below; *ne minime quidem momenti ad summum*  
*bonum adipiscendum*, Cic. Fin. iv, 17. S. <sup>1</sup> em. G.—vel Mss. ed. G. C. D.

meant; here 'the Romans' are signified, as  
 in ii, 27; iii, 2; viii, 3; and thus *Samnis*  
 vii, 33; *Tarquiniensis* ix, 41; *Carthaginensis*  
 xxiv, 47; xxviii, 44: cf. Tac. A. xii, 58, 4.  
 D. R. This use of the singular in a collective  
 sense is common in other languages.

7 'Of the opposite party to Hippocrates  
 and Epiclydes.' DCE.

8 xl, 39; xlv, 36. R.

1 This word occurs in no author before  
 Livy; cf. FS, S. L. L. D. DCE.

2 Lucr. i, 94.

Q.F.Max. 4 ' incognitæ, quondam infideli<sup>3</sup> præferendam. esse etiam  
 MC Marc. 3 ' momenti aliquid ad consilium<sup>4</sup>, quod Carthaginiensibus  
 ' ita pax negari possit, ut non utique in præsentia bellum  
 ' cum eis geratur: cum Romanis extemplo aut pacem aut  
 ' bellum habendum.' quo minus cupiditatis<sup>5</sup> ac studii visa  
 est oratio habere, eo plus auctoritatis habuit. adjectum est  
 prætoribus ac delectis senatorum militare etiam consilium:  
 jussi et duces ordinum<sup>6</sup> præfectique auxiliorum ' simul  
 ' consulere<sup>1</sup>.' cum sæpe acta res esset magnis<sup>4</sup> certaminibus,  
 postremo, quia belli cum Romanis gerendi ratio nulla  
 Peace with the Romans is decreed. apparebat, ' pacem fieri' placuit ' mittique cum eis<sup>1</sup> legatos  
 ' ad rem confirmandam.'

Succours are requested by the Leontines, and sent to them. Dies haud ita multi intercesserunt, cum ex Leontinis<sup>29</sup>  
 legati ' præsidium<sup>1</sup> finibus suis' orantes venerunt; quæ  
 legatio peropportuna visa ad multitudinem inconditam ac  
 tumultuosam exonerandam<sup>2</sup> ducesque ejus ablegandos.  
 Hippocrates prætor ' ducere eo transfugas' jussus; secuti  
 multi ex mercenariis auxiliis quattuor millia armatorum  
 effecerunt. et<sup>3</sup> mittentibus et missis ea læta expeditio fuit:  
 nam et illis<sup>4</sup>, quod jam diu cupiebant, novandi res occasio  
 data est, et hi sentinam<sup>5</sup> quandam urbis rati exhaustam

1 *consiliare* LI. 1 L. cf. Hor. and Tac. L.—*consilire* conj. M, on Tac. A. iii, 46. adv. G. D.—*jussi...consulere* conj. om. as gl. R. k em. G. pr. D. et certamen erat, Corydon cum Thyrside, magnum, Virg. E. vii, 16. ED.—*maenis* P.—*mediis* cet. Mas.—*ambiguus* conj. CC. 1 ' With the Romans,' viz. the ambassadors sent by Marcellus, 27. GL. C. ST. adv. DU. R. or connect these words with *confirmandam*, GL. and tr. after *rem* conj. G. cf. Cæs. B. G. i, 3. DU. or after *placuit* conj. RL.—*cum mandatis* conj. cf. Cæs. B. G. i, 35; id. B. C. iii, 10; Sal. C. 22. DU.

3 ' Which had not been tried in the present war, and had proved false in the former one.' C. R.

4 ' It ought to be of some weight in forming their determination.' C.

5 ' Partiality,' ' party spirit or feeling.' Cicero often uses the adjective *cupidus*, as p. Rosc. Com. 47; p. Cæs. 3, 8; p. Font. 6, 11; C. Ver. iv, 56; &c. cf. GF, on Suet. i, 12. D. ' The more disinterested and impartial:' otherwise it would be tautology. ST. But cf. 27, 5.

6 ' The centurions.' *ordo sexagenis milites duos, centurionem et vexillarium unum habebat*, viii, 8: hence *ordinare* xxix, 1; *ordinis ductor* vii, 41; *ordinem ducere* ii, 23; iii, 44; or *habere* xlii, 33; cf. *primum pilum ducere* vii, 13; and xlii, 34. R.

1 Our author should have informed us

against whom they sought protection. GL.

2 For *urbem multitudinem* &c. *exonerandam*; x, 6; by the figure hypallage: cf. Virg. .E. iii, 465; viii, 180. R.

3 The structure of this sentence exemplifies Arist. Rh. iii, 9, 4; *ἀντιπαρὶς* B, s. v. λ.

4 *Hic* is properly ' the person present,' therefore ' the person more immediately under consideration;' *ille* ' the person who is not present,' therefore ' the more remote of the two,' ' he with whom we are less concerned.' Hence, (as here; Cic. Am. 2; &c.) *ille* will sometimes refer to the noun nearer in order, and *hic* to the more remote. RS. cf. xxii, 22, 13; Her. v, 2, n. 3; vi, 39, n. 26.

5 The metaphor is taken from a ship: ' the bilge water,' ' dregs,' ' filth,' ' sink,' ' off-scouring.' ST. cf. Cic. Cat. i, 5; ii, 4. R.

lætabantur. ceterum levaverunt<sup>6</sup> modo in præsentia velut corpus ægrum, quo mox in graviorem morbum recideret. Hippocrates enim finitima provinciæ Romanæ primo fortivis excursionibus vastare cœpit; deinde cum ad tuendos sociorum agros missum ab Appio præsidium esset, omnibus copiis impetum in oppositam stationem cum cæde multorum fecit. quæ cum essent nuntiata Marcello, legatos extemplo Syracusas misit, qui 'pacis fidem ruptam esse' dicerent, 'nec belli defuturam unquam causam, nisi Hippocrates atque Epicydes non ab Syracusis modo sed tota 'procul Sicilia ablegarentur.' Epicydes ne aut reus criminis absentis fratris præsens esset, aut deesset pro parte sua concitando bello, profectus et ipse in Leontinos, quia satis eos adversus populum Romanum concitatos cernebat, avertere etiam ab Syracusis<sup>a</sup> cœpit. 'nam ita eos pacem pepigisse cum Romanis, ut quicumque populi sub regibus fuissent, et suæ dicionis essent; nec jam libertate contentos esse, nisi etiam regnent<sup>b</sup> ac dominantur. renuntiandum igitur eis esse Leontinos quoque æquum censere liberos esse, vel quod in solo urbis suæ tyrannus ceciderit, vel quod ibi primum conclamatum ad libertatem relictisque regiis ducibus Syracusas sit concursum. itaque aut eximendum id<sup>7</sup> de fœdere esse, aut legem eam fœderis<sup>8</sup> non accipiendam.' facile multitudini persuasum; legatisque Syracusanorum et de cæde stationis Romanæ querentibus, et 'Hippocratem atque Epicydem abire seu Locros seu quo alio mallent, dummodo Sicilia cederent,' jubentibus, ferociter responsum est 'neque mandâsse sese Syracusanis ut pacem pro se cum Romanis facerent, neque teneri alienis fœderibus.' hæc ad Romanos Syracusani detulerunt, abnuentes 'Leontinos in sua potestate esse. itaque integro secum fœdere<sup>9</sup> bellum Romanos cum iis gesturos. neque sese defuturos ei bello, ita ut<sup>10</sup> in potestatem redacti suæ rursus dicionis essent, sicut pax convenisset.'

Q.F. Max. 4  
MC Marc. 3

Hippocrates  
commits depredations  
on the Roman province.

Epicydes  
goes among the Leontines.

They are  
estranged  
from the Syracusans.

<sup>a</sup> Syracusas P. F.—Syracusanis conj. C. to which *eos* refers. R. ant. Edd. *regnare* is applied to arbitrary and despotic rule; vi, 40; GR. iii, 11; 19. D.—*regant* al. Mss. ed. G. but there is no invidious sense attached to this verb. GR.

<sup>6</sup> Cic. Cat. i, 13. R.

<sup>7</sup> Viz. ut quicumque &c. R.

<sup>8</sup> 'The treaty made on those conditions.' C.

<sup>9</sup> 'Without any rupture of the treaty with them,' i. e. with Syracuse. C.

<sup>10</sup> 'Provided that.' C.

Q.F.Max.4 Marcellus cum omni exercitu profectus in Leontinos, 30  
MC Marc.3 Appio quoque accito ut altera parte aggrediretur, tanto

Marcellus ardore militum est usus ab ira<sup>1</sup> inter<sup>1</sup> condiciones<sup>1</sup> pacis  
takes their interfectæ stationis, ut primo impetu urbem expugnarent.  
town by

storm. Hip- Hippocrates atque Epicydes postquam capi muros refrin-  
pocrates gique portas videre, in arcem sese cum paucis recepere;  
and Epicy- inde clam nocte Herbessum perfugiunt. Syracusanis octo  
des escape. millium armatorum agmine profectis domo ad Mylam<sup>2</sup>

CS. ii, 10, flumen nuntius occurrit 'captam urbem esse,' cetera falsa  
361; Pl. iii, mixta veris ferens: 'cædem promiscuam militum atque  
8; S. xiv, 264; P. i, 18, 5; 9.

Exagge- 'oppidanorum factam, nec quicquam 'puberum<sup>4</sup> arbitrari  
rated re- 'superesse; direptam urbem, bona locupletium donata<sup>3</sup>.  
port of the ad nuntium tam atrocem constitit agmen, concitatisque  
massacre there. omnibus duces (erant autem Sosis ac Dinomenes) 'quid

Exaspera- 'agerent' consultabant. terroris<sup>5</sup> speciem haud vanam men-  
tion of the dacio præbuerant verberati ac securi percussi transfugæ  
Syracusan troops. ad duo millia hominum. ceterum Leontinorum militumque

aliorum nemo post captam urbem violatus fuerat; suaque  
omnia eis, nisi quæ primus tumultus captæ urbis absum-  
pserat, restituebantur. nec ut Leontinos<sup>4</sup> irent, 'proditos ad  
'cædem commilitones' querentes, perPELLI potuere, nec ut  
eodem loco certiozem nuntium exspectarent. cum ad defe-  
ctionem inclinatos animos cernerent prætores, sed eum  
motum haud diuturnum fore, si duces<sup>5</sup> amentiae sublati

Str. vi, 2, 2; essent, exercitum ducunt Megaram<sup>1</sup>, ipsi cum paucis equi-  
S. xiv, 26; PM. 307. tibus Herbessum proficiscuntur, spe territis<sup>5</sup> omnibus per

<sup>a</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. pr. cf. 31; i, 31; ii, 65; vi, 4; vii, 10; xxxiii, 19; R. xxvi, 1; L. signi-  
fying the motive or inducement; xxvii, 17; G. ib. 15; 30; xxxi, 17; GB. GI, O. L. L.  
"A vel ab." i, 1; 34; ii, 14; 49; iv, 17; 31; 44; v, 5; 47; vi, 1; [2; RS.] 3; viii, 16;  
x, 5; 31; xxvii, 28; xxviii, 5; xxx. [13; MD.] 36; xxxvi, 24; xxvii, 43; xxxix, 49;  
G. on Sen. de Cl. i, 20: D. as *ἀπὸ διανοίας*, Her. vii, 164, n. 48. ED.—ob iram GA. L.  
vulg. from gl. <sup>b</sup> conditionem 'the negotiation' conj. G. cf. xlii, 59; 62. D. <sup>c</sup> P.  
1 PE. ME. V. F. N.—*quenquam* cet. Mss. <sup>d</sup> em. G.—*puberum* Mss. <sup>e</sup> em. G.  
'The punishment of these deserters gave some colourable grounds for the terror.' C.—*terrori*  
PE.—*erroris* Mss. cf. xxv, 38, a. ED.—*rumoris* conj. SL. <sup>f</sup> The name occurs in the  
singular, 31 twice; Sil. xiv, 273; D. *ἡ Μίγαλα*. R.—It is also plural, below; 35; xxxi,  
22, 6; D. *τὰ Μίγαλα*. R. *Megara* conj. G. but cf. DU, on xxxi, 22. <sup>g</sup> *fretis* conj.  
FA. PN.

<sup>1</sup> 'During,' 'pending,' 'in the course of';  
iv, 18; 19; xxxii, 29; xxxvi, 20; xxxix, 1;  
R.

<sup>2</sup> This river is not so well known as the  
town *Myle* or *Myla*, Sil. xiv, 202; R. *Μύλα*,  
cf. CV, S. A. ii, 5, p. 300. D.

<sup>3</sup> Und. *militibus*. ST.

<sup>4</sup> The town is here meant, which (like  
*Eniada*, *Parisi*, *Andes*) has the same name  
as the people; [7; R.] 33; Cic. Ver. iv, 66;  
iii, 24 twice. G.

<sup>5</sup> Hippocrates and Epicydes. R.

proditionem urbis potiundæ. quod ubi frustra eis fuit in-<sup>Q.F.Max.4</sup>  
ceptum, vi agendum rati postero die Megaris castra movent,<sup>M C Marc.3</sup>  
ut Herbessum omnibus copiis oppugnarent. Hippocrates et Hippocrates  
Epicyles non tam tutum prima specie quam unum spe and Epicyles  
undique abscissa<sup>b</sup> consilium esse rati, ut se militibus per throw  
mitterent et assuetis magna ex parte sibi et tum fama upon the  
cædis commilitonum accensis, obviam agmini procedunt. protection of  
prima forte<sup>c</sup> signa sexcentorum Cretensium erant, qui apud  
Hieronymum meruerant sub eis<sup>d</sup>, et Hannibalis beneficium  
habebant, capti ad Trasimenum<sup>e</sup> inter Romanorum auxilia  
dimissique. quos ubi ex signis armorumque habitu<sup>f</sup> cogno-  
vere Hippocrates atque Epicyles, ramos oleæ ac velamenta  
alia supplicum<sup>g</sup> porrigentes orare ut ‘reciperent sese rece-  
ptosque tutarentur, neu proderent Syracusanis, a quibus  
31 ‘mox ipsi<sup>h</sup> trucidandi populo Romano dederentur.’ ‘enim-  
vero<sup>i</sup>,’ conclamant, ‘bonum ut animum haberent: omnem  
se cum illis fortunam subituros.’ inter hoc colloquium  
signa constiterant tenebaturque agmen; necdum quæ  
moræ causa foret pervenerat ad duces. postquam ‘Hippo-  
craten atque Epicyden’ pervasit rumor, fremitusque toto

<sup>b</sup> Cf. iv, 10. R.—*abscisa* P. F. V. 1—3 L. B. GA. HV. <sup>i</sup> *prævia fronte* conj. FA. PN.  
; Cannas conj. cf. *mille sagittariorum ac funditorum*, xxii, 37. GL. but cf. also *levium*  
*armatorum auxilia externa*, ib. D. Hiero, indeed, might have sent auxiliaries, with Sempronius  
on his recall from Sicily, previously to the battle of Trasimenus, and yet Livy may not have  
mentioned the fact. GL. <sup>k</sup> ed. FR. D. cf. ix, 36; xxii, 18; Just. xx, 3, 8. DU.—  
*armatorumque habitu* ed. MD. G. C.—*armatorum habituque* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*armorum*  
*habituque* L. pr. C. adv. DU. <sup>a</sup> *advenire* conj. ad. FA. PN.—*esse* und. V. ad. B. pr.  
ST.—*adesse* ed. vulg.—*causas moræ esse* und. G. C.

<sup>6</sup> Hippocrates and Epicyles; *sub eo* xxxviii, 14. R.

<sup>7</sup> These symbols were adopted by those who supplicated pardon and protection, and deprecated death; ii, 39; xxv, 25; xxix, 16; xxx, 36; xxxv, 34; xxxvi, 20; xxxvii, 28; xlv, 19; xlv, 25. A branch similarly decorated is still the token of supplication and peace in the South Sea Islands: (Forsters *Reisen*, t. i, p. 127) as *sagmina* and *verbenæ* were among the ancient Romans; i, 24, 6; RT, de F. R. I, Op. t. i, p. 135 sq; B&E, G. V. t. i, pt 2, p. 99 sq. The horns of victims destined for sacrifice were veiled with woollen fillets, ii, 54; VO, on V. G. iii, 487. [Lucr. i, 88 sq. ED.] The filleted branch was used in laustral and expiatory sacrifices; when borne by a suppliant it intimated his readiness to expiate any offence of which he had been

guilty; or merely that he implored forgiveness by all that was sacred. Hence it became symbolical of reconciliation and peace. HY, on V. Æ. viii, 128. R. cf. ML, D. ii, 8, 1; 3; 4; 6; Her. v, 51, n. 68; vii, 141, n. 90; Arist. Eq. 726; Joseph. (ed. HV.) t. i, pp. 176, e; 465, r.

<sup>8</sup> The Cretans. C.

<sup>1</sup> This particle is used (often at the commencement of a sentence, xxvi, 38; xxvii, 30; xxxviii, 14; xl, 8; Ter. An. i, 3, 1;) to add force to affirmations or negations, and to express grief or indignation; [i, 51; R.] ii, 22; 36; 45; iii, 35; iv, 4; v, 25; vi, 14; x, 35; xxii, 25; xxvii, 16; xxix, 8; xxxi, 30; xxxvi, 40; xxxvii, 52; xliii, 1; Ter. Heau. ii, 3, 79; Sall. C. 2; Cic. hence it is frequently followed by *indignum*, xxv, 41; xxvii, 30; xxxiii, 46; xxxiv, 58. S. G. DU. D.

Q.F. Max. 4 agmine erat haud dubie approbantium adventum eorum,  
 M C Max. 3 extemplo praetores citatis equis ad prima signa perrexerunt,  
 'qui mos ille. quæ licentia Cretensium esset' rogitantes  
 'colloqui aserendi cum hoste, injussuque praetorum mi-  
 'scendi eos<sup>2</sup> agmini suo?' 'comprehendi' injicique<sup>c</sup> catenas'  
 jusserunt 'Hippocrati'. ad quam vocem tantus extemplo  
 primum a Cretensibus<sup>c</sup> clamor est ortus, deinde exceptus  
 ab aliis, ut facile, si ultra tenderent, appareret eis timen-  
 dum esse. solliciti incertique rerum suarum 'Megaram,'  
 unde profecti erant, 'referri signa' jubent, nuntiosque de  
 Hippocrate<sup>c</sup> statu praesenti Syracusas mittunt. fraudem quoque Hippo-  
 crates forges a let-  
 ter in the  
 name of the  
 praetors. crates addit inclinatis ad omnem suspicionem animis; et  
 Cretensium quibusdam ad itinera insidenda missis, velut  
 interceptas litteras, quas ipse composuerat, recitat. "præ-  
 tores Syracusani consuli<sup>f</sup> Marcello<sup>e</sup>." secundum salutem,  
 ut assolet<sup>3</sup>, scriptum erat 'recte eum atque ordine fecisse'  
 'quod in Leontinis nulli pepercisset. sed omnium merce-  
 'narium militum eandem esse causam, nec unquam  
 'Syracusas quieturas, donec quicquam externorum auxi-  
 'liorum aut in urbe aut in exercitu suo esset. itaque daret  
 'operam ut eos, qui cum suis praetoribus castra ad Mega-  
 'ram haberent, in suam potestatem redigeret, ac supplicio  
 Success of  
 this fraud. 'eorum liberaret tandem Syracusas.' hæc cum recitata  
 essent, cum tanto clamore<sup>5</sup> ad arma discursum est, ut præ-  
 tores inter tumultum pavidi abequitaverint<sup>h</sup> Syracusas. et<sup>i</sup>

<sup>b</sup> *comprendi* ed. GT. G. C.—*comprehenderent* (and om. *jusserunt*) conj. G. <sup>c</sup> *iniciques*  
 al. Mas. as *adicere*, ii, 7; *conicere*, ii, 10; *traicere* and *obicere*, ii, 11; GB. *subicere*, xxviii, 21;  
 cf. i, 8; 30; 44; ii, 17; 35; 41; 61; iii, 33; iv, 8; 51; cxviii, ep. cxxiv, ep. BU, on  
 V. P. i, 2, 2; AU, Em. ii, 3; D. *deicere*, xxiii, 34, 1; cf. xxvii, 4, 10; Juv. xv, 17 n. ED.  
 —*injicere* conj. G. xxiii, 10; xxvi, 14. D.—in ad. HF. <sup>d</sup> *Hippocratem* 1, 2 P.  
 V. 2, 3 L. H. B. HV. HF.—in *Hippocratem* ed. Rom. Parm.—*Hippocratis* F.—on conj.  
 G. but cf. 24, a. D. <sup>e</sup> *Cretibus* P.—*Cretibus* ed. G. C. D. cf. Cic. T. Q. ii, 14; de  
 Leg. i, 5; Cms. B. G. ii, 7. G, and on i, 18; nn, on Sil. xiv, 39. yet Livy no where uses  
 this form. D. <sup>f</sup> *Syracusani cos.* em. G. pr. D.—*Syracusani* conj. V.—*Syracusanos* P.  
 PE. F. 4 L.—*Syracusanorum* B. HV. <sup>g</sup> *suo salutem* ad. al. Edd. adv. Mas. <sup>h</sup> F. V.  
 2, 3, 5 L. H. B. GA. P? VI. ant. Edd. ed. C. ST. pr. R. ED.—*abequitaverint* P? threes  
 P. D. L. N. al. Mss. ed. G. D. BK.—*abequitaverint* 4 L. B. HV. BR. vulg. cf. ix, 22. R.  
<sup>i</sup> *sed* conj. DU.

2 *Hoste...os*: a collective noun in the sin-  
 gular may have the adjective or pronoun  
 which refers to it, in the plural; as in xxvi, 4;  
 xxxv, 27. DU. cf. also xxix, 10, 1.

3 'After the greeting in the usual form.'  
 C.

4 'That he had done what was right and  
 proper.' The form in which the senate gene-

rally conveyed its approbation of the official  
 acts of magistrates: *et e re publica* is some-  
 times added. ST. cf. xxviii, 39; xxx, 17;  
 42; R. BR. F. ii, 80, p. 197. D.

5 The preposition, which is added here;  
 i, 25; ii, 23; vii, 35; ix, 31; xxv, 9; 34;  
 xli, 23; xlii, 59; Ov. H. 16, 258; is else-  
 where omitted, ii, 56; v, 45. D.

ne fuga quidem eorum seditio compressa est, impetusque<sup>6</sup> in Syracusanos milites fiebant<sup>1</sup>. nec ab ullo temperatum foret, ni Epicydes atque Hippocrates iræ multitudinis obviam issent, non a misericordia aut humano consilio, sed ne spem reditus præciderent sibi, et cum ipsos simul milites fidos haberent simul obsides, tum cognatos quoque eorum atque amicos tanto merito primum, dein pignore<sup>7</sup> sibi conciliarent. expertique quam vana aut<sup>k</sup> levi aura mobile vulgus esset, militem nancti<sup>l</sup> ex eo numero qui in Leontinis circumsessi erant, subornant ut Syracusas perferret nuntium convenientem eis quæ ad Mylam falso nuntiata erant, auctoremque se exhibendo, ac velut visa quæ dubia  
 32 erant narrando, concitaret iras hominum. huic non apud vulgum modo fides fuit, sed senatum quoque in curiam introductus movit<sup>l</sup>. haud vani<sup>1</sup> quidam<sup>b</sup> homines palam ferre ‘perbene<sup>2</sup> detectam in Leontinis esse avaritiam et ‘crudelitatem Romanorum. eadem, si intrâssent Syracusas, ‘aut foediora etiam, quo majus ibi avaritiæ præmium esset, ‘facturos fuisse.’ itaque ‘claudendas’ cuncti ‘portas et ‘custodiendam urbem’ censere. sed non ab eisdem omnes timere nec eosdem odisse. ad<sup>c</sup> militare<sup>d</sup> genus<sup>e</sup> omne<sup>f</sup> partemque magnam plebis invisum esse nomen Romanum: prætores optimatumque pauci, quanquam inflammati<sup>g</sup> vano nuntio erant, tamen ad propius præsentius-

Q. F. Max. 4  
MC Marc. 3

The people of Syracuse enraged against the Romans.

<sup>1</sup> pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*fiēbat* al. CL. <sup>k</sup> et 2 L. B. conj. P. <sup>l</sup> ‘Having found or got hold of;’ (v, 45; xxxiv, 61; xlii, 48.) R. 36, a; xxii, 44; xxiii, 2; xxv, 30; xxvii, 28; xxviii, 31; cf. BU, on Suet. i, 10; 45; iii, 42; iv, 3. D.—*nacti* vulg. *sciendum est, licet alia euphonia causa varientur, nactus tamen et passus n penitus nunquam accipere, SV, on V. Æ. i, 480. D.* <sup>a</sup> *monuit* P. l’E. F. C. GA.—*admonuit* 1 P. 2, 3 L. B. HF. HV.—*amonuit* ME.—*amonuit* V. 1. L. <sup>b</sup> *vane quidam* ed. G 1st. <sup>c</sup> *apud* conj. GL. ant. Edd. but *ad* has this meaning; cf. vii, 7, 4. G. D. <sup>d</sup> P.—*militares* pl. Mss.—*militaris* HF. <sup>e</sup> *em. cf. xlv, 45; 11; Cic. Fam. iv, 7; G.* ‘with every class of the soldiery;’ R. ‘with all the soldiers.’ xxxiv, 27; xlv, 4; nn, on Phæd. ii, pr. 1; Lucr. v, 863. D.—*sensus* P. 3 L.—*serius* 3 P. al.—*sensus* B. HF. HV.—*sententias* L.—*sensus* pl. Mss.—*pene* ant. Edd. <sup>f</sup> *em. G.—omnem* P. 1, 3 P. 1, 3 L. H. N. GA. al.—*omnes* pl. Mss. <sup>g</sup> F 2d. cf. *qua causa inimicitiarum inflammatus*, Cic. p. Flac. 33; G. iv, 56. ed. D. E. ST.—*afflati* conj. i. e. ‘struck,’ as *fulminis afflavit ventis*, G. [Virg. Æ. ii, 649; (HY.) Ov. Tr. i, 9, 21; but see F, on ‘*afflo*’ and on the metaphorical use of this verb. ED.] pr. C. ed. CL.—*implati* conj PZ. pr. DJ.—*inflat* Mss. as *turgens ira, in fermento*; ed. G. C. cf. *ira tumens* xxxi, 8; xxxiii, 11; (G.) nn, on Sil. ii, 626; on Hor. S. i, 1, 21; on Juv. i, 45. ‘*corque meum penitus turgescit tristibus iris...*’ num manus affecta recte est,

<sup>6</sup> For *sed impetus*. B.

<sup>7</sup> ‘At first out of gratitude for the kindness which had been shown, and afterwards from having their persons as hostages for the fidelity of their families and connections.’ C.

<sup>1</sup> ‘Sensible men, G. of weight, C. and authority; who were not likely either to be deceived themselves or to deceive others:’ cf. nn, on Gell. xviii, 4. R.

<sup>2</sup> ‘Luckily in good time.’ B.

Q. F. Max.<sup>4</sup> que<sup>3</sup> malum cautiores esse. et jam ad Hexapyllum erant  
 MC Marc.<sup>3</sup> Hippocrates atque Epicydes; serebanturque colloquia per

21. propinquos popularium qui in exercitu erant, ut ' portas  
 ' aperirent sinerentque communem patriam defendi ab

Hippocrates  
 and Epi-  
 cydes enter  
 Syracuse  
 with the  
 mutineers.

' impetu Romanorum.' jam unis foribus Hexapyli apertis  
 cœpti erant recipi, cum prætores intervenerunt. et primo  
 imperio minisque, deinde auctoritate<sup>4</sup> deterrendo, postremo  
 ut omnia vana erant, obliti majestatis precibus agebant,  
 ' ne proderent patriam tyranni ante satellitibus et tum  
 ' corruptoribus exercitus.' sed surdæ ad hæc omnia<sup>4</sup> aures  
 concitatæ multitudinis erant, nec<sup>1</sup> minore intus vi quam  
 foris portæ effringebantur; effractisque omnibus totum<sup>1</sup>  
 Hexapylo agmen receptum est. prætores in Achradinam  
 cum juventute popularium<sup>4</sup> confugiunt. mercenarii milites  
 perfugæque, et quicquid regionum militum Syracusis erat,  
 agmen hostium augment. ita Achradina quoque primo impetu  
 capitur, prætorumque<sup>1</sup>, nisi qui inter tumultum effugerunt,  
 omnes interficiuntur. nox cædibus finem fecit. postero die

16. servi ad pileum vocati et carcere vincti emissi; confusaque  
 hæc omnis multitudo Hippocraten atque Epicyden creant  
 prætores; Syracusæque, cum breve tempus libertas afful-  
 sisset, in antiquam servitutem reciderant<sup>3</sup>.

The Ro-  
 mans ad-  
 vance to-  
 wards the  
 city.

Hæc nuntiata cum essent Romanis, ex Leontinis mota<sup>33</sup>  
 sunt extemplo castra ad Syracusas. et ab Appio legati per  
 portum missi forte in quinquere mi erant. præmissa qua-

cum in tumore est? aut num aliud quodpiam membrum tumidum ac turgidum non vitiosum  
 habet? sic igitur inflatus et tumens animus in vitio est. sapientis autem animus semper vocat  
 vitio, nunquam turgescit, nunquam tumet: at iratus animus ejusmodi est; Cic. T. Q. iii, 9. R.  
 The nose was considered by the Hebrews the seat of anger, which they expressed by a word  
 signifying the blast of the nostrils: cf. 11 Samuel xxii, 16; Psalm xviii, 15. ED. <sup>1</sup> em.  
 G.—ad hæc omnium P 2d.—ad hominum P.—adeo (with omnis tr. before multitudinis) B.—  
 adeo omnium cet. Mss. <sup>1</sup> P. PE. F.—quod non cet. Mss. <sup>1</sup> em. DU. C. ed. ST.  
 R.—tuto P. F.—in and ad. tuto after Hexapylo 5 L.—tuto in cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. [as  
 recepta in celo, Ov. M. ii, 529; in parte tori, id. H. 6, 20; (HS.) DU.] and ad. tutum after  
 agmen B. <sup>2</sup> SB.—popularum al. <sup>1</sup> F. C. H. [R is wrong in saying "but one Ms." ED.] pr. cf. Macedonum omnes et quidam Andriorum, xxxi, 45; multi principum, xxix, 29;  
 GR. exsulum, iii, 18; pauci hostium, iii, 18; tribunorum, xxv, 23. D. cuncti and adversus are  
 used in the same way. SH. cf. WE, on D. S. and Ecl. p. 532.—prætoresque pl. Mss. ed. G.  
 C. pr. R. <sup>3</sup> P. F. V. five L. H. HV. GA. VI. ed. C.—reciderunt cet. Mss. ed. G. D.

<sup>3</sup> Which was threatening them from Hip-  
 pocrates and Epicydes.' RS. DE.

<sup>4</sup> 'By advice and warning; auctoritate  
 magis quam imperio, i, 7; auctoritate suadendi  
 magis quam jubendi potestate, Tac. G. 11; the

former belongs to him whose age, station,  
 character, &c. command respect; the latter  
 to him who has the power of enforcing obe-  
 dience to his orders: C. xxvi, 40. See the  
 beautiful simile in Virg. Æ. i, 148—153.

driremis cum intrâset fauces portus, capitur; legati ægre effugerunt. et jam non modo pacis sed ne belli quidem jura relicta erant<sup>1</sup>, cum Romanus exercitus ad Olympium (Jovis id templum est) mille et quingentos<sup>a</sup> passus<sup>b</sup> ab urbe castra posuit. inde quoque legatos præmitti placuit; quibus, ne intrarent urbem, extra portam Hippocrates atque Epicydes obviam cum suis processerunt. Romanus orator 'non bellum se Syracusanis sed opem auxiliumque 'afferre' ait, 'et eis qui ex media cæde elapsi perfugerint 'ad se, et eis qui metu oppressi fœdiorem non exsilio 'solum sed etiam morte servitutem patiantur. nec cædem 'nefandam sociorum inultam Romanos passuros. itaque 'si eis qui ad se \*perfugerint' tutus in patriam red- 'itus pateat<sup>d</sup>, cædis auctores dedantur et libertas leges- 'que Syracusanis restituantur, nihil armis opus esse. si 'ea non fiant, quicumque in mora sit, bello persecuturos.' ad ea Epicydes, 'si qua<sup>e</sup> ad se mandata haberent, respon- 'sum eis' ait 'se daturus fuisse: cum in eorum<sup>2</sup> ad quos 'venerint manu res Syracusana esset, tum reverterentur. 'si bello lacescant, ipsa re intellecturos nequaquam idem 'esse Syracusas ac Leontinos oppugnare.' ita legatis re- 'lictis portas clausit. inde terra marique simul cœptæ op- pugnari Syracusæ, terra ab Hexapylo, mari ab Achradina, cujus murus fluctu alluitur. et quia, sicut Leontinos ter- rore ac primo impetu ceperant, non diffidebant vastam dis- jectamque spatio urbem parte aliqua se invasuros<sup>3</sup>, omnem apparatus oppugnandarum urbium muris admoverunt.

- 34 Et habuisset tanto impetu cœpta res fortunam<sup>1</sup>, nisi unus homo Syracusis ea tempestate fuisset. Archimedes is<sup>a</sup> erat, unicus spectator<sup>b</sup> cæli siderumque, mirabilior tamen inventor ac machinator bellicorum tormentorum

Q.F.Max.4  
MC Marc.3

21; Th. vii,  
4; D. xvi,  
546 sq; xiii,  
333; CS. i,  
13, 178.

They send  
envoys to  
Syracuse.

To whom  
Epicydes  
returns a  
haughty  
answer.

Syracuse is  
invested by  
sea and by  
land.

Archimedes  
conducts  
successfully  
the defence  
of the town.

<sup>a</sup> P. VI. ed. C.—*quingentis* pl. Mss. ed. G. D.—*cctis* 4 L. HV.—*de* 3 L.—v 2 L. D.  
<sup>b</sup> P. VI. 2 L. ed. C.—*passibus* pl. Mss. and Edd. <sup>c</sup> em. R.—*perfugerunt* Mss. ed. BK.  
cet. Edd. <sup>d</sup> em. C. pr. ST. B. ed. R.—*pateret* V. G. F. five L. H. B. GA. HV. D. L.  
N. ed. D.—*pateret* ac cet. Mss. ed. G. C. <sup>e</sup> *quæ* ed. GT. G. C. but cf. Virg. E. iv, 13. ED.  
<sup>a</sup> conj. om. as in 37; vii, 26; xxv, 34; Cic. p. Quinc. 3; G. xxv, 16; 19; cf. GR, on xxix,  
29, 8. adv. Mss. cf. v, 34; viii, 28. D. <sup>b</sup> *dicitur siderum motus diligentissime spectasse*,  
Just. i, 1. D.—*speculator* 4 L. as *speculator venatorque naturæ*, Cic. N. D. i, 30. D.

1 Und. *integra*. ST.

2 Viz. the prætors, who were either dead  
or fled. R.

3 'That they should force their way into.'

1 *Habere fortunam* 'to succeed.' R.

Q.F.Max. 4 operumque, quibus ea quæ hostes ingenti mole<sup>2</sup> agerent  
 MC Marc. 3 ipse perlevi momento ludificaretur. murum per inæquales  
 P. viii, 5—ductum colles, pleraque alta<sup>4</sup> et difficilia<sup>4</sup> aditu<sup>5</sup>, summissa  
 9; P.M. 305 sq; 8. quædam et quæ<sup>6</sup> planis vallibus adiri<sup>6</sup> possent<sup>6</sup>, ut cuique  
 xiv. 300 sq; aptum visum est loco, ita omni genere tormentorum in-  
 351 sq. struxit<sup>3</sup>. Achradinæ murum, qui, ut ante dictum est,  
 mari alluitur, ex quinquerebibus Marcellus oppugnabat.  
 xxi, 55. ex ceteris<sup>1</sup> navibus sagittarii funditoresque, et velites etiam,  
 quorum telum<sup>4</sup> inhabile ad remittendum imperitis<sup>1</sup> est, vix  
 quemquam sine vulnere consistere in muro patiebantur.  
 hi, quia spatio missilibus opus est, procul muro tenebant  
 P. viii, 5; naves. junctæ aliæ binæ ad<sup>4</sup> octo<sup>1</sup> quinquerebmes, demptis  
 P.M. 305 sq. interioribus remis, ut latus lateri applicaretur, cum exte-  
 riore ordine remorum velut una navis<sup>7</sup> agerentur, turres  
 contabulatas machinamenta<sup>5</sup> alia quatiendis muris por-  
 tabant. adversus hunc navalem apparatus Archimedes  
 variæ magnitudinis tormenta in muris disposuit. in eas  
 quæ procul erant naves saxa ingenti pondere emittebat;  
 propiores levioribus eoque magis crebris petebat telis.  
 postremo, ut sui vulnere intacti tela in hostem ingererent,  
 murum ab imo ad summum<sup>6</sup> crebris cubitalibus<sup>8</sup> fere

<sup>2</sup> *altum* conj. KL. <sup>4</sup> *difficilis* conj. G. adv. DU. D.—*difficilem* conj. KL. <sup>5</sup> *aditus*  
 P. F. G. V. 1, 3 L. B. GA. HV. pr. G. <sup>6</sup> *summissum...quem* conj. KL. <sup>7</sup> *pl.*  
 Mss. ant. Edd. ed. CL. C. pr. DU. D.—*adire* F. 1 L. H. B. GA. pr. KL. ed. GT.  
<sup>8</sup> *posses* conj. KL. <sup>1</sup> *setaginta his or iis* conj. cf. Pol. (or oppose *ceteris* to *aliæ* which  
 follows; for these *ceteræ* are some of the *quinqueremes* just mentioned.) R. <sup>2</sup> Because  
 darted by means of a thong and with a jerk. L.—om. or *impeditis* 'unless one straightened  
 it at his leisure,' conj. L.—*imparatis* (in this same sense) conj. SM. cf. nn, on Suet. v, 41;  
 and Pliny Ep. iv, 9, 10. D.—*peritis* C. but then *vel* should be prefixed. D.—*imparatis* or  
 rather *petitis* conj. SL, on P. 14. pr. DU. D. ED. <sup>3</sup> *ad binas* conj. SB. <sup>4</sup> *ad.*  
 from Pol. and Plut. 'Eight galleys were joined, two and two together.' S. L.—om. Mss.  
 SB. <sup>5</sup> *em.* C. pr. D.—*unaves* P. but cf. xxvii, 42, a. ED.—*navis* L. pr. DU.—*navis*  
 cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>6</sup> *παλαιστρίαις*, Pol. S. cf. L, Pol. iii, 4; R. PL, on Vit. A.  
 iii, 1; 3. Livy perhaps is speaking of the interior, as Polybius is of the exterior dimension  
 of these loopholes. DU.—*introrsum, extrorsum palmaribus* conj. ad. HG.

2 *Moles* is 'any thing of weight, magni-  
 tude, and difficulty; a multiplicity of af-  
 fairs, perils, toils, and cares; preparation,  
 zeal, effort, exertion, risk; or that which  
 calls for such things:' i, 38; ii, 16; iv,  
 54; v, 12; vi, 2; 14; 19; viii, 13; xxv,  
 11. R. cf. xxi, 43, 11. Our author betrays  
 but a superficial acquaintance with natural  
 philosophy; it was by his knowledge of pure  
 mathematics that Archimedes was so distin-  
 guished. C.

4 Archimedes. R.

4 The *velites* used seven spears, called  
*velitares* xxvi, 4; xxxviii, 20; in Greek  
*γερσφοι*, and the men *γερσφοράδων* or *γερσφο-  
 ροίται*. The handle was of the thickness of a  
 finger and a yard long. The head about 9  
 inches long, and very thin and pointed, so as  
 to bend with the first blow and become use-  
 less: Pol. vi, 22. C. R.

5 See the description of the *sambuca*, Pol.  
 viii, 6; cf. xxxix, 6. R.

6 This is not stated by Pol. DU. but is  
 implied by *παλαιστρίαις*.

cavis<sup>7</sup> aperuit, per quæ cava pars sagittis pars scorpionibus<sup>8</sup> modicis ex occulto petebant hostem. quæ<sup>9</sup> propius<sup>M C Marc.3</sup> quædam<sup>9</sup> subibant naves, quo<sup>9</sup> interiores<sup>9</sup> ictibus tormentorum essent, in eas tollenone<sup>9</sup> super<sup>9</sup> murum eminente<sup>9</sup> P. viii, 7. ferrea<sup>10</sup> manus<sup>9</sup> firmæ catenæ illigata cum injecta proræ esset, gravi<sup>9</sup> libramento<sup>9</sup> plumbi recollente<sup>9</sup> ad solum, suspensa prora navim in puppim statuebat; dein remissa subito velut ex muro cadentem navim cum ingenti trepidatione nautarum ita undæ affligebat<sup>11</sup>, ut, etiamsi recta reciderat, aliquantum aquæ acciperet. ita maritima oppugnationis est elusa, omnisque<sup>9</sup> vis est<sup>9</sup> eo versa<sup>9</sup> ut totis viribus terra aggredierentur. sed ea quoque pars eodem omni apparatu tormentorum instructa erat, Hieronis im- P. viii, 8 sq. pensis curaque per multos annos, Archimedis unica arte<sup>9</sup>.

\* Equivalent to si. B.—quum conj. DU. P P. PE. ME. L. N.—quidem vulg.—  
maxia conj. G.—om. 2 L. D. VI. pr. C. 9 quod conj. G.—quum conj. D. em.  
cf. xxxviii, 5; tolleno dicitur machine genus, quo trahitur aqua in alteram partem prægravante  
pondere, Fest. tolleno dicitur, quoties una trabs in terram præalite defigitur, cui in summo vertice  
alia transversa trabs longior dimensa medietate connectitur eo libramento ut si unum caput  
depresseris, aliud erigatur, Vitruv. iv, 21; S. hortos villas jungendos non est dubium, rigoque  
maxime habendos; si contingat, profluo amne; si minus e puteo rota organivæ pneumaticis vel  
tollenonum harustu, Pliny xix, 4; Col. x, 25. G. L. Pol. i, 6. DU. Tac. H. iv, 30; (E.)  
ααχόβιον Pol. ααχία Plut. carchesium versatile Vitruv. x, 5; 22; 'the swipe or lever of a  
well,' αλάων, ααχόβιον, in shape resembling the letter T; R. such as is used in the market  
gardens round London. ED.—tolenno e P.—tolendo e P 2d. 1 PE.—tollendo e 1 PE 2d. 2 PE.  
ME. V. three P. F. 1, 3, 4 L. H. GA.—tollendo cet. Mss. desuper S. B. HF. HV.  
RR. manu S. three P. al. pr. S. em. G.—graveque vulg.—graveque conj.  
G 2d. pr. DJ. libramentum conj. G 2d. pr. DJ. em. (recollere, reclinare;  
et excellere, in altum extollere, Fest.) G.—recelleret vulg. G 2d. pr. DJ. 4 L. GA.—  
omnis quæ P. F. C. 1 L.—omnis ubi 5 L. HF. HV. B. 7 isse se F. C. 1 L.—ipse se  
P. 4 L.—in se GA.—cum omnia essent 5 L. HF. HV. and (tr. essent and adversa.) B.  
em. cf. xxv, 14; xxvi, 4. G.—aversæ P.—aversa F 2d. 3 L. H.—adversa F. C. 1, 4, 5 L.  
GA. HF. HV. B.—dictum ad. 2 L.—edictum ad. 5 L. HF. HV.—edictum est a Marcello  
ad. B. a unicam artem F. if so, the full stop must be placed after annos. D.

<sup>7</sup> From *cavum*, Plaut. Men. i, 2, 49; Cels. vii; *cavus*, in the masculine, also occurs, Col. xii, 8; V. Hor. S. ii, 6, 116; Phæd. iv, 5, 1; and *cave*, in the feminine. GS, ind. R. A. S. D.

<sup>8</sup> *Scorpiones dicebant, quas nunc manubalistas vocant: ideo sic nuncupati, quod parvis subtilibusque apiculis mortem inferant*; Veg. R. M. iv, 22. There were two sorts, the great and small; these latter could be used by one man, see L. Pol. iii, 4. C. and were called *σαρκώδεις*. Pol. or *σαρκώδεις βραχύστεροι*. Plut. cf. xxvi, 6; 47; 49; xxix, 7; Amm. xliii, 4, 8; Philo de Tel. Const. p. 73. R. RS.

<sup>9</sup> 'So close that the missiles did not touch them, but flew over their heads.' cf. vii, 10.

E. DEE. R. GR, on Amm. xiv, 2, D.

<sup>10</sup> 'A grappling iron'; xxvi, 39; xxxvi, 44; xxxvii, 30; *asser falcatius*, xxxviii, 6; [cf. xliii, 63; ST.] *harpago*, *asser ferreo unco præfixus*, xxx, 10; Curt. iv, 2, 12; [but these two authors have confounded the *ferrea manus* and the *harpago*; SE, on Veg. v, 14; SF, M. N. ii, 7, 164.] 3, 24 sq. These claws are joined with *αλκάνης* by Diod. xvii, 44; App. B. C. v, 106; and Curt. they are made the same by Pol. i, 22; (SW.) 27 sq; Front. St. ii, 3, 24; Aur. V. *lupi ferrei* are somewhat similar, xxviii, 3, 4. R.

<sup>11</sup> Cf. xxi, 35; R. xli, 18; *ad quos scopulas afflictam navim videres*, Cic. p. Rab. 9. S. G, Obs. iv, 8. *Affligere* is much the same as *illidere*, Virg. Æ. i, 112.

Q.F.Max.4 natura etiam juvabat loci, quod saxum, cui imposita muri  
MC Marc.3 fundamenta sunt, magna parte ita proclive est, ut non

The Ro- solum missa tormento<sup>12</sup>, sed etiam quæ pondere suo pro-  
mans, frus- voluta essent, graviter in hostem inciderent. eadem causa  
trated in ad subeundum arduum aditum<sup>13</sup> instabilemque ingressum  
their as- præbebat. ita consilio habito, cum omnis conatus ludibrio  
saults, con- esset, absistere oppugnatione atque obsidendo tantum arcere  
vert the siege into a terra marique commeatibus hostem placuit.  
blockade.

Interim Marcellus cum tertia fere parte exercitus ad 35

Marcellus recipiendas urbes profectus quæ in motu rerum ad Car-  
takes other recipiendas urbes profectus quæ in motu rerum ad Car-  
towns. CS. thaginienses defecerant, Helorum atque Herbessum de-  
i. 13, 186; thaginienses defecerant, Helorum atque Herbessum de-  
Pl. xxxii, 2; dentibus ipsis recipit, Megara vi capta diruit ac diripuit  
D. xlii, 19; S. xiv, 269; ad reliquorum, ac maxime Syracusanorum, terrorem. per  
OF. iv, 487.

Himilco idem fere tempus et Himilco, qui ad Pachyni promon-  
arrives with torium classem diu tenuerat, ad Heracleam quam vocant  
an army in Minoam quinque et viginti millia peditum, tria equitum,  
Sicily. CS. duodecim elephantos exposuit, nequaquam cum quantis  
i. 17, 216; St. D. iv, 79; xvi, 9; copiis<sup>1</sup> ante tenuerat ad Pachynum classem. sed postquam  
P. i, 18; ab Hippocrate occupatæ Syracusæ erant, profectus Car-  
25; 30; 63.

24. thaginem, adjutusque<sup>a</sup> ibi et ab legatis Hippocratis litteris-  
que<sup>b</sup> Hannibalis, qui 'venisse tempus' aiebat<sup>c</sup> 'Siciliæ  
'per summum decus repetendæ,' et ipse haud vanus  
præsens monitor<sup>2</sup> facile perpulerat ut quantæ maximæ  
possent peditum equitumque copiæ in Siciliam traji-  
cerentur. adveniens Heracleam, intra paucos dies inde  
Agrigentum recipit; aliarumque civitatum, quæ partis  
Carthaginensium erant, adeo accensæ sunt spes ad pel-

Hippocrates lendos Sicilia Romanos, ut postremo etiam qui obside-  
with a large bantur Syracusis animos sustulerint, et parte copiarum  
force satis defendi urbem posse rati, ita inter se munera belli  
marches out partiti sint, ut Epicydes præesset custodiæ urbis, Hip-  
of the town.

<sup>a</sup> P. H. al. Nss. em. L.—aditusque F 2d. V. S. LI. 1, 3 P. 1, 3, 4 L. ant. Edd.—  
aditusque F.—aditusque V marg. 5 L. HF.—aditusque 2 L. B.—accritusque conj. FA.  
PN. adv. V. GL. S. L. <sup>b</sup> et litterisque al.—alterisque conj. S. <sup>c</sup> aiebant al. S.  
L. PM. adv. GB.

12 This is the engine, and not the weapon;  
xliv, 35; 10; Apul. viii, p. 205; Cæs. B.  
G. viii, 14; Curt. iv, 3. G. Oba. ii, 8; nn,  
on Cæs. B. C. iii, 51. DU. Sil. vi, 279;  
Curt. vii, 9, 7; viii, 2, 26; Cic. T. Q. ii,  
24. D.

13 Cf. d and e.  
1 'With such great forces as those were  
not,' i.e. 'with much larger forces than those  
were.' C.  
2 'Being present in person as a monitor  
of no small weight.' C.

pocrates Himilconi conjunctus bellum adversus consulem Romanum gereret. cum decem millibus peditum, quinti gentis equitibus nocte per intermissa custodiis loca profectus castra circa Acrillas urbem ponebat. munientibus supervenit Marcellus ab Agrigento jam occupato, cum frustra eo praevenire hostem festinans tetendisset, rediens, nihil minus ratus quam illo tempore ac loco Syracusanum sibi exercitum obvium fore; sed tamen metu Himilconis Pœnorumque, ut quibus nequaquam eis copiis quas habebat par esset, quam poterat maxime intentus atque agmine ad omnes casus composito ibat. forte ea cura, quæ erat adversus Pœnos præparata, adversus Siculos usui fuit<sup>1</sup>. castris ponendis incompositos ac dispersos nactus<sup>a</sup> et plerosque inermes, quod peditum fuit, circumvenit: eques levi certamine inito cum Hippocrate Acras perfugit.

Ea pugna deficientes<sup>b</sup> ab Romanis cum cohibuisset Siculos, Marcellus Syracusas rediit; et post paucos dies Himilco adjuncto Hippocrate ad flumen Anapum<sup>c</sup>, octo ferme inde millia, castra posuit. sub idem fere tempus et naves longæ quinque et quinquaginta Carthaginensium cum Bomilcare classis præfecto in magnum portum Syracusas ex alto decurrere<sup>d</sup>; et Romana item classis, triginta quinquereemes legionem primam Panormi exposuere; verumque ab Italia bellum, adeo uterque populus in Siciliam intentus, fuisse<sup>e</sup> videri poterat<sup>f</sup>. legionem Romanam, quæ exposita Panormi erat, venientem Syracusas prædæ haud dubie sibi futuram Himilco ratus via decipitur: mediterraneo namque Pœnus itinere duxit; legio maritimis locis, classe prosequente, ad Ap. Claudium Pachynum cum parte copiarum obviam progressum pervenit. nec diutius Pœni ad Syracusas<sup>g</sup> morati sunt: et Bomilcar, simul parum fidens navibus suis, duplici facile numero classem habenti-

Q.F. Max. 4  
MC Marc. 3

St. PM.  
308; CS.  
ii, 10, 354.

He is routed  
by Marcellus.

CS. ii, 10,  
352; St.  
S. xiv, 618;  
CS. i, 13,  
176.  
Reinforce-  
ments sent  
from Rome  
and Car-  
thage to  
the respec-  
tive armies.  
21, 8.

<sup>a</sup> F. ed. G. C. D. R. cf. 31, 1. ED.—nactus cet. Mss. ed. BK. <sup>b</sup> defugientes F. C. V.  
1 P. 2—4 L. H. GA. ant. Edd.—diffugientes 2, 3 P. cf. Hor. O. i, 35, 26. GB. <sup>c</sup> em.  
CV. G.—Anatim Mss. a river of Africa. G. <sup>d</sup> duo conj. CV. adv. D. <sup>e</sup> fuit,  
(tr. the comma) conj. BK. The present punctuation is by CL. pr. C. D. <sup>f</sup> optarat  
conj. S. adv. GB. <sup>g</sup> em. G. pr. C.—ad Syracusis P. PE.—Syracusis vulg.

Q.F. M. 11. 4  
M.C. Marc. 3

bus Romanis<sup>3</sup>, simul inutilem moram<sup>4</sup> cernens, nihil aliud ab suis quam inopiam<sup>1</sup> aggravari sociorum<sup>1</sup>, velis in altum datis in Africam transmisit<sup>4</sup>, et Himilco secutus nequicquam Marcellum Syracusas, si qua, priusquam majoribus copiis jungeretur, occasio pugnandi esset, postquam ea nulla contigerat tutumque ad Syracusas et munimento et viribus hostem cernebat, ne frustra assidendo spectandoque obsidionem sociorum tempus tereret, castra inde movit, ut quocunque vocisset<sup>5</sup> defectionis ab Romanis spes, admo- veret exercitum ac præsens suas res foveantibus adderet animos. Murgantium primum, prodito ab ipsis præsidio Romano, recepit, ubi<sup>2</sup> frumenti magna vis commeatusque omnis generis convecti erant<sup>1</sup> Romanis<sup>5</sup>.

Himilco takes Mur-  
gantium.

Several towns in Sicily revolt to him.

S. xiv. 238 sq; D. v. 3; CV. iv. 48; v. 72.

L. Pinarius the governor of Henna, is on his guard against the treachery of the towns-people.

Ad hanc defectionem erecti sunt et aliarum civitatum<sup>37</sup> animi; præsidiaque Romana aut pellebantur arcibus aut prodita per fraudem opprimebantur. Henna<sup>1</sup> excelso loco ac prærupto undique sita cum loco inexpugnabilis erat, tum præsidium in arce validum præfectumque præsidi<sup>4</sup> haud sane opportunum<sup>1</sup> insidiantibus habebat. L. Pinarius erat, vir acer, et qui plus in eo, ne posset decipi<sup>2</sup>, quam in fide Siculorum reponeret. et tum intenderant eum ad cavendi omnia curam<sup>1</sup> tot auditæ proditioes defectiones- que urbium et clades præsidorum. itaque nocte dieque juxta parata instructaque omnia custodiis ac vigiliis erant,

<sup>1</sup> opt. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. G. ed. ST. R.—*utilem moram* 5 L. H.—*ut illi in mora* F.—*inutili mora* al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>2</sup> opt. Mss. pr. G. ed. C. ST. R.—*inopia* F. C. 2, 3 L. H. B. HF. HV. GA. ed. G. D. <sup>3</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. ed. C. ST. R.—*sociis* al. Mss. ed. G. D. <sup>4</sup> *quo* conj. FB. but the construction is *ubi erant Romanis magna vis frumenti commeatusque... convecti*. D. <sup>5</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. Fdd. pr. cf. 39; 41; xxv, 13; 20 twice; xxvii, 8; xxix, 36; ii, 14, 3. D.—*convectus* ant 2 P. F 2d. pr. cf. Virg. *Æ*. iv, 404; vii, 749; ix, 613; G. Sil. xv, 389; but Livy nowhere uses this verb. D. It would require *magnam vim*. GR. G. <sup>6</sup> P. two PE. F. ME. ed. C. D.—*Romani* three P. pr. GB. G. <sup>7</sup> *præsidi* F.—*præsidio* F. 2d. as in xxxiv. 25; but the genitive is also used, as in xxxviii, 37; cf. iii, 29, 4. D. <sup>8</sup> Cf. iv, 13; viii, 25; ii, 13; xxviii, 19; D. vi, 24; C. xxiv, 21, 9; *levissimos*. Her. vi, 102, n. 34; vii, 59, n. 22. ED.—*apertum* 3 P.—*apertum* conj. as *pater* below, and *pater* *insidiis*, Curt. iv, 10. GB. <sup>9</sup> P. F.—*cavendum omni cura* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.

3 The Roman fleet consisted of 100 ships, c. 37; therefore the 30 galleys just mentioned, were either a detached squadron, or a reinforcement of fresh vessels. D.

4 From xxv, 25, it appears that he returned to Syracusæ between this and then, which our author has omitted to notice. PZ, A. II. iv. D.

5 Cf. Virg. *E*. iii, 49. (CD.)

1 Henna from its elevated site in the centre of Sicily was called the *ὀψαλὸς* of the island: R. cf. nn, on Sil. i, 93; OU, on Luc. vi, 740. D.

2 *Gerum ut errare potuisti; (quis enim id effugerit!) sic decipi te non potuisse, quis non videt?* Cic. ad Pl. ep. 15. ST.

nec ab armis aut loco suo miles abscedebat. quod ubi Hennensium principes, jam pacti cum Himilcone de pro-<sup>Q.F. Max. 4</sup>  
<sup>MC Marc. 3</sup> ditione praesidii, animadverterunt, nulli occasione fraudis Romanum patere<sup>4</sup>, palam rentur<sup>5</sup> agendum. 'urbem  
 'arcemque suae potestatis' aiunt 'debere esse, si liberi  
 'in societatem, non servi in custodiam traditi essent  
 'Romanis. itaque claves portarum reddi sibi aequum' cen-  
 sent. 'bonis sociis fidem suam maximum vinculum esse;  
 'et ita sibi populum Romanum senatumque gratias habi-  
 'turum, si volentes ac non coacti mansissent in amicitia.'  
 ad ea Romanus 'se in praesidio impositum esse' dicere  
 'ab imperatore suo, clavesque portarum et custodiam arcis  
 'ab eo accepisse, quæ nec suo nec Hennensium arbitrio  
 'haberet, sed ejus qui commisisset. praesidio decedere apud  
 'Romanos capital' esse: id<sup>6</sup> nece<sup>7</sup> liberorum etiam<sup>8</sup> suo-  
 'rum<sup>9</sup> jam<sup>10</sup> parentes<sup>11</sup> sanxisse<sup>12</sup>. consulem Marcellum  
 'haud procul esse: ad eum mitterent legatos, cujus juris  
 'atque arbitrii<sup>13</sup> esset.' se vero negare illi missuros; te-  
 starique, 'si verbis nihil agerent, vindictam<sup>14</sup> aliquam liber-  
 'tatis suæ quæsitu-<sup>15</sup>ros.' tum Pinarius, 'at<sup>16</sup> illi<sup>17</sup>, si ad  
 'consulem gravarentur mittere, sibi saltem darent populi  
 'concilium<sup>18</sup>, ut sciretur utrum paucorum ea denuntiatio<sup>19</sup>

<sup>4</sup> aperte ac propalam ad. 4 L? ant. Edd. from 38. D. <sup>5</sup> V marg. ed. D.—palam erat conj. L. pr. GB. ed. G. C.—palam rati c. V.—per vim erat c. SM.—patuerat P.—placuerat pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—placuit GA. HF.—aliter ad. HF. HV.—vi ad. B. <sup>6</sup> P. PE. F. KL. Sil. xiii; 155; (nn.) G. Col. vi, pr. Suet. iv. 24. D. an archaism for capitale (cet. Mss.) und. crimen or facinus; so capitalis noxa iii, 55; capite sancire vii, 16; capitis causa iii, 11, or dies; capitis accusare or damnare, &c. R. <sup>7</sup> em. KL 1st and 2d. GR. pr. D.—et Mss. pr. GL. S. KL 3d. ed. G. C. D.—hoc ed. Cam.—et hoc Mo. pl. ant. Edd. pr. ST. (or quod conj.) V. <sup>8</sup> em. some: pr. GL. S. KL 1st and 3d. cf. morte tua sancienda sint consulum imperia, viii, 7; GR. which is the circumstance here referred to. V.—nec Mss.—om. Mo. V. KL 2d. Cam. <sup>9</sup> eam conj. G 1st. <sup>10</sup> om. V 2d. KL 2d. <sup>11</sup> em. GR.—eam pl. Mss. S. und. legem G. ad. legem some; pr. GL. ed. G. C. D. ad. rem KL 3d.—legem conj. G 1st.—id c. G 2d.—causa three P. Mo. vulg.—cruore V 1st. KL 2d. 1 Ed. pr. ST.—sanguine V 2d.—om. KL 1st. <sup>12</sup> pl. Edd.—potentes P.—petentes pl. Mss.—pacem V marg.—parens V 1st.—parentem V 2d. <sup>13</sup> em. KL 1st. <sup>14</sup> em. G.—consilium Mss. <sup>15</sup> em. G.—ad illi P.—ad illis P 2d.—ait illis cet. Mss. <sup>16</sup> em. G.—at illi P. PE.—denuntiata ed. G. C. D. R. al.

<sup>3</sup> Und. res, C. or id. R.

<sup>4</sup> For vindices, meaning the Carthaginians.

<sup>5</sup> A form of expression very common, especially before pronouns; at being equivalent to tum: at ego ix, 1; aut ego x, 19; at tu i, 41; at ille Curt. iii, 8; at vos iii, 17;

cf. Virg. Æ. i, 542; at illi iii, 31; at mihi Plaut. Cap. iii, 5, 25; at sibi x, 26. G. Obs. iv, 26, 415; and on i, 28, 9; Plaut. Mer. iv, 4, 34; GR. on iii, 56, 12; TO, on V. M. iii, 2, ex. D. on i, 18, 9; cf. iii, 27; ix, 8. R. Compare the use of ἀλλὰ, Her. i, 55, n. 92; viii, 140, n. 4; ix, 42, n. 39.

Q.F.Max.4<sup>a</sup> 'an universæ civitatis esset'. consensa<sup>a</sup> in posterum diem  
MC Marc.3 concio<sup>a</sup>.

His address Postquam ab eo colloquio in arcem sese recepit, con-38  
to his sol- vocatis<sup>a</sup> omnibus<sup>b</sup> "credo ego vos audisse, milites," inquit,  
diers. "quemadmodum præsidia Romana ab Siculis circumventa

"et oppressa sint per hos dies. eam vos fraudem deum  
"primo benignitate<sup>1</sup>, dein vestra ipsi virtute, dies noctes-  
"que perstando ac pervigilando in armis, vitastis, utinam  
"reliquum tempus nec patiando infanda nec faciendo tra-  
"duci possit<sup>c</sup>. hæc<sup>d</sup> occulta in<sup>e</sup> fraude<sup>f</sup> cautio<sup>g</sup> est<sup>h</sup>, qua  
"usi<sup>i</sup> adhuc<sup>j</sup> sumus<sup>k</sup>: cui<sup>l</sup> quoniam<sup>m</sup> parum succedit<sup>n</sup>,  
"aperte ac propalam claves portarum reposcunt; quas simul  
"tradiderimus, Carthaginiensium extemplo Henna erit,  
"foediusque hic trucidabimur quam Murgantiæ præsidium  
"interfectum est. noctem unam ægre ad consultandum  
"sumpsi<sup>4</sup>, qua vos certiores periculi instantis facerem.  
"orta luce concionem habituri sunt ad criminandum me  
"concitandumque in vos populum. itaque crastino die aut  
"vestro aut Hennensium sanguine Henna inundabitur.  
"nec præoccupati<sup>o</sup> spem ullam<sup>o</sup> nec occupantes periculi

<sup>a</sup> P. PE. F. 3 L. B 2d.—esse V. 1, 4 L. B.—essent al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. R. <sup>1</sup> em.  
G 1st. 'granted unanimously.' RS. cf. i, 32, C. according to F. viii, 6, 3; xxvii, 9; Gell.  
xv, 26; Cic. Fin. ii, 35, ext. cf. G. on ix, 7. R.—consensum pl. Mss.—consensu conj.  
G 2d.—consensu ed. G. C. D. cf. iii, 38. R.—concessu c. G 3d. cf. ix, 7, 7. D. <sup>2</sup> opt.  
Mss.—concione, 5 L. G 2d and 3d.—statuitur concio 3 L.—edicitur ad. some Mss. ed. G. C.  
D. R.—dicitur ad. 5 L. <sup>3</sup> convocatio F. 4 L. H. N.—convocati milites HV.—convocat  
3 L. <sup>b</sup> em. cf. xxv, 38. GR.—militibus vulg. ed. G. C. D.—militibus omnibus L. pr.  
D.—quibus P. PE. ME. V. C. F. 4 L. H. N. HV.—suis conj. G 2d. pr. C.—sociis VI.  
2 L.—ocius G 1st.—omnes 3 L. <sup>c</sup> tamen defendenda injuria est. *Ænenses, milites, prin-*  
*cipales civitatis hujus, quia Himilconem omnem pene iterum a nostra fide Siciliam ad se traditum*  
*vident, res novas et ipsi volunt. collocti cum eo jam de defectione, et ne gratuitum scelus sit,*  
*accessionem, mercedem nos et pretium nefarie proditiōis invicem pacti sunt.* conj. ad. KL.  
<sup>d</sup> P. PE. ME. V. 1, 3 P.—hac 2 P.—sub B.—ab vulg. V 1st.—sed V 2d.—nec KL.  
<sup>e</sup> H. ed. (cf. *ne quam occultam in fraudem incautus rueret*, x, 34.) G. C. D.—occultam P.  
PE. ME. V. KL.—occulta pl. Mss. V. vulg. <sup>f</sup> fraudem conj. cf. *quid tibi hanc notio est*  
*amicam meam?* Plaut. Tru. ii, 7, 62; *quid istum tibi tactio est?* id. Cur. v, 2, 27; *quis tibi*  
*huc reditio est?* *quis vestem mutatio est?* Ter. Eu. iv, 4, 4; see Donat. l. c. Ter. Ad. iii, 3, 66;  
*speculator consilia*, Sall. J. 108; *æmulus factu*, id. Hist. 3. (PM.) KL. <sup>g</sup> cautio  
2 P.—cautio B. <sup>h</sup> 2 P. B. HV. 2, 5 L. V 2d.—qua si V. 1 L.—quam si P. F. C. PE.  
ME. 1, 3 P. H. 3 L.—quaque si GA.—qua quia 4 L. vulg.—que quia ed. MD. al.—qua vi  
V 1st.—quam enisi conj. KL. <sup>i</sup> ad hoc 2 L. <sup>j</sup> minus 4 L. GA. vulg. <sup>k</sup> P. PE.  
F. C. ME. B. 2, 4 L.—cuquam 1, 3 P. V. 1, 3, 5 L. H. HV. vulg.—quoniam 2 P.—anquam  
GA.—qua quom c. KL. <sup>l</sup> pax succedit GA.—successit 4 L. vulg.—non procedit c. KL.  
<sup>m</sup> 2 P. 1, 4, 5 L. V 1st. ed. Cam.—præoccupatis pl. Mss.—præoccupantes L.—occupati V 2d.  
<sup>n</sup> 2 P. M. V 1st. pr. G. ed. D.—peculium (om. *spem*) cet. Mss.—præsidii conj. V 2d. ed.

1 *Μερά γι τοὺς*, Her. vii, 139, n. 77.

sufficient.' C.

2 In the case of secret treachery, such  
caution as we have hitherto used is amply

3 Meaning *occultæ fraudi*. C.

4 Cf. ii, 4. R.

"quicquam habebitis<sup>5</sup>. qui prior strinxerit ferrum, ejus  
 "victoria erit. intenti ergo omnes armatique signum ex-  
 "spectabitis. ego in concione ero, et tempus, quoad  
 "omnia instructa sint, loquendo altercandoque traham.  
 "cum toga<sup>6</sup> signum dederō, tum mihi<sup>7</sup> undique clamore  
 "sublato turbam invadite ac sternite omnia ferro; et  
 "cavete, quisquam supersit<sup>8</sup>, a quibus aut vis aut fraus  
 "timeri possit. vos<sup>9</sup>, Ceres mater ac Proserpina, precor,  
 "ceteri superi infernique dii, qui hanc urbem, hos sacratos  
 "lacus lucosque colitis<sup>9</sup>, ut ita nobis volentes propitii  
 "assitis<sup>10</sup>, si vitandæ, non ferendæ<sup>11</sup> fraudis causa hoc  
 "consilii capimus. pluribus vos, milites, hortarer, si cum  
 "armatis dimicatio futura esset. inermes, incautos ad  
 "satietaem trucidabitis. et consulis castra in propinquo  
 "sunt, ne quid ab Himilcone et Carthaginiensibus timeri  
 "possit."

39 Ab hac adhortatione dimissi corpora curant. postero Public  
 die alii aliis locis ad<sup>a</sup> obsidenda<sup>b</sup> itinera<sup>c</sup> claudendosque<sup>d</sup> meeting of  
 oppositi<sup>e</sup> exitus; pars maxima super theatrum<sup>1</sup> circaque, of Henna.

Cam.—*subsidiis* V 3d.—*peculii* ed. G. C.—*perfugii* conj. C. rather *perfugium* D. all these  
 om. *spem* ° om. H. GA. N. ant. Edd.—ad. A. it is an elegant pleonasm, as in *præf.*  
 ii, 29; D. xl, 8; Sil. i, 46. R. ° ab B. HV. 2, 4 L. 1 P. R.—om. F. pr. D. ° V.  
 F 2d. H.—*obsidendas* 3 P.—*obsidendas* al.—*obsidendis* 1 P. F. B. R. HF. HV. 2—4 L.  
 pr. D. ° V. F 2d. H.—*itineribus* B. HV.—*itineribus* 1, 3 P. F. HF. 3, 4 L. pr. D.  
 ° pl. Mss. Edd.—ad *claudendos*. B. HF. HV.—*claudendisque* 4 L.—*claudendosque* 3 L. pr.  
 (our author being fond of this variation of construction; cf. xxi, 5, b; xxxiv, 32; xxxviii,  
 39, 10.) D. ° V. 1 P. B. R. HF. HV. 1, 2 L. al. Mss. cf. xxix, 32; *obsidere alii telis*  
*angusta viarum oppositi*, Virg. *Æ.* ii, 332; (nn.) G. xxiii, 29, d; xxv, 15. R. pr. C. D. ed.  
 SF.—*oppositis* F 2d. H.—*opponitis* F.—*appinitis* P.—*oppidanis* 2 P. C 1 V 2d. ant. Ed. ed.  
 G. C. D.—*obsessis* V 3d.—*obsiti* 3 P. L. 4, 5 L.—*opsiti* 1 PE.—*opstri* 3 L.—*oppidi* conj.  
 G 1st.—*opportunos* conj. cf. xxv, 30; xxvii, 28; xxx, 12; GR. 21, 9. R.

5 'If they anticipate you, you have nothing to hope; if you anticipate them, you have nothing to fear.' R. cf. *μη φθάσει προειβουλιώμενον, ταλμηρῶς πρὸς τὰ ἔργα ἰχθύων*, Thuc. iii, 83.

6 Cf. BU, on Suet. i, 9. D.

7 Und. *eorum*. G.

8 It was from a meadow near Henna, surrounded by lakes and groves, that Pluto was fabled to have carried off Proserpine: cf. 39; Diod. v, 3; nn, on Ov. M. v, 385; SN, on Cal. H. C. 9; 15; 31; *vos etiam atque etiam imploro atque appello, sanctissimæ deæ, quæ illos Henneses lacus lucosque colitis*, Cic. Ver. v, 72; R. Her. viii, 65, n. 90.

9 Cf. xxxi, 30. D.

10 The presence of the gods was deemed to imply their succour and protection, iii, 25; x, 39 sq; [as their withdrawing from a besieged city was supposed to precede its capture; ED.] hence *præsens* was used as synonymous with *secundus*, with which it is sometimes joined, vii, 26. *Adesse* may also be a metaphor taken from the attendance of a patron or advocate on the day of trial: xxvi, 48, 4; R. *παράκλητος*, I John ii, 1.

11 For *inferendæ* or *offerendæ*; cf. Virg. *Æ.* xi, 708, v. l. (SV.) Cic. At. vii, 25; G. xxiii, 9, 5. D. It is used in the sense of 'passing into a law,' iii, 18; 25. *inferre fraudem* occurs, xxvii, 28. DU.

1 The theatre was often the place for



redit; frumentoque et com meatibus aliis in castra con-  
 vectis, praesidio modico ibi relicto, ad Syracusas obsidendas  
 venit. inde Ap. Claudio Romam ad consulatum petendum  
 missa, T. Quinctium Crispinum<sup>6</sup> in ejus locum classi  
 castrisque praeficit veteribus. ipse hibernacula quinque  
 millia passuum<sup>7</sup> Hexapylo<sup>a</sup> (Leonta vocant locum) com-  
 muniit aedificavitque. haec in Sicilia usque ad principium  
 hiemis gesta<sup>7</sup>.

Eadem aetate et cum Philippo rege, quod jam ante  
 suspectum fuerat, motum bellum est. legati ab Orico ad  
 M. Valerium praetorem<sup>a</sup> venerunt, praesidentem classi<sup>1</sup>  
 Brundisio Calabriaeque circa littoribus, nuntiantes 'Philip-  
 pum primum Apolloniam<sup>2</sup> tentasse, lembis biremibus  
 'centum viginti flumine<sup>3</sup> adverso subvectum; deinde ut  
 'ea res tardior spe fuerit, ad Oricum clam nocte exer-  
 'citum admovisse; eamque urbem, sitam in plano, neque  
 'moenibus neque viris atque armis validam, primo impetu  
 'oppressam esse.' haec nuntiantes orabant ut 'opem ferret  
 'hostemque haud dubium Romanis<sup>b</sup> terra ac<sup>c</sup> maritimis  
 'urbibus<sup>d</sup> arceret, quae ob nullam aliam causam nisi quod  
 'imminerent<sup>e</sup> Italiae peterentur.' M. Valerius, praesidio  
 loci ejus<sup>5</sup> relicto P. Valerio legato<sup>5</sup>, cum classe in-

Q.F. Max. 4  
 MC Marc. 3

<sup>a</sup> mille et quingentis passibus conj. CF. cf. Thuc. vi, 97. GL. <sup>b</sup> ab Hexapylo FR.  
 but the dative, (by a Grecism,) is often put for the ablative with *ab*; as *Furio*, v, 12; *Gallia*,  
 vi, 14; *nulli*, ix, 36; *xxv*, 17; *xliv*, 27; *Sil.* iv, 391; 543; vi, 619; 644; vii, 431;  
 640; *D.* on vi, 11, 4. R. <sup>c</sup> praetorem conj. PZ. <sup>d</sup> Romani conj. RB. <sup>e</sup> terra  
 ant ed. G. C. D.—maecistrum acterra ac P.—mari ac terra conj. RB. pr. R.—Macedonem  
 Epiri conj. G 2d. adv. C.—Macedonem terra c. G 1st. <sup>d</sup> U. 2 P. B 2d. LT. RB. G  
 2d.—viribus 3 P. F. 3—5 L. H. GA. B. G 1st. ed. G. C. D. <sup>e</sup> var. Mss.—M. Valerius

<sup>6</sup> See again in xxv, 26. T. Quinctius Crispinus is also mentioned as being [a member of a troop DU.] in Campania, and there engaging Badius, at an intermediate time; ib. 12. W. E. Unless therefore Livy is following different authorities, we may infer that there were two persons of the same name; D. of which there are several other instances.

<sup>7</sup> Livy appears to have thrown into one the transactions of two years: since (1) nothing is recorded as being transacted in Sicily during the consulship of Sempronius and Fabius, excepting merely the petition of the army of Cannae to Marcellus and his letter to the senate on this subject; and (2) it appears from Pol. viii, that Marcellus lay before Syracuse for eight months, before he set out to check the revolt of towns in alliance with

Rome, and to meet the Carthaginian forces. Now these eight months would, in all probability, bring the time down to the end of Marcellus's consulship; his expedition would consequently fall in the ensuing year. C.

<sup>1</sup> For *classis*; as in *xxiii*, 41; *xxviii*, 7; *xxx*, 9; cf. *xxvi*, 5; *STA*, on Cat. 65, 211; *DU.* Virg. *Ae.* viii, 11; C. iv, 34; thus *igni* i, 41, 3; iv, 9, 8; *imbri* xxi, 56; *amni* xxxii, 10, 8; *caedi*, &c. cf. *Sil.* viii, 125; x, 462; *D. R. sorti* xxviii, 45, s.

<sup>2</sup> A city of Illyricum, on the Adriatic, is here meant. R.

<sup>3</sup> The Aous. R.

<sup>4</sup> 'Were situated near and over against Italy;' *xxvii*, 26. D.

<sup>5</sup> Viz. 'Brundisium and the coast of Calabria' mentioned above. DCE.

Q.F.Max.<sup>4</sup> structa<sup>6</sup> parataque, et, quod<sup>7</sup> longæ naves militum capere  
 MC Marc.<sup>3</sup> non poterant, in onerarias impositis, altero die Oricum per-

venit; urbemque eam levi tenente præsidio, quod recedens  
 He besieges inde rex<sup>8</sup> reliquerat<sup>9</sup>, haud magno certamine recepit. legati  
 Apollonia. eo ab Apollonia venerunt, nuntiantes 'in obsidione sese,

HO. i. 9, 2. 'quod deficere ab Romanis nollent, esse, neque sustinere  
 'ultra vim Macedonum posse, nisi præsidium mittatur  
 'Romanum!.' 'facturum se quæ vellent' pollicitus, duo

xxiii, 7, 3. millia<sup>1</sup> delectorum militum navibus longis<sup>2</sup> mittit ad ostium  
 fluminis<sup>5</sup> cum præfecto socium Q. Nævio Crista, viro im-  
 pigro et perito militiæ. is expositis in terram militibus,  
 navibusque Oricum retro, unde venerat, ad ceteram clas-  
 sem remissis, milites procul a flumine per viam minime  
 ab regiis obsessam duxit, et nocte, ita ut nemo hostium  
 sentiret, urbem est<sup>1</sup> ingressus. diem insequentem qui-  
 evere, dum præfectus juventutem Apolloniatum armaque  
 et urbis vires inspiceret. ubi ea visa inspectaque satis  
 animorum fecere, simulque ab exploratoribus comperit  
 quanta socordia ac negligentia apud hostes esset, silentio  
 noctis ab urbe sine ullo tumultu egressus castra hostium  
 adeo neglecta atque aperta intravit, ut satis constaret prius  
 mille hominum vallum intrâsse quam quisquam sentiret,  
 ac si cæde abstinuissent, pervenire<sup>m</sup> ad tabernaculum regi-  
 um potuisse. cædes proximorum portæ excitavit hostes.  
 inde tantus terror pavorque omnes occupavit, ut non modo<sup>7</sup>  
 alius<sup>n</sup> quisquam arma caperet aut castris pellere hostem  
 conaretur, sed etiam ipse rex, sicut somno excitus erat,  
 prope seminudus fugiens, militi quoque, nedum regi vix  
 decoro habitu, ad flumen navesque perfugerit. eodem et  
 alia turba effusa est. paullo minus tria millia militum in

The Ro-  
mans storm  
the Mace-  
donian  
camp.

Flight of  
Philip.

duobus millibus, præsidioque [cf. Cæs. B. G. v, 9.] eis T. Valerio, relictis, conj. G. adv. DU.  
 D. <sup>f</sup> quot ed. GT. but cf. xxxviii, 11; 8; PZ, on SA, M. iv, 4, 77. DU. quod militum  
 for militibus, quantum eorum or quotquot, R. or quos milites; cf. ii, 15; xliii, 6; xlv, 2; D.  
 therefore impositis follows. RS. <sup>g</sup> conj. ad. G. <sup>h</sup> Philippus ad. ed. G. C. D. adv. pl.  
 Mss. <sup>i</sup> mittatur Romanus, conj. V. but und. M. Valerius with pollicitus. R. <sup>j</sup> P.—  
 mille F. A. pr. D.—var. cet. Mss.—lx conj. V.—consul (and ad. tracentos after militum)  
 ant. Edd. <sup>k</sup> naves longas conj. V. <sup>l</sup> et and est om. conj. G. adv. Mss. <sup>m</sup> per-  
 veniri cf. 26. conj. DU. <sup>n</sup> haud or vir conj. R.

6 'Furnished,' xxiii, 8; xlii, 19; 'stocked,'  
 vi, 5; cf. Pliny Ep. viii, 17. R. Hence the  
 word instrumentum.

7 The negation ne quidem should follow,

cf. xxii, 3, 4; C. instead of and etiam: but  
 in point of sense, perfugerit implies a nega-  
 tion of arma capere &c; as deterritum does in  
 Cic. At. ii, 1. RS.

castris aut capta aut occisa. plus tamen hominum ali-  
 quanto<sup>8</sup> captum quam cæsum est. castris direptis Apol-  
 loniatæ catapultas ballistas tormentaue alia, quæ oppu-  
 gnandæ urbi comparata erant, ad tuenda mœnia, si quando  
 similis fortuna venisset<sup>9</sup>, Apolloniam devexere; cetera  
 omnis præda castrorum Romanis concessa est. hæc cum  
 Oricum essent nuntiata, M. Valerius classem extemplo  
 ad ostium fluminis duxit, ne navibus capessere fugam rex  
 posset. itaque Philippus neque terrestri neque navali cer-  
 tamini<sup>10</sup> satis fore parem se fidens, subductis atque<sup>11</sup> in-  
 census navibus terra Macedoniam petiit, magna ex parte  
 inermi exercitu spoliatoque. Romana classis cum M. Valerio  
 Orici hibernavit.

Q.F. Max. 4  
 MC Marc. 3

PA. 51, p.  
 1051; P.  
 viii, 10, 1.

- <sup>41</sup> Eodem anno in Hispania varie res gestæ. nam prius-  
 quam Romani amnem Iberum transirent, ingentes copias  
 Hispanorum Mago et Hasdrubal fuderunt. defecissetque  
 ab Romanis ulterior Hispania, ni P. Cornelius raptim  
 traducto exercitu Iberum dubiis sociorum animis in tem-  
 pore advenisset. primo ad Castrum Album<sup>a</sup> (locus est D. xxv, 1 sq;  
 insignis cæde magni Hamilcaris) castra Romani habuere.  
 arx erat munita, et convexerant<sup>1</sup> ante frumentum. tamen  
 quia omnia circa hostium plena erant, agmenque Roma-  
 num impune<sup>b</sup> incursatum<sup>c</sup> ab equitibus hostium fuerat, et  
 ad duo millia aut moratorum aut palantium per agros  
 interfecta, cessere inde Romani propius pacata loca, et ad  
 montem<sup>d</sup> Victoriæ castra communivere. eo Cn. Scipio  
 cum omnibus copiis et Hasdrubal Gisgonis filius, tertius  
 Carthaginensium dux, cum exercitu justo advenit; con-  
 traque<sup>2</sup> castra Romana trans fluvium<sup>3</sup> omnes consedere.  
 P. Scipio cum expeditis clam profectus ad loca circa

Affairs in  
 Spain.

L. xxi, 2, 2;  
 S. i, 143.

xxi, 47, 3.

xxiii, 34.

\* F. 3—5 L.—certamine pl. Mss. (und. Romanis: cf. i, 9.) ed. G. C. D. R. P em.  
 DU. pr. R.—aut Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>a</sup> em. "Αἰγὰς Διουκῆ, Diod. cf. PR, on V. Æ. xii,  
 164; HS, on O. M. iv, 48; BU, ib. viii, 33.—Altoin 3 P.—Alti cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D.  
<sup>b</sup> importune conj. U.—ubi ad. 4 L.—ibi ad. 5 L. <sup>c</sup> 3 P. B. G. A. al. This word  
 properly applies to the charging of cavalry, viii, 38; xxii, 28. R.—inversatum pl. and opt.  
 Mss.—versatum HV.—versatum 4, 5 L. U. LT. adv. GB. G. cf. HS, on Ph. ii, 7, 7. D.—  
 diversatum conj. G. <sup>d</sup> portum conj. i. e. 'Santander;' cf. Pliny iv, 20 s. 34: unless  
 the port and the mountain both bore the same name. R.

8 Cf. ii, 39; (nn.) x, 39. D. 1 Und. Romani. D.  
 9 For the compound evenisset or obvenisset, 2 'Over against,' iii, 26; xxvii, 15; cf.  
 as in ix, 12; x, 45; xxix, 20; xlii, 17; v, 37, 8. D.  
 Just. xiii, 4; E, on Cic. Ver. v, 6. R. 3 'The Ebro.' R.



victoria fuit: minus tamen dimidio hostium quam antea, Q.F.Max.<sup>4</sup> quia pauciores superfuerant qui pugnarent, occisum. sed <sup>M C Marc.3</sup> gens<sup>b</sup> nata instaurandis reparandisque<sup>c</sup> bellis<sup>d</sup>, Magone<sup>e</sup> ad conquisitionem militum a<sup>f</sup> fratre<sup>e</sup> misso<sup>h</sup>, brevi replevit<sup>2</sup> exercitum animosque ad tentandum de integro certamen fecit. alii<sup>1</sup> plerique milites, sicut<sup>1</sup> pro parte<sup>3</sup> toties intra <sup>A third vic-</sup> paucos dies victa, iisdem animis quibus priores<sup>k</sup> eodem-<sup>tory gained by Cn.</sup> que<sup>1</sup> eventu pugnare. plus octo millia hominum caesa, Scipio. haud multo minus quam mille captum<sup>m</sup>, et signa militaria quinquaginta octo<sup>2</sup>; et spolia plurima Gallica fuere<sup>2</sup>, aurei torques armillæque<sup>4</sup>, magnus numerus. duo etiam insignes reguli Gallorum (Mœnicapto et Civismaro nomina erant) eo prælio ceciderunt. octo elephanti capti, tres occisi.

Cum jam<sup>r</sup> res prosperæ in Hispania essent, verecundia<sup>5</sup> Saguntum Romanos tandem cepit Saguntum oppidum, quæ<sup>6</sup> causa <sup>is retaken.</sup> belli esset, octavum<sup>a</sup> jam annum sub hostium potestate esse. itaque id oppidum, vi pulso præsidio Punico, receperunt, cultoribusque antiquis, quos vis<sup>r</sup> reliquerat belli, restituerunt; et Turdetanos<sup>1</sup>, qui contraxerant eis cum <sup>xxi, 6; 12; xxviii, 39; xxxiv, 17.</sup> Carthaginensibus bellum, in potestatem redactos sub co-

<sup>b</sup> Meaning 'the Barcine family' (viz. Hasdrubal and Mago, Hannibal's brothers, and sons of Himilco) and not the Punic nation: cf. xxi, 10. *ST*—gens, conj. *G* 1st.—(ut in gente *G* 2d.—(gens *G* 3d. <sup>c</sup> parandisque ed. *GR*. *CL*. but cf. iv, 45, 3. *D*. <sup>d</sup> bellis) conj. *G* 2d.—bellis!) *G* 3d. but this savours more of Florus. *D*. <sup>e</sup> Magone *G* 1st.—Mago, *G* 2d. 3d. <sup>f</sup> a ad. conj. *DU*. *C*. pr. *D*. meaning Hasdrubal. *ST*—om. ed. *G*. *C*. *D*. Then fratre is in apposition to Magone, except in *G* 2d. <sup>g</sup> Hannibalis fratrem (om. a) conj. *G* 1st. <sup>h</sup> misit, as ea res excivit Metium. ducit &c; i, 23. *G* 1st.—missus *G* 3d. <sup>i</sup> The fresh levies are here meant; many of which were Gauls. 'Though the troops were different, their feelings were the same.' *C*. or 'The other troops' are opposed to 'the members of the Barcine family, their commanders.' *ST*—Galli conj. *V*. pr. *C*. *D*. ed. *Cam*—et hi conj. *G*. <sup>j</sup> siquidem *HV*.—si quæ 1, 3 *P*. 4 *L*.—sique 2 *P*. *F*. *V*. 1—3 *L*. *H*.—iique conj. *V*. pr. *D*. <sup>k</sup> em. *V*. pr. *G*. *D*.—prius 3 *P*. *R*. *L*. *PE*. 5 *L*. *HF*. *HV*. *B* 2d. ed. *G*. *C*. *D*. *DJ*—pr. *P*. *F*.—r. 1 *P*. *ME*. *V*. 2—4 *L*. *H*.—prior 1 *L*.—om. 2 *P*. al.—orta ad. *P*. *F*. 1, 2 *P*. *ME*. *PE*. *V*. 1—4 *L*. *H*. al.—n. ad. 5 *L*.—coorti ad. *HF*. *HV*.—sunt adorti ad. *B* 2d. <sup>l</sup> ita eodem 2, 3 *P*. *R*. *L*. ed. *ST*. *R*. pr. *ED*.—ita eodem-que 5 *L*. <sup>m</sup> *P*. ed. *C*. *D*.—capta cet. *Mss*. ed. *G*. <sup>n</sup> et...octo om. *G*. *CL*. *DJ*. <sup>o</sup> annuli ad. *G*. adv. *C*. *D*. <sup>p</sup> tam conj. because affairs had been prospering ever since the Scipios had taken the command. cf. qui tam pro corrupto dicis, Plaut. Bac. iii, 3, 16; *PZ*. pr. *C*. tam vires parces, vii, 8. *D*.—ita conj. *R*. for Livy would rather have transposed res tam. *DE*. <sup>q</sup> quintum according to Livy, xxi, [6; *R*. 15; *C*.] sextum according to Pol. *GL*. <sup>r</sup> ex iis (and bellum,) or ex iis vis conj. cf. xxv, 2; ix, 13; xxvi, 33; xxix, 15. *G*.—et vis or et jus pl. *Mss*.—et suis *P*. *PE*. *F*.—et ejus vis 5 *L*.—et is *N*. <sup>s</sup> Edetanos conj. *DJ*. adv. *D*.

2 'Recruited,' either metaphorically, cf. RK, on V. P. ii, 56; *E*. or literally. *R*. 6 The relative between two nouns agrees with the latter; cf. xxxiii, 8; *GR*. xxxii, 30, 5; *D*. ib. 4, 1; (*G*.) xxix, 11, 4; *es* (for *id*) erat confessio, i, 45; 29; iii, 36; 4 See Her. viii, 113, n. 19. 38; xxxix, 10. *R*. 5 'Shame,' iii, 62; v, 14; xxxvi, 27. *R*.



legiones. M. Æmilius prætor, cujus peregrina sors erat, Q. Fab. Max. jurisdictione M. Atilio collegæ prætori urbano<sup>4</sup> mandata Ti. S. Grac. 2 Luceriam provinciam haberet legionesque duas, quibus Q. Fabius, qui tum consul erat, prætor præfuerat. P.<sup>c</sup> Sempronio provincia Ariminum<sup>4</sup>, Cn. Fulvio Suessula cum binis item legionibus evenerunt<sup>5</sup>, ut Fulvius urbanas legiones duceret, Tuditanus a M.<sup>c</sup> Pomponio acciperet. prorogata imperia provinciæque, M. Claudio Sicilia finibus eis quibus regnum Hieronis fuisset, Lentulo proprætori provincia vetus, T. Otacilio classis. exercitus nulli additi<sup>7, 7.</sup> novi. M. Valerio Græcia Macedoniaque cum legione et classe quam haberet; Q. Mucio cum vetere exercitu (duæ autem legiones erant) Sardinia; C. Terentio legio una, cui jam præerat, et<sup>6</sup> Picenum. scribi præterea duæ legiones urbanæ jusse et viginti millia sociorum. his ducibus, his copiis adversus multa simul aut mota aut suspecta bella munierunt Romanum<sup>8</sup> imperium.

Consules duabus urbanis legionibus scriptis supplemento Prodigies. toque in alias lecto, priusquam ab urbe moverent, prodigia procurarunt quæ nuntiata erant. murus ac portæ<sup>6</sup> tactæ<sup>8</sup>, et Ariciæ etiam Jovis aedes de cælo tacta fuerat<sup>1</sup>. et alia ludibria oculorum auriumque credita pro veris. navium longarum species in flumine Tarracinæ<sup>7</sup>, quæ nullæ erant, visæ; et in Jovis Vicilini templo, quod in Compsano<sup>1</sup> agro<sup>382</sup> est, arma concrepuisse; et flumen Amiterni<sup>4</sup> cruentum<sup>xxiii, 37, g.</sup> fluxisse. his procuratis ex decreto pontificum profecti consules, Sempronius in Lucanos, in Apuliam Fabius. pater Fabius the filio legatus ad Suessulam in castra venit. cum obviam consul

<sup>c</sup> P. ed. C. D. pr. G.—prætori ed. G. <sup>d</sup> et Gallia conj. ad. PG. but unnecessarily, for Gaul was called Ariminum, xxviii, 38, g; because this was the seat of government: Tac. A. iv, 27, 3. cf. xxx, 1; xxxii, 1. The same province is called Gallia, xxv, 3; xxvi, 1; and Gallica provincia, Suet. v, 24. (E.) cf. S. de A. J. I. 26; NO, C. P. i, 1. DU. <sup>e</sup> em. P. <sup>f</sup> ad. G. D. L. N. <sup>g</sup> Romani conj. R. <sup>h</sup> om. conj. G.—This is perhaps corrupted from the name of some city. D. <sup>i</sup> fuerant P. V. 3, 5 L. L. al. pr. G.—fuerunt 4 L. <sup>j</sup> Consano N?—Compsino 1 PE. F. 1, 2, 4 L. V. H. N?—Compino D.—Compino 2 PE.—Cossina 5 L.—Cossano al.—Comptino P.—Pomptino conj. G. <sup>k</sup> Aternum conj. CV. cf. 47.

4 So that Atilius held both the prætorships, as was often done: cf. xxv, 41, 8. R.

5 'Fell,' not by lot, but by decree of the senate; cf. xxiii, 25; xxvii, 22; as on other occasions during the war, 9; 10; 11. Otherwise the word provinciæ would have been

omitted at the beginning of the chapter; cf. xxvii, 7; 36; xxviii, 10. DU.

6 Und. urbis viz. 'of Rome.' G. But then visa or facta would be used instead of nuntiata. JA.

7 'In the river Ufens at Tarracina.' R.



'stet<sup>h</sup> semper, aliunde sentiat, infidus socius, vanus hostis: Q. Fab. Max.  
 'ad<sup>6</sup> Faleriorum<sup>7</sup> Pyrrhive<sup>1</sup> proditorem<sup>1</sup> tertium transfugis<sup>Ti. S. Grac. 2</sup>  
 'documentum esset<sup>h</sup>.' contra ea consulis pater Fabius v, 27; xiii,  
 'temporum oblitos homines in medio ardore belli, tan-<sup>ep. G. iii, 8;</sup>  
 'quam in pace, libera de quoque arbitria agere<sup>8</sup> aiebat; 86; V. vi,  
 'qui<sup>1</sup>, cum illud<sup>m</sup> potius agendum atque eis<sup>a</sup> cogitandum<sup>396; C. i,</sup>  
 'sit, si quo modo fieri possit, ne qui socii a<sup>o</sup> populo Ro-<sup>226.</sup>  
 'mano<sup>p</sup> desciscant, id non<sup>a</sup> cogitent<sup>r</sup>; *documentum autem*  
 'dicant<sup>1</sup> *statui oportere*<sup>r</sup>, si quis resipiscat et antiquam  
 'societatem respiciat. quodsi abire ab Romanis liceat,  
 'redire ad eos non liceat, cui dubium esse quin brevi  
 'deserta ab sociis Romana res foederibus Punicis omnia  
 'in Italia juncta visura sit? se tamen non eum esse qui  
 'Altinio fidei quicquam censeat habendum. sed mediam  
 'consecuturum consilii viam. neque eum pro hoste neque xxvii, 20, b.  
 'pro socio in praesentia habitum libera<sup>9</sup> custodia haud  
 'procul a castris placere in aliqua fida civitate servari per  
 'belli tempus; perpetrato bello, tum consultandum utrum  
 'defectio prior plus merita sit poenae an hic reditus veniæ.'  
 Fabio assensum est, catenisque ligatus<sup>r</sup> traditur<sup>m</sup> et ipse et

<sup>h</sup> em. G, Obs. iv, 11, pp. 169 sqq.—var. Mss. conj. V. SB. SG. KL. <sup>1</sup> Pyrrhique  
 conj. R. <sup>1</sup> proditores conj. DU. <sup>k</sup> is sit conj. R. Had the construction been  
 direct, sit would have been used; the oblique construction renders esset proper. D. Und. se  
 censere ST. and ut. RS. <sup>1</sup> em. G 2d. ed. D.—Q B.—et F. C. V. 2—5 L. H. GA.  
 HV.—om. V. GL. G. C. <sup>m</sup> quod illis conj. G 2d. <sup>n</sup> om. conj. G 2d.—eos pl.  
 Mss.—inter eos HV. <sup>o</sup> om. F 1st. C. V. 1, 3—5 L. GA. HV. <sup>p</sup> populi Romani  
 (and om. a) conj. G 2d. <sup>q</sup> em. conj. G 2d. ed. D.—et non Mss. ed. G. C. DJ.—vel  
 qui desciverunt, etiam novo metu (or novo metu redire) conj. V.—neque conj. GL.—Panum  
 conj. G 1st. <sup>r</sup> em. G 2d. ed. D.—vocitent pl. Mss. ed. G. C. pr. DJ. GL. G 1st.—  
 nocitivum S.—dubitent conj. V.—vscillent conj. al. pr. TL, O. C. i, 10.—var. conj. SG. KL.  
<sup>s</sup> aut M.—haud V.—neque gravius in eum GL.—om. M. <sup>t</sup> V. SB. G 2d. ed. D.—  
 ducant M. GL. ed. G. C.—dicatur G 1st.—om. conj. M. <sup>u</sup> non nocitivum ad. M.—  
 non nocitivum conj. (cf. οὗτοι ἀνέλασαν καταστῆσαι τοὺς ἀποστάτας, ὅς οὐκ ἴσται μεταγινώσκαι,  
 Thuc. iii, 46.) M. <sup>v</sup> ligati 2 PE. conj. G 1st.—ligatis F. V. 3 L. N. opt. Mss of G.—  
 om. conj. G 2d. <sup>w</sup> ant. Edd. GT. und. custodibus or in custodiam: R. δ ἰσχυρότατος  
 παρὶς τοῖς δυνάμει τοῦ στρατοῦ δάσχη, Acts xxviii, 16; whereas the dative is omitted in  
 St Matthew iv, 12; St Mark i, 14. ED.—traditus F. 2 PE. C. 1 L. H. ed. A. pr. G.

<sup>6</sup> 'In addition to;' as ad cetera, xxx, 1;  
 DU. ad id, iii, 62; ad omnia, xxiv, 32. D.

<sup>7</sup> Both these traitors were punished as  
 they deserved: one was the schoolmaster  
 who offered to betray the children of the  
 Faliscan nobles to Camillus; the other,  
 Nicias or Timochares, the king's physician,  
 who made Fabricius a proposal to poison  
 Pyrrhus. S.

<sup>8</sup> Thus arbitria belli pacisque agere, trac-

ture, captare, suscipere, xlv, 15, 3; Tac. A.  
 xii, 60; V. Pat. ii, 50; Just. xxii, 2; arbi-  
 trum pacis ac belli esse, Just. v, 2; modum  
 pacis ac belli facere, ix, 14. G, Obs. iv, p. 175.  
 D. R.

<sup>9</sup> This is described below: (Gr. φυλακή  
 ἰλιυθία, ἰλιυθία ἀδμοος, διαμωσίων ἰλι-  
 θίων.) cf. nn, on V. Pat. i, 9; Sal. C. 43;  
 50; VA, and WE, on Diod. Ex. de V. et  
 V. pp. 571; 581; R. Acts xxviii, 16; 30.

Q. FabMax. fideque data inter signa aciesque Arpini repente pro Romanis adversus Carthaginiensem<sup>c</sup> arma verterunt. Hispani quoque, paullo minus mille homines, nihil præterea cum consule pacti quam ut 'sine fraude Punicum emitteretur 'præsidium,' ad consulem transtulerunt signa. Carthaginiensibus portæ patefactæ, emissique cum fide incolumes ad Hannibalem Salapiam venerunt. Arpi sine clade ullius, 45. præterquam unius veteris proditoris, novi perfugæ, restituti ad Romanos<sup>d</sup>. Hispanis duplicia cibaria<sup>e</sup> dari iussa; ope-  
raque eorum forti ac fideli persæpe res publica usa est.

A troop of Campanian horse comes over to the Romans.

Cum consul alter in Apulia alter in Lucanis esset, equites centum duodecim nobiles Campani, per speciem prædandi ex hostium agro permissu magistratum<sup>f</sup> ab Capua profecti, ad castra Romana quæ super Suessulam erant venerunt, stationi militum qui essent dixerunt: 'collo-  
' qui sese cum prætore velle.' Cn. Fulvius castris præerat; cui ubi<sup>g</sup> nuntiatum est, decem ex eo numero jussis inermibus deduci ad se, ubi quæ postularent audivit (nihil autem aliud petebant quam ut 'Capua recepta bona sibi  
' restituerentur'), in fidem omnes accepti. et ab altero prætore Sempronio Tuditano oppidum † Aternum<sup>h</sup> expugnatum. amplius septem<sup>i</sup> millia hominum capta, et æris  
argentique signati aliquantum. Romæ foedum incendium  
iv, 16; v, 19; per duas noctes ac diem unum tenuit<sup>j</sup>: solo æquata omnia  
xxi, 62; xxvii, 37; inter Salinas ac portam Carmentalem cum Æquimælio  
xxv, 7; xl. Jugarioque vico. in templis Fortunæ ac Matutæ et Spei  
51; V. vi, 3, 1; C. i, 356; extra portam late vagatus ignis sacra profanaque multa  
406; 405; absumpsit.  
421; 456.

<sup>c</sup> P. C. F. N. opt. Mss of C. pr. GR. ed. D.—*Carthaginienses* ed. G. C. <sup>d</sup> *magistratus* conj. cf. xxxiii, 10; xxvi, 13; GR. pr. cf. xxxiii, 35; xxvi, 6. DU. adv. Mss. D. <sup>e</sup> *ut* conj. as *ubi* follows. R. 'There was a town of this name in Picenum, and another in Lucania; whereas Sempronius's province was Ariminum, 10; 44. R.—*Atrinum* F. 1—3, 5 L. H.—*Atrium* HV.—*Atrium* N.—*Atria* or *Atrianum* conj. D. or *Aquinum* ED.—*Claternum* or *Claternam* c. SB. pr. GL. adv. D.—*Claternum* c. CV, I. A. i, 28, p. 289. rather *Claternam* 'Quaderna'; *Κλάρτρενα* Strabo v, 1, 11, p. 216. R.—*Tifernum* (viz. that in Umbria, not in Samnium, ix, 44; x, 14.) or *Ravennam* c. R. or *Claverniam* ED. <sup>f</sup> *em*. SB. pr. GL.—Lxx pl. Mss.

<sup>4</sup> For *Romanis*; RS. as *ad parentes*, ii, 49; *ad consulem*, xxvii, 15; *ad infestos*, xxviii, 22; G. *ad propinquos*, ii, 13; cf. v, 27. D.

<sup>5</sup> 'A double ration of corn:' cf. L, de M. R. v, 16; SL, on Pol. 7; DU. Var. L. L. iv, 16; Veget. ii, 7. R. The soldiers to whom these rations were given, were called *duplicarii*, ii, 59. D. Cf. Genesis xlii, 34. <sup>6</sup> 'Lasted;' ii, 3; iii, 19; 47; xxiii, 44; xxv, 15; 39; xxxiii, 22; xxxvi, 43. R. cf. DU, on vi, 35, 10. D.

48 Eodem anno P. et Cn. Corneli, cum in Hispania res prosperæ essent, multosque et veteres reciperent socios et novos adjicerent, in Africam quoque spem extenderunt. Syphax erat rex Numidarum<sup>1</sup>, subito Carthaginiensibus hostis factus: ad eum centuriones tres legatos miserunt, qui cum eo amicitiam societatemque facerent, et pollicerentur, 'si perseveraret urgere bello Carthaginienses, gratam eam rem fore senatui populoque Romano, et annisuros ut in tempore et bene cumulatam gratiam referant.' grata ea legatio barbaro fuit; collocutusque cum legatis de ratione belli gerundi, ut veterum militum verba audivit, quam multarum rerum ipse ignarus esset, ex comparatione tam ordinatæ disciplinæ animum advertit<sup>2</sup>. tum primum<sup>3</sup> ut 'pro bonis ac fidelibus sociis facerent,' oravit, ut<sup>4</sup> 'duo legationem referrent ad imperatores suos, unus apud sese magister rei militaris resideret<sup>5</sup>. rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, equis<sup>6</sup> tantumabilem. ita jam inde a principiis gentis majores suos bella gessisse, ita se a pueris insuetos<sup>4</sup>. sed habere<sup>6</sup> hostem pedestri fidentem Marte; cui si æquari robore virium velit, et sibi pedites comparandos esse. et ad id multitudine hominum regnum abundare. sed armandi ornandique<sup>4</sup> et

Q.FabMax.  
Ti.S.Grac.2

Affairs in  
Spain.  
Envoys sent  
to Syphax  
by the Sci-  
pios.

<sup>1</sup> hoc (or id) primum conj. cf. xxv, 46. C.—primum id cf. G, on i, 29, 3. D. <sup>b</sup> om. conj. G. adv. cf. i, 17, 11. D. <sup>c</sup> 3 P. one PE. H.—rediret 1 P. one PE. ME. F. C. V. 2—4 L. L. N.—retieret P.—remaneret vulg. ed. G. C. D. from gl. <sup>d</sup> pl. Mas. cf. xvii, 13; xxix, 1; RH. xl, 47; Tac. H. iii, 63; (RH. E.) on the other hand, deforme agmen, ix, 6; deformis turba, xli, 3. G. cf. also i, 43; xlii, 1; armis ornatus, vii, 14; ornata armataque, x, 40; adornare, vii, 10; thus ornare classem or naves; ix, 30; xxi, 50; xl, 26; xlii, 45; xliiii, 9; &c. HS, and BU, on Ov. Her. 9, 103; DU, on Fl. i, 16, 7; D. ornatu armare, ix, 40; cf. E, on Suet. xi, 9. R.—ordinandique al. Mas. ed. A. cf. nn, on i, 43, 8; ix, 30, 4; V. Max. ix, 1, 2; Suet. i, 18; ii, 12. D. pr. as ordinatos below. R.

<sup>1</sup> 'Of the Massæyli, a people of Numidia: xxviii, 17, h; GL. xxix, 32 sq; τοῖς Ὑπερίων Νομάδων παρατίθεται ἑσπερία φύλα, ἰδὲ Μασσαυλῶναι εἰ καὶ Ἀγρόνιοι Μασσαυλῶναι λέγονται. Dion. Per. 187 sqq; App. Lib. p. 6. Masinissa was king of the Massyli, another people of Numidia: below; App. l. c. Steph. Byz. Eust. on Dion. P. S. cf. xix, 28; xxx, 11; CE, G. A. iv, 5; nn, on Sil. xvi, 170 sq. D. Under the name of Numidians other tribes were comprised: Νομάδων ἢ Μασσαυλῶν καὶ Μασσηυσίων καὶ Μασσαίων καὶ Μαυρουσίων, Pol. iii, 33, 15: Νομάδες Μαυρουσῖους, App. B. C. i, 42; Her. vii, 9; Μαυρυσίος Numidas, 49, f; cf. Pliny i, 1 sq. (HD.) R.

<sup>2</sup> Animum or animos advertere occurs 18; iv, 45; xlv, 5; xl, 29; &c. cf. xxviii, 14, c; xxvi, 19, a; GR, and GV, on Cic. Am. 26; D. Cic. Fam. ix, 9; Cæs. B. G. i, 24; 52; iv, 12; 25; 32; vii, 25; Auct. de B. Afr. 20; Sal. J. 69; 93. (CO.) G. The compound animadvertere C. or the verb alone advertere (as in Greek ἀπορίχυν, [St Matthew vi, 1; ED.] ἰσχύειν, ἀποστεινύναι, und. τὸν οὖν.) is used in the same sense, [xxi, 26; ED.] xlii, 46; xlv, 5; &c. R. Xen. A. i, 5, 9.

<sup>3</sup> 'To horsemanship and to fighting on horseback.' R.

<sup>4</sup> Und. esse. R.

<sup>5</sup> 'They had' viz. in the Carthaginians.

R.

Q. Fab. Max. 'instruendi eos artem ignorare. omnia, velut forte con-  
 Ti. S. Grac. 2 'gregata turba, vasta<sup>6</sup> ac temeraria<sup>6</sup> esse.' 'facturos se in  
 Statorius 'præsentia quod vellet' legati responderunt, fide accepta ut  
 remains with him to discipline his forces. 'remitteret extemplo eum<sup>f</sup> si imperatores sui non compro-  
 'bâssent factum.' Q. Statorio nomen fuit<sup>7</sup> qui ad<sup>f</sup> regem  
 remansit. cum duobus Romanis reliquis<sup>h</sup> Numida<sup>i</sup> legatos<sup>j</sup>  
 in Hispaniam misit ad accipiendam fidem ab impera-  
 toribus Romanis. iisdem mandavit ut 'protinus Numi-  
 'das, qui intra præsidia Carthaginiensium auxiliares es-  
 'sent, ad transitionem perlicerent.' et Statorius ex multa  
 juventute regi pedites conscripsit, ordinatosque proxime  
 xxiii, 37, 1; 35, 3. morem Romanum instruendo et decurrendo signa sequi  
 et servare ordines docuit; et operi<sup>k</sup> aliisque justis<sup>l</sup> mili-  
 Syphax de- taribus ita assuefecit, ut brevi rex non equiti magis  
 feats the Carthagi- fideret quam pediti, collatisque æquo campo signis justo  
 nians. prælio Carthaginiensem hostem superaret. Romanis quo-  
 que in Hispania legatorum regis adventus magno emolu-  
 mento fuit: namque ad famam eorum transitiones crebræ  
 ab Numidis cœptæ<sup>i</sup> fieri. ita cum Syphace Romanis  
 juncta<sup>m</sup> amicitia est.  
 The Car- thaginians form a Quod ubi Carthaginienses acceperunt, extemplo ad Ga-  
 lam in parte altera Numidiæ (Massyli<sup>n</sup> ea gens vocatur)

<sup>6</sup> em. cf. Gell. xix, 9; Cic. O. 45; Or. i, 25; iii, 12; 43; T. Q. v, 27; ad Her. iv, 12:  
 'rude, unpolished, disorderly.' R. B. F. S. on Mela iii, 13. ed. G. C. D.—*sua vasta* DU. ed. ST.  
 —*vesca* conj. SM, on Vop. Car. 19; and Ex. Pl. p. 87.—*vesca* conj. (from *re* and *esca*, Gell.  
 xvi, 5; or *vescor*;) 'eaten,' hence 'weak, thin, slender, unsound.' Lucil. Afran. Virg. G.  
 iii, 175; (SF.) id. iv, 131; with Pliny xx, 19; Lucr. i, 327; Ov. F. iii, 446. G.—*sua*  
 P.—*sua* F. PE. V. 1 L.—*sua ista* 3, 4 L. BS.—*sua in*cia pl. Mss. <sup>f</sup> *unum* conj.  
 ad. 'the one who remained with the king.' R. <sup>g</sup> *apud* ed. S. al. but cf. vii, 7; G. Oba.  
 iv, 6, p. 87; D. 32; i, 26; ii, 10; iii, 21; v, 20; vi, 34; x, 29; 35; &c. R. <sup>h</sup> HF.  
 HV. ed. D. adv. R.—*relata* pl. and opt. Mss. ed. AS. G. C. al. 'responses or communica-  
 tions?' cf. Ov. M. vi, 214. G.—*legatis* ed. JT. pr. G. C.—om. conj. P. G.—*rata ea* c. DJ.  
 adv. D.—*re pacta* or *regnator* c. R. <sup>i</sup> pl. Mss. ed. D. 'the Numidian king;' R.  
 cf. Her. i, 3, n. 78; 163, n. 82; iv, 119, n. 80; ii, 161; iii, 11 sq; 21; vi, 37; vii, 149;  
 (W.E.) viii, 143; (LR.) Xen. H. iii, 1, 6; A. i, 2, 12; Virg. Æ. ii, 104; 122; 128.  
 ED.—*Numidasque* S. ed. AS. G. C. al.—*Numidis* P. F. H. GA. <sup>j</sup> pl. Mss. and Edd.  
 —*legatis* GA.—*legatosque* al. Mss. <sup>k</sup> *opere* conj. G. cf. xxi, 16, c. ED. <sup>l</sup> om. conj.  
 G. adv. D. <sup>m</sup> *capta* opt. Mss. pr. G. C. adv. cf. xxxv, 12, 9; ix, 26, 3; n, on Sil.  
 viii, 468. D. <sup>n</sup> em. cf. i, 30; 57; xxvi, 25; xxviii, 17, h; 46; &c. GR. ed. C.  
 cxxxv, ep. D.—*Massyla* ed. G. pl. Edd. adv. Mss.—*Massylia* S.—*Massuli* P.—var. cet. Mss.  
 —*Massylæa* conj. DQ. pr. GB. adv. D.

6 'Done at random,' *temere*, x, 43; xxiii, 1, 3. R.  
 3; xxv, 38; xxxix, 15; xli, 2; Curt. v, 11; 8 'Duties, offices, services;' ix, 8: *thes*  
 Ter. Ph. v, 1; Cic. de F. 3; id. Div. ii, 68; also *justa funebria*. C. cf. G. Oba. iv, 6;  
 G. ii, 31; D. ib. 46; xxi, 5; R. xxv, 1; Cic. CO, on S. J. 11. D. 'All that good soldiers  
 p. Cec. 34; Ov. M. x, 574. ought to know and to practise.' R. xxviii,  
 7 Cf. xxx, 23; OI', on Front. St. i, 42, 4.

49 regnantem legatos mittunt. filium Gala Masinissam<sup>a</sup> habe-<sup>Q.FabMax.</sup>  
bat† septemdecim<sup>b</sup> annos natum, ceterum juvenem ea indole<sup>Ti.S.Grac.2</sup>  
ut jam tum appareret latius<sup>c</sup> regnum opulentiusque quam<sup>d</sup> league with  
accepisset facturum. legati, 'quoniam Syphax se Romanis Gala.  
'junxisset, ut potentior societate eorum adversus reges  
'populosque Africæ esset,' docent<sup>e</sup> 'melius fore Galæ  
'quoque Carthaginiensibus jungi quam primum, antequam  
'Syphax in Hispaniam aut Romani in Africam transeant :  
'opprimi Syphacem nihildum præter nomen ex fœdere  
'Romano habentem posse.' facile persuasum Galæ, filio Masinissa  
deposcente id bellum, ut exercitum mitteret ; qui Cartha- defeats Sy-  
giniensium legionibus conjunctis magno prælio Syphacem phax.  
devicit. triginta millia eo prælio hominum cæsa dicuntur.  
Syphax cum paucis equitibus in Maurusios ex acie [Numi-  
das]<sup>f</sup> (extremi prope Oceanum adversus Gades colunt)  
refugit, affluentibusque ad famam ejus undique barbaris  
ingentes brevi copias armavit. cum quibus antequam in  
Hispaniam angusto diremptam freto trajiceret, Masinissa  
cum victore exercitu advenit ; isque ibi cum Syphace  
ingenti gloria per se, sine ullis Carthaginiensium opibus,  
gessit bellum.

In Hispania nihil memorabile gestum præterquam quod The Celti-  
Celtiberum juventutem eadem mercede, qua pacta<sup>g</sup> cum berians are  
Carthaginiensibus erat, imperatores Romani ad se per- the first who  
duxerunt, et nobilissimos Hispanos supra trecentos in serve as  
Italiam ad sollicitandos populares, qui<sup>h</sup> inter auxilia Han- mercenaries  
man camp.

<sup>a</sup> On the orthography of this word, cf. *G.* on xxv, 34, 2 ; nn, on *Sil.* xvi, 117 ; *VR*, on *V. Max.* i, 1, 2 ; *CO*, on *S. J.* 5. <sup>b</sup> xxvii or xxv conj. for Masinissa lived, in round numbers, 90 years ; (*Pol. exc. Peir.* p. 174 ; *Luc. Macr.* p. 471 ; *App. Pun.* p. 64 ; ) he was upwards of 90, when he died ; (*V. Max.* viii, 13, 1 ; *Livy* i, ep.) which was in 605 Y. R. (*V. Max.* v, 2, 3 ; ) and was 90 in 603 Y. R. (*Cic. Sen.* 5 ; 10.) Therefore he was born in 513 ; and in this year 539, would be in his 27th year. Hence we may correct xlvi, ep. from *App. Pun.* p. 39, who is right in making him 88 in 602 Y. R. *WE. DU.* <sup>c</sup> em. cf. *Virg. A.* i, 21 ; iv, 199 ; *Hor. O.* ii, 2, 9 ; *Quint. Decl.* 268 ; (or *maius* conj.) *G. Sil.* ii, 61. *D.*—*latus* opt. *Mss.*—om. (with the *que*) cet. *Mss.* <sup>d</sup> *quod* ad. 1, 2 P. al. *Mss.* pl. *Edd.* pr. *ST.* cf. xxxv, 1. *R.* om. *G.* <sup>e</sup> em. *V.*—*id aiebant* *HV.*—*id agebant* *HF.*—*donec* cet. *Mss.* <sup>f</sup> om. conj. *M.* pr. *CE, G. A.* <sup>g</sup> 1 P. P. *P. E. C.* *V* 2d. 5 L. *HV. D. L. N.* cf. xxv, 33 ; *G.* x, 37 ; 46 ; xxxviii, 15 ; 24. *D.*—*qua facta* al. *Mss.*—*quæ pacta* vulg. pr. *C.* cf. *Hor.* iii, 3, 21. *G.* adv. *D.*—*quæ facta* 3 P. *F.*—*quam pacta* 2 P. *B.* al. *Mss.* ant. *Edd.*—*quam pacti* (and *erant*) conj. cf. *Just.* ii, 15 ; *G* 2d. so x, 46 ; xxvi, 50 ; xxxvi, 32. *D.* <sup>h</sup> om. *C.* *F* 1st. pr. *GR.* adv. cf. 48. *DU. D.*

Q.FabMax. nibalis erant, miserunt. id modo ejus anni in Hispania  
Ti.S.Grac.2 ad memoriam insigne est, quod mercenarium militem in  
castris neminem antequam tum Celtiberos Romani habu-  
erunt<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The Gauls, who deserted in the first Punic war, served in the Roman army, according to Pol. and Zon. C.

## BOOK XXV.

### EPITOME.

P. Cornelius Scipio, postea Africanus, ante<sup>a</sup> annos ædilis factus est. Hannibal urbem Tarentum præter arcem, in quam præsidium Romanorum fugerat, per Tarentinos juvenes, qui se noctu venatum ire simulaverant, cepit. ludi Apollinares ex Marcii carminibus, quibus Cannensis clades prædicta fuerat, instituti sunt. a Q. Fulvio et Ap. Claudio consulibus adversus Hannonem Pœnorum ducem prospere pugnatum est. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus proconsul ab hospite suo Lucano in insidias deductus, a Magone interfectus est. Centenius Penula, qui centurio militaverat, cum petisset a senatu ut 'sibi exercitus daretur,' pollicitusque esset, si hoc impetrasset, de Hannibale victoriam, octo millibus acceptis, militum dux factus confixit acie cum Hannibale, et cum exercitu cæsus est. Cn. Fulvius prætor male adversus Hanni balem pugnavit; in quo prælio hominum sexdecim<sup>b</sup> millia ceciderunt, ipse cum equitibus ducentis effugit. Capua obsessa est a Q. Fulvio et Ap. Claudio consulibus. Claudius Marcellus Syracusas expugnavit anno tertio, et ingentem se virum gessit. in eo tumultu urbis captæ Archimedes, intentus formis quas in pulvere descripserat, interfectus est. P. et Cn. Scipiones in Hispania tot tantarumque rerum feliciter gestarum tristem exitum tulerunt, prope cum totis exercitibus cæsi anno octavo<sup>c</sup> quam<sup>1</sup> in Hispaniam iverant. amissaque ejus provinciæ possessio foret, nisi L. Marcii equitis Romani virtute et industria contractis exercituum reliquiis, ejusdem hortatu bina castra hostium expugnata essent. ad triginta septem millia cæsa<sup>d</sup>, ad mille octingentos triginta capti, præda ingens parta. dux<sup>2</sup> Marcius appellatus est.

DUM hæc in Africa atque in Hispania geruntur, Hannibal in agro Tarentino æstatem consumpsit spe per prodictionem urbis Tarentinorum potiundæ. ipsorum<sup>1</sup> interim et Sallentinorum ignobiles urbes ad eum defecerunt.

Q. Fab. Max.  
Ti. S. Grac. 2  
Hannibal at  
Tarentum.  
x, 2.

<sup>a</sup> *legitimos* ad. ant. Edd. from gl. but cf. 2. C. D. om. GT. <sup>b</sup> em. cf. 21. A.—xx Mss. <sup>c</sup> *sexto* conj. as it was the 7th year of Cn. Scipio, and but the 6th of P. Scipio; 36. DL. pr. C. <sup>d</sup> *cæsi* ed. G. pr. C. adv. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>a</sup> ad. RU. pr. G.

<sup>1</sup> For *postquam*; cf. vi, 29, 10. D. was honoured with this title as a distinction.  
<sup>2</sup> Marcius was chosen general before the battle; 37. And it does not appear that he C. 1 Viz. the Tarentines. G.

Q.FabMax. eodem tempore in Brutiis ex duodecim populis qui anno  
 Ti.S.Grac.2 priore<sup>2</sup> ad Pœnos desciverant, Consentini et Thurini<sup>b</sup> in  
 viii, 24; fidem populi Romani redierunt. et plures rediissent, ni  
 x, 2. T. Pomponius Veientanus præfectus sociûm, prosperis ali-  
 T. ii, 68, 2; quot populationibus in agro Bruttio iusti ducis speciem  
 P.vi, 24; 26; nactus, tumultuario exercitu coacto cum Hannone con-  
 J., M. R. ii, 10. flexisset. magna ibi vis hominum, sed inconditæ turbæ  
 agrestium servorumque, cæsa aut capta est; minimumque  
 jacturæ fuit quod præfectus inter ceteros est<sup>c</sup> captus, et  
 tum temerariæ pugnæ auctor et ante publicanus<sup>3</sup> omnibus  
 malis artibus et rei publicæ et societatibus<sup>4</sup> infidus damno-  
 susque. Sempronius consul in Lucanis multa prælia parva,  
 haud ullum dignum memoratu fecit; et ignobilia oppida  
 Lucanorum aliquot expugnavit.

Superstition Quo diutius trahebatur bellum, et variabant secundæ  
 spreads at adversæque res non fortunam magis quam animos homi-  
 Rome: iv, num, tanta religio, et ea magna ex parte externa, civitatem  
 30; xxxix, 8; v, 17; incessit, ut aut homines aut<sup>d</sup> dii repente alii viderentur  
 25; 28; 40; vi, 41; facti. nec jam in secreto modo atque intra parietes<sup>e</sup> abole-  
 xxii, 9; xi, bantur<sup>c</sup> Romani ritus, sed in publico etiam ac foro Capito-  
 29; Ju. ii, 84 sq; iv, lioque mulierum turba erat nec<sup>f</sup> sacrificantium nec pre-  
 123 sq; vi, cantium<sup>g</sup> deos patrio more. sacrificuli ac vates ceperant  
 511—591. hominum mentes; quorum numerum auxit rustica plebs,  
 ex incultis diutino bello infestisque agris egestate et metu  
 in urbem compulsæ<sup>h</sup>, et quæstus ex alieno errore facilis<sup>i</sup>,  
 quem velut ex concessæ artis usu exercebant. primo se-  
 cretæ bonorum indignationes exaudiebantur; deinde ad

<sup>b</sup> pr. CV, I. A. iv, 14, p. 1264.—Turini 2 L. V 2d. ant. Edd.—Taurini V. 4, 5 L. H. R. N.—Taurini F. E.—Terinæi conj. Terina a city of the Bruttii near Consentia, (cf. Pliny iii, 5; with Ptol. iii, 1;) was razed by Hannibal during this war, because he despaired of being able to defend it; Strabo vi, p. 256. S. pr. PG, 540 Y. R. and MP, on Cic. At. iii, 2; who erroneously writes Thurinæi. DU. <sup>c</sup> quod and est conj. om. G. adv. D. <sup>d</sup> et...et conj. P. <sup>e</sup> em. 'were not kept up.' intra penates abrogari, Tac. A. xii, 41; [omnem disciplinam sacrificandi, præterquam more Romano, abolere, xxxix, 16; S.] abolere, iii, 38, and abrogare, xxvii, 20, (v, 11; xxxiii, 16; abolere societatem, viii, 27; R.) being synonymous. G.—abolerebantur P.—abostenebantur PE.—ab hoste tenebantur pl. Mos.—var. cet. Mos. <sup>f</sup> a ad. H. <sup>g</sup> a precantium H.—aprecantium F. † P.—apprecantium conj. GB.

<sup>2</sup> See xxii, 61, 5.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. xxiii, 7, 3.

<sup>4</sup> Und. publicanorum. C.

<sup>5</sup> 'The walls of private houses.' R.

<sup>6</sup> Compare the description of the crowded

state of Athens at the time of the plague: Thuc. ii, 52.

<sup>7</sup> 'The ease with which the foolish superstitions of others could be turned to their own account.' R.

patres etiam et ad publicam querimoniam excessit res<sup>8</sup>. Q. Fab. Max. Ti. S. Grac. 2  
 incusati graviter ab senatu ædiles<sup>9</sup> triumvirique capitales<sup>10</sup>  
 quod non prohiberent, cum emovere<sup>b</sup> eam multitudinem e  
 foro ac disjicere<sup>1</sup> apparatus sacrorum conati essent, haud  
 procul afuit quin violarentur. ubi potentius jam esse id Suppressed by decree of the senate.  
 malum apparuit quam ut minores per magistratus seda-  
 retur, M. Atilio<sup>1</sup> prætori urbis negotium ab senatu datum  
 est ut 'his religionibus populum liberaret.' is et in concione  
 senatus consultum recitavit, et edixit ut 'quicumque libros  
 'vaticinos precationesve aut artem sacrificandi conscriptam T. vi, 12;  
 'haberet, eos libros omnes litterasque<sup>11</sup> ad se ante calendas S. ii, 31.  
 'Apriles deferret; neu quis in publico sacrove loco novo  
 'aut externo ritu sacrificaret.'

- 2 Et aliquot publici sacerdotes mortui eo anno sunt, L. Election of  
 Cornelius Lentulus pontifex maximus, et C. Papirius C. F. priests to the vacan-  
 Maso pontifex, et P. Furius Philus augur, et C. Papirius cies caused by deaths.  
 L. F. Maso<sup>a</sup> decemvir sacrorum. in Lentuli locum M.  
 Cornelius Cethegus, in Papirii Cn. Servilius Cæpio ponti-  
 fices suffecti sunt; augur creatus L. Quinctius Flaminius,  
 decemvir sacrorum L. Cornelius Lentulus.

Comitiorum consularium jam appetebat tempus; sed Centho, dictator,  
 quia consules<sup>b</sup> bello intentos avocare<sup>c</sup> non placebat, Ti. Flaccus, master of horse, to hold the assembly.  
 Sempronius consul comitiorum causa dictatorem dixit C.  
 Claudium Centhonem. ab eo magister equitum est dictus

<sup>b</sup> 1 P. marg. 1 Ed. V. S. cf. xxvi, 34; xxvii, 3; xxx, 23; xxxvii, 53; GB. xlii, 50, 6.  
 D.—*emoveri* B. F. GA. REG. pr. FA. PN. ant. Edd.—*commoveri* 1 P. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L.—  
*commovere* HV.—*moveri* 3 P.—*movere* conj. V.—*mori* 2 P.—*evomere* cr. GT 4.—*cum*  
 om. S. 1 P. V. 1, 2, 4 L. HV. GA.—*eam* om. conj. FA. PN. <sup>1</sup> *disicere* 2 L. conj.  
 GB. J em. (and in 3; 12); cf. xxiv, 44. S.—*Emilio* Mss. <sup>a</sup> ed. FR. al. Edd. pr.  
 S. L. PG. GB.—*Lemasso* (LEMASO for L. F. MASO) pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—L. Fulvius Maso  
 ed. CU. <sup>b</sup> om. B 2d. DCE.—*ad* (and bellum) HF. <sup>c</sup> *advocare* H. DCE.—*revocare*  
 4, 5 L. HV.

8 'The evil grew to such a height, that it was taken up by the senators and made a ground of public complaint.' C. cf. iii, 41; viii, 33; xxxiii, 35; xxxiv, 1; V. Max. iii, 2. 24. R. As long as these peculiarities in religious worship were confined to domestic observances, the Romans connived at them, but no longer. cf. BS, de C. R. P. ap. R. ii. DU. Hence we see that Paganism was not tolerant; Paley, Evid. i, p. 29.

9 'The plebeian ædiles.' PG, 540 Y. R. because a similar duty was assigned to them, iv, 30; when no curule ædiles as yet existed. DU.

10 These magistrates were elected by the people to take cognizance of capital offences. Their power and jurisdiction were much abridged, about the year 608, by the institution of perpetual enquiries. After this period, their duties were restricted to the trial of the lowest of malefactors only at the Mænian column. They had also the superintendence of the prison and of the execution of condemned criminals. cf. Asc. Ped. in Div. and Pompon. de Or. Jur. C. Hence called *triumviri carceris*, xxxii, 26; xi, ep. nn, on Tac. A. v, 9, 5. R.

11 'And writings;' vi, 1. R.



L. Villius Tappulus<sup>a</sup> et M. Fundanius Fundulus, ædiles Q. Fabii Max. plebei<sup>6</sup>, aliquot matronas apud populum probri accusârunt; quasdam ex eis damnatas in exilium egerunt. ludi CV. v, 14. plebei per biduum instaurati, et Jovis epulum<sup>7</sup> fuit ludorum causa.

- 3 Q. Fulvius Flaccus tertium, Ap. Claudius consulatum B. C. 212—ineunt. et prætores provincias sortiti sunt, P. Cornelius Y. R. 540. Sulla urbanam et peregrinam<sup>1</sup>, quæ duorum ante sors Q. Fulvius Consuls, fuerat, Cn. Fulvius Flaccus Apuliam, C. Claudius Nero Flaccus 3, Suessulam, M. Junius Silanus Tuscos<sup>a</sup>. consulibus bellum Ap. Claudius. cum Hannibale et binæ legiones decretæ: 'alter a Q. Distribution of the 'Fabio superioris anni consule, alter a Fulvio Centumalo provinces and armies. 'acciperet. prætorum, Fulvii Flacci, quæ Luceriæ sub 'Æmilio prætore, Neronis Claudii, quæ in Piceno sub 'C. Terentio fuissent, legiones essent. supplementum in 'eas ipsi scriberent<sup>b</sup> sibi.' M. Junio in Tuscos<sup>c</sup> legiones urbanæ prioris anni datæ. Ti. Sempronio Graccho et P. Sempronio Tuditano imperium provinciæque Lucani<sup>d</sup> et Gallia<sup>e</sup> cum suis exercitibus prorogatæ; item P. Lentulo, qua vetus provincia in Sicilia esset; M. Marcello Syra-xxiv, 44; 7, cusæ et qua Hieronis regnum fuisset; T. Otacilio classis, 7; xxvii, Græcia M. Valerio, Sardinia Q. Mucio Scævolæ, Hispaniæ<sup>2</sup> P. et Cn.<sup>3</sup> Corneliis. ad veteres exercitus duæ

<sup>a</sup> em. S. PG.—T. Appulus H. 2, 5 L.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>a</sup> em. S. see c.—var. Mss. from having filled up differently the broken word *tus cos. S.*—*Hetruriam* conj. V. GL. <sup>b</sup> G. VI. 2 L. HV. ed. (it being usual for the consuls to enroll the recruits.) C.—*ipse scriberet* pl. Mss.—*quisque scriberet* ed. G. D. <sup>c</sup> em. S. see a.—*intus cos* F. 4 L.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>d</sup> Lucania F 2d —*Lucania* 1 L. V 2d. pr. R.—*Lucaniæ* pr. ST. <sup>e</sup> 1 L. V 2d. ed. FR. i. e. 'Cisalpine Gaul.' C. cf. xxiv, 44. R. pr. D.—*Galliæ* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. G. C. cf. xl, 19, 9. D.

6 The curule ediles were sometimes the prosecutors in these cases, as well as for other crimes; for instance, poisoning. cf. L, exc. o on Tac. A. ii; and de Mag. Rom. 13; x, 31; viii, 18; DU. ib. 22; nn, on T. A. ii, 85, 2. R.

7 This was a banquet in the capitol, at which the priests were entertained. C. It was provided under the direction of the *triumviri* (afterwards *septemviri*) *epulones*: xxxiii, 42; xl, 42: *sacrificium epulans ludorum*, Cic. Or. iii, 19; de H. R. 10. R.

1 Cf. 41, 8. R.

2 'Hither and further Spain.' R.

3 The insertion of this name creates some difficulty, for Cn. Scipio seems to have acted as his brother's legate, xxi, 17; 32; 40;

xxii, 22. Where Livy mentions their proceedings, xxiii, 26; 48; xxiv, 41; 48; he says nothing of their being continued in the command. We may indeed suppose that after 536 Y. R. (in which his brother came into Spain) the people gave him command though but a private person: of this however we have no previous instance elsewhere. They are indeed both called *imperatores Romani*, 32; 37; xxvi, 41; and Cn. Scipio *imperator*, ib. 2: but a master of horse is called *imperator*, viii, 30; 33; and the army is represented as being under the guidance and auspices of P. Scipio; xxvi, 41. DU. One of the conj. of RL is true, xxviii, 28, 14: cf. also xxxviii, 58. D.

Q.F. Flac.<sup>3</sup> urbanæ legiones a consulibus scriptæ, summaque trium  
Ap. Claud. et viginti legionum eo anno effecta est.

23 legiona- Delectum consulum M. Postumii Pyrgensis cum magno  
Fraud of Postumius the publi- prope motu rerum factum impediit. publicanus erat Postu-  
can. C. i, mius, qui multis annis parem fraude avaritiaque neminem  
203. in civitate habuerat præter T. Pomponium Veientanum,

1. quem populantem temere agros in Lucanis ductu Han-  
nonis priore anno ceperant Carthaginenses. hi<sup>4</sup>, quia  
xxiii, 49. publicum periculum erat a vi tempestatis in iis quæ por-  
tarentur ad exercitus, et ementiti erant falsa naufragia,  
et ea ipsa quæ vera renuntiaverant fraude ipsorum facta  
erant, non casu. in veteres quassasque<sup>5</sup> naves paucis et  
parvi pretii rebus impositis, cum mersissent eas in alto,  
exceptis in præparatas scaphas nautis, multiplices<sup>6</sup> fuisse  
merces ementiebantur<sup>7</sup>. ea fraus indicata M. Atilio<sup>8</sup> præ-  
tori priore anno fuerat, ac per eum ad senatum delata,  
xxvii, 25. nec tamen ullo senatus consulto notata, quia patres ordi-  
nem<sup>9</sup> publicanorum in tali tempore<sup>7</sup> offensum nolebant.

He is pro- popululus<sup>8</sup> severior vindex fraudis erat; excitatque tandem  
secuted by two tri- duo tribuni plebis Sp. et L. Carvillii, cum rem invisam  
bunes of the infamemque cernerent, ducentum millium æris multam  
people for M. Postumio dixerunt<sup>9</sup>. cui certandæ<sup>10</sup> cum dies ad-  
a heavy venisset, conciliumque tam frequens plebis adesset ut  
penalty. multitudinem area Capitolii vix caperet, perorata causa  
spes una videbatur esse, si C. Servilius Casca tribunus  
plebis, qui propinquus cognatusque<sup>1</sup> Postumio erat, prius-

<sup>1</sup> P. PE. 1 P. F. C. 2, 4, 5 L. HV. L. cf. *dolia non quassas sed integra*; 1. 7, D. de act. empt. Sen. ad Marc. 11; *rates quassæ*, Hor. O. i, 1, 17sq; G. xxvi, 51; (G.) *navem quassam non deduceret in mare*, Sen. de O. Sap. 30; de Br. V. 10. (G.) D. *quassatasque* H. al. Mes. cf. Virg. Æ. i, 551; GB. xxx, 39; xxvii, 31. D. *quassatas* V. 1 L. ant. Ed. *cassatas* B. *cassatasque* B 2d. *cassasque* 2 P. as *cassa* nux 'a rotten nut.' GB. <sup>2</sup> *com-*  
miniscebantur conj. R. <sup>3</sup> em. cf. 1, j. S. <sup>4</sup> *cognatione* conj. R.

4 Postumius and Pomponius. R.

5 'Many times the actual value.'

6 'The body;' as *ordo scribarum, libertinorum*, &c. R.

7 'At such a conjuncture, crisis, or critical period;' Lucr. i, 94; ED. when the exchequer was so impoverished; xxiii, 48 sq. R.

8 *Populus* and *plebs* are here used indiscriminately. GL. The patricians are properly contained under the term *populus*, ii, 56; but they were excluded from the *comitia*, ib. and 60; Gell. xv, 27. S.

9 The magistrates could not fine any one;

they could only 'name' a fine, which was afterwards ratified or remitted by the people. *Multa certatio* (4; Cic. Leg. iii, 3, 6; id. Phil. xi, 8;) was the discussion when this alternative was proposed to the public assembly, in the shape of a law, by the magistrate, who was said *anquirere pecunia* or *capite*, xxvi, 3. S. The party which gained the majority of suffrages was said *vincere* (E, C. C.) *judicium* or *judicio*, *νῆαν μάχην* or *μάχην*. cf. Cic. p. Mil. 14; S. de Jud. ii, 10; GC, de C. R. ii, 2. R.

10 The dative as *dies argento*, Cato R. R. 147. D.

quam ad suffragium tribus vocarentur intercessisset. testi-Q.F. Flac. 3  
bus<sup>1</sup> datis<sup>11</sup> tribuni populum summoverunt<sup>12</sup>; sitellaque<sup>k</sup> Ap. Claud.  
allata<sup>1</sup> est, ut sortirentur † ubi Latini<sup>m</sup> suffragium ferrent.  
interim publicani Cascae instare ut ‘concilio diem exi-  
‘meret<sup>13</sup>:’ populus reclamare: et forte in cornu<sup>14</sup> primus  
sedebat Casca, cui simul metus pudorque animum ver-  
sabat. cum in eo parum praesidii esset, turbandae rei causa The publi-  
publicani per<sup>a</sup> vacuum<sup>o</sup> summoto<sup>p</sup> locum<sup>q</sup> cuneo<sup>r</sup> irrupe- cans auda-  
runt, jurgantes simul cum populo tribunisque. nec procul ciously in-  
dimicatione res erat, cum Fulvius consul tribunis “nonne rrupt the  
“videtis” inquit “vos in ordinem<sup>15</sup> coactos esse, et rem proceed-  
ings.

<sup>1</sup> *testulis* ed. MT. <sup>k</sup> P. conj. cf. Cic. N. D. i, 38; derived from *situla*; Plant. Cas. ii, 4, 17; V. Cic. p. Corn. in Asc. twice. G. xxi, 42, 2. R. pr. S. GB. ed. MT. al. Edd.—*sitellaque* conj. BE.—*cistulaque* c. cf. Auct. ad Her. i, 12. V.—*cistellaque* c. CU.—*scitoque* lex c. FA. PN.—var. Mss. <sup>1</sup> ed. MT. al. Edd. conj. BE.—*lata* pl. Mss.—*delata* conj. cf. Cic. p. Corn. G. Cic. N. D. ad Her. ll. cc.—*quas lata* (and om. *que*) F. V. H. L. 2, 4, 5 L. B. R. HF. HV. GA. which is probably formed from *que delata* ED. <sup>m</sup> pr. S. A. J. I. i, 4; GC. C. R. ii, 3. DJJ. adv. G, ep. 218, (t. iii, Syl. Ep. BU.) SN, O. R. i, 7. DU. C. D.—*ubi latus* ed. Cam. pr. ST.—*tribus, ac dein* conj. i. e. ‘they cast lots, which should vote first.’ G. pr. C.—*ac sortiti* c. ST.—*qui* c. DE. <sup>n</sup> in conj. but cf. Hor. Ep. i, 19, 21. G 3d. <sup>o</sup> in ad. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G 2d.—vi H. ant. Edd. pr. V. GB. G 1st.—*per* conj. G 3d.—a c. DE. <sup>p</sup> pl. Mss. V. ant. Ed. GB. ‘by the crowd being removed and a space cleared;’ see above, 12; ii, 56 twice; viii, 18; xxvi, 38; xxviii, 27; (und. *populo per lictores*;) see a marble in GT, p. 124, n. 1; L. El. i, 23; SM, Euch. i, 1; Pliny viii, 46; Lact. vi, 1; G. GH, de J. M. i, 4; GD, on Ph. i, 25; BU, on Petr. 51, p. 252; and Syl. Ep. t. ii, p. 607; T. Adv. xxv, 19; SM, on Sol. p. 217. (adv. HD.) D. RB.—*summotos* conj. G 2d and 3d.—*summotis* conj. DE.—*summo* P. H. 2 P. B.—*summa* 1 Ed.—*occupato* ad. B. 1 Ed. <sup>q</sup> L. G. RB. DE.—*loco* pl. Mss. 1 Ed.—*tolo* P.—*eo* conj. V. ant. Ed. GB.—*inde* conj. V 2d. <sup>r</sup> P. L. ant. Ed. cf. 4. GB. cf. ii, 50; vii, 24; xxxiv, 15; in *trigonum* (*quem cuneum vocant*) *acies mutanda est*, Veg. i, 26. G. RB. DE. adv. because there was no need of ‘a wedge’ being formed to force their way into a vacant space. ST. But a crowd is rendered more dense by being driven back: and it requires considerable force to get through the ring immediately surrounding the open space; as every one who has been in a crowd must have experienced. ED.—*cuncto* conj. V 2d.—*meo* C.—*in eo* (or in *eos* 1 Ed.) pl. Mss.—om. H. V 1st. G 3d.

11 ‘The evidence having been brought forward,’ by the accuser before the judge; xxvi, 3; Cic. Fin. ii, 19; *testibus editis*, iii, 71; Cic. V. i, 9. S. G.

12 ‘They ordered the officers in attendance upon them, to desire those who had no right of voting to withdraw.’ “*si vobis videtur, discedite, Quirites*,” ii, 56; cf. iii, 14; xlv, 29; HD, on Pl. viii, 46; MI, on H. O. ii, 16, 9. R. G.

13 Used often by Cicero; the same as *diem tollere*, Leg. iii, 18; i. e. ‘to prevent the assembly from coming to any decision, by speaking at length or by some other means, &c. as by interposing with the tribune’s privilege of intercession: C. cf. i, 50; Cic. ad. Q. Fr. ii, 1; 6. R.

14 ‘The end or extreme point,’ as *cornu lunae*, *promontorii*, *antennae*; thus *judicii*

*assidebat in cornu tribunalis*, Tac. A. i, 75; the same as *assidebat in parte primori*, Suet. iii, 33; or in *primore capite*, cf. Sid. Ep. i, 7. DU. The tribune’s bench was semicircular. ST. cf. nn, on V. Max. v, 7, 2. R.

15 *In ordinem redactus est, id est, inter viles et abjectos connumeratus est*. Livius lib. xxx, “tribuni plebis in ordinem redacti,” *pro contemptissimis habiti sunt. hinc etiam “extra ordinem redacti” pro egregiis dicuntur*. Attici *ἰσχυμενικώτερος ἀριστῆς*. *Ξεινοφῶν* ‘Ελλ. 3, “*ἂν δὲ αὐτὸς δ’ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἰσχυαίς τοῦ μάλλον καὶ συνεταρχαίνους καὶ ἰσχυμενικώτερος ἀριστῆς*.” Priac. xviii, 1173. S. The phrase occurs iii, 35; vi, 38; xliii, 16; Suet. v, 38; (WO.) nn, on Pl. Ep. i, 23; D. nn, on xxxv, 4. ‘To be humbled, degraded, treated with indignity,’ ‘to be reduced (as it were) to the ranks.’ R. ST.

Q.F. Flac. 3 “ad seditionem spectare, ni propere dimittitis plebis  
Ap. Claud. “concilium?” plebe dimissa senatus vocatur, et consules<sup>4</sup>  
referunt de concilio plebis turbato vi atque audacia publi-  
canorum. ‘M. Furium Camillum, cujus exsilium ruina  
‘urbis secuta fuerit, damnari se ab iratis’ civibus passum  
v, 32. ‘esse. decemviros ante eum, quorum legibus ad eam diem  
iii, 53 sqq. ‘viverent, multos postea principes civitatis iudicium de se  
‘populi passos. Postumium Pyrgensem suffragium populo  
‘Romano extorsisse, concilium plebis sustulisse, tribunos  
‘in ordinem coegisse, contra populum Romanum aciem  
‘instruxisse<sup>2</sup>, locum occupasse ut tribunos a plebe inter-  
‘cluderet, tribus in suffragium vocari prohiberet. nihil  
‘aliud a cæde ac dimicatione continuasse homines nisi  
‘patientiam magistratuum, quod<sup>3</sup> cesserint in præsentia  
‘furori atque audaciæ paucorum, vincique se ac populum  
‘Romanum passi sint, et comitia quæ reus vi atque armis  
‘prohibiturus erat, ne causa quærentibus dimicationem  
‘daretur, voluntate ipsius<sup>4</sup> sustulerint.’ hæc cum ab  
optimo quoque pro atrocitate rei jacta<sup>5</sup> essent, vimque  
eam contra rem publicam et pernicioso exemplo factam  
Postumius senatus decrasset, confestim Carvili tribuni plebis, ommissa  
is now tried multæ certatione<sup>1</sup>, rei capitalis diem Postumio dixerunt<sup>2</sup>,  
for his life. ac ‘ni vades daret, prehendi a viatore atque in carcerem  
‘duci’ jusserunt. Postumius vadibus datis non affuit<sup>3</sup>. tri-  
buni plebem rogaverunt<sup>4</sup>, plebesque ita scivit<sup>4</sup>, ‘si M.

<sup>2</sup> P. BS. V marg. HV. cf. xxii, 40: GB. ed. cf. ii, 35. G.—*ingratis* al. Mss. ant. Edd. but cf. BKII, on Pr. i, 6, 10; and Tib. ii, 3, 17. D. <sup>3</sup> VI. ed. C. D. cf. xxiii, 37. G.—*intruxisse* opt. Mss.—*introduxisse* al. Mss. ed. G. <sup>4</sup> *qui* conj. G. <sup>5</sup> *ipsi* or *ipsi sua* conj. cf. iii, 41; xxx, 7; xxxv, 45; nn, on v, 17; Cic. p. Lig. 3; de Fin. ii, 20. DU. <sup>6</sup> conj. U. ed. cf. xxiii, 22; Quint. ix, 2. (BU.) G. pr. R. cf. ii, 12; xxviii, 24; jactabatur ib. 25; xliii, 8; BU, on Suet. vi, 37; OM, ii, p. 186; VR, and TO, on V. M. i, 5, 8; CO, on S. J. 11. D.—*acta* Mss. pr. DJ. ed. C. D. <sup>7</sup> em. cf. iii, 55; xxvi, 33; xxvii, 6; xxxi, 50; Cic. Ph. i, 10. S. adv. GB. ed. G.—*vocaverunt* N. D. al. Mss. ant. Ed. V. but cf. BU, on O. H. xix, 191; MR, on St. S. i, 6, 46. D.—*locaverunt* P. F.

<sup>1</sup> As in the case of Cn. Fulvius, xxvi, 3; cf. S, de Jud. ii, 10; GC, C. R. ii, 2. DU.

<sup>2</sup> ‘They fixed the day on which the accused was to surrender himself for trial upon the capital charge:’ ii, 35. R.

<sup>3</sup> The same as *prodiit*, below; ‘was not forthcoming.’ R.

<sup>4</sup> Hence the resolution which was passed was called *plebiscitum*; vi, 38; viii, 13; x, 8; iii, 64. If the enactment of a measure

was proposed, (xxiii, 14; xxxii, 20; &c.) it was said *rogari*; if the total repeal, *abrogari*; if the partial repeal, *derogari* or *exrogari*; if the enactment of a contrary measure, *obrogari*; if the rejection of a proposed measure, *antiquari*. The votes for the last mentioned course were expressed by writing on the tablets the initials A. P. i. e. *antiqua probo* ‘I approve of the old state of things;’ for the others by v. n. i. e. *uti rogas* ‘I vote for your proposing the resolution.’ R.

'Postumius ante calendas Maias non prodisset, citatusque Q. F. Flac.<sup>3</sup>  
'eo die non respondisset<sup>5</sup> neque excusatus esset, videri<sup>6</sup> Ap. Claud.  
'eum in exilio esse; bonaque ejus venire, ipsi aqua et He and  
'igni<sup>7</sup> placere interdici.' singulis deinde eorum qui turbæ some others  
ac tumultus concitatores fuerant, rei capitalis diem dicere go into ex-  
ile.  
ac vades poscere cœperunt. primo non dantes, deinde  
etiam eos qui dare possent, in carcerem conjiciebant; cujus  
5 rei periculum vitantes plerique in exsilium abierunt. hunc  
fraus publicanorum, deinde fraudem audacia protegens  
exitum habuit.

Comitia inde pontifici maximo<sup>1</sup> creando sunt habita. ea P. Licinius  
comitia novus pontifex M. Cornelius Cethegus habuit<sup>2</sup>. Crassus  
tres ingenti certamine petierunt, Q. Fulvius Flaccus<sup>3</sup> con- elected chief  
sul, qui et ante bis consul et censor fuerat<sup>4</sup>, et T. Manlius pontiff be-  
fore his  
edileship.  
Torquatus, et ipse duobus consulatibus et censura insignis,  
et P. Licinius Crassus, qui et ædilitatem curulem petiturus  
erat. hic senes honoratosque juvenis in eo certamine vicit<sup>5</sup>.  
ante hunc intra centum annos et viginti nemo, præter P.  
Cornelium Calussam<sup>6</sup>, pontifex maximus creatus fuerat, qui  
sella curuli non sedisset.

Consules delectum cum ægre conficerent, quod inopia Difficulty  
juniorum non facile in utrumque, ut et novæ urbanæ of raising  
legiones et supplementum veteribus scriberetur, sufficie- levies.  
bat, senatus 'absistere eos incepto' vetuit, et 'triumviros  
'binos<sup>4</sup> creari' jussit, 'alteros qui citra, alteros qui ultra

<sup>1</sup> qui and fuerat conj. om. GT. adv. D. <sup>2</sup> P. PE. F. ed. D.—devicit pl. Mss. ed. G. C. <sup>3</sup> This name occurs nowhere else.—Scapulum conj. (P. Corn. Scapula was consul nearly [one hundred and DU.] twenty years before this.) S. pr. PG, 425 Y. R. p. 337. G. R.—Cænullam conj. cf. Ravilla a ravis oculis, quemadmodum a cæsiis Cænullæ; Fest. G. adv. P, thinking these to be female names: but L. Cass. Longin. Ravilla, a censor, is mentioned twice by Front. de Aq. i, p. 224. SCA, on Fest. D.

<sup>5</sup> Respondere applies both to the accused and the accuser, when present on the appointed day: cf. xxxix, 18. R.

<sup>6</sup> On this formulary, see BR, v, 482. D. n, on xxxiv, 44; Cic. V. v, 14. C.

<sup>7</sup> No law among the Romans punished malefactors with exile: cf. Cic. p. A. Cæc. 100. The practice was to interdict the use of fire and water to the guilty: and this interdict obliged them to leave the country, and therefore virtually amounted to a decree of exile. C. nn, on Tac. A. i, 3, 23. R.

<sup>1</sup> There were eight pontiffs, x, 6; 9; and

one of these was the chief pontiff. Cethegus was elected to the vacancy in the college occasioned by the death of Lentulus, 2: and now one of these eight was to be chosen chief. GC, C. R. ii, 2, 3; NO, C. P. i, 5. DU.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. iii, 54; xxxix, 46; xl, 42; Cic. ad Br. ep. 5. By the Domitian law (649 Y. R.) the pontiffs were prohibited from holding assemblies for the election of a chief pontiff. DU. R. cf. G, Th. A. R. t. v, prol. C.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. xxiii, 21. R.

<sup>4</sup> 'Two sets of triumvirs.' C.

Q.F. Flac.<sup>3</sup> 'quingagesimum lapidem<sup>5</sup> in pagis<sup>4</sup> forisque<sup>6</sup> et con-  
 Ap. Claud. 'ciliabulis<sup>7</sup> omnem copiam ingenuorum inspicerent, et si  
 'qui roboris<sup>8</sup> satis ad ferenda arma habere viderentur,  
 'etiamsi nondum militari ætate essent, milites facerent.  
 'tribuni plebis, si iis videretur, ad populum ferrent ut,  
 'qui minores septemdecim annis sacramento dixissent, iis  
 'periunde stipendia procederent<sup>9</sup> ac si septemdecim anno-  
 'rum aut majores milites facti essent.' ex hoc senatus  
 consulto creati triumviri bini conquisitionem ingenuorum  
 per agros habuerunt.

xxiii, 32.

Delegates  
 from the  
 army of  
 Cannæ to  
 Marcellus:  
 xxiii, 25;  
 31.

Their  
 speech.

Eodem tempore ex Sicilia litteræ M. Marcelli de postu-  
 latis militum qui cum P. Lentulo<sup>10</sup> militabant, in senatu  
 recitatæ sunt. Cannensis reliquæ<sup>11</sup> cladis hic exercitus  
 erat, relegatus in Siciliam, sicut ante dictum est, ne ante  
 Punici belli finem in Italiam reportaretur. hi permissu  
 Lentuli primores equitum centurionumque et robora ex  
 legionibus peditum legatos in hiberna ad M. Marcellum  
 miserunt, e quibus unus potestate dicendi facta " consulem  
 " te, M. Marcelle, in Italiam adissemus, cum primum de  
 " nobis, etsi non iniquum, certe triste senatus consultum  
 " factum est, nisi hoc sperâssemus, in provinciam nos

<sup>4</sup> F 2d. ed. G. cf. DN, on xl, 19. The *pagi* were villages in mountainous spots, fortified by nature; which either Numa or Servius Tullius (Dion. ii, p. 135; iv, p. 220;) formed as asylums for the rustics, and called *ἀγῶνες* 'hills.' cf. xxxi, 30, 3; E, C. C. *pagi sunt opto-ædificiis loca inter agros habitantibus: hæc et conciliabula dicta a societate et conventu multorum in unum*; Isid. R.—*pacis* P. PE. F.—*plateis* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>6</sup> *reportarentur* F. C.—1, 2, 4, 6 L. H. HV. D. L. N. cf. iii, 28; vii, 19; xxviii, 15; xxix, 10, 1. D.

5 'The fiftieth mile-stone from Rome.'

6 These were small towns, each of which had a market and a court of justice. cf. T, A. i, 11. C. Such were *Forum Appii*, *Livii*, *Julii*, &c. cf. DE, on Cic. Cat. i, 9; S, A. J. I. ii, 15. *Forum negotiationis locus, ut Forum Flaminium et Julium ab eorum nominibus qui ea Fora constituenda curdrunt, quod etiam locis privatis et in viis* (whence *Forum Aurelium* Cic. l. c. from the Aurelian way in which it stood), *et in agris fieri solet*; Festus. R. Thus we have *Κραταῖον ἀγορὰν, αἰὲς εἰσαρπύην*, Xen. An. i, 2, 10.

7 These likewise had courts for the administration of justice, but were inferior to the *fora*; T. C. with which they are often joined, 22; vii, 15; xxix, 37; xxxiv, 1; 56; xxxix, 14; 18; xl, 37; xliii, 14; nn, on Tac. A. iii, 40, 3: *conciliabulum locus ubi in concilium convenitur*, Fest. R.

8 Hence we find that one of the principal reasons, why the Romans did not enlist as soldiers any youths under seventeen years of age, was, that those who were so young were not strong enough to bear arms and the burdens which a soldier had to carry: cf. L, M. R. v, 2. DU. 7, 2; xxiii, 16, 3.

9 'Should go on reckoning,' 'should tell or count'; v, 7; xxvii, 11; B. so as to be deducted from the regular number of campaigns, during which every one was bound to serve: cf. v, 48. G. If he enlisted a year sooner, he would also be discharged a year the sooner. RS.

10 He had this province, when prætor, 536 Y. R. and for two years afterwards, having his command continued; S. xxiv, 10. R.

11 For *qui reliqui erant*, as in [6; ED.] xxii, 56; *reliquæ pugnae*, v, 13; *belli*, 37; 40; ix, 29; R. *reliqua belli*, ix, 16; xvi, 1: cf. xxxvii, 58, 8. D.

"morte regum<sup>1</sup> turbatam ad grave bellum adversus Si-  
 "culos simul Pœnosque mitti, et sanguine nostro vulneri-  
 "busque nos senatui<sup>a</sup> satisfacturos esse, sicut patrum<sup>xxii, 59; F.</sup>  
 "memoria qui capti a Pyrrho ad Heracleam erant, ad-<sup>i, 18, 7.</sup>  
 "versus Pyrrhum ipsum pugnantes satisfecerunt. quan-  
 "quam quod ob meritum nostrum succensuistis, patres VG. iv, 455.  
 "conscripti, nobis, aut succensetis? ambo mihi consules et  
 "universum senatum intueri videor, cum te M. Marcelle  
 "intueor, quem si ad Cannas consulem habuissemus,  
 "melior et rei publicæ et nostra fortuna esset. sine,  
 "quæso, priusquam de condicione nostra queror, noxam  
 "cujus arguimur nos purgare. si non deûm ira nec fato, T. vi, 22, 1;  
 "cujus lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur<sup>2</sup>, S. v, 76; vi,  
 "sed culpa perimus ad Cannas, cujus tandem ea culpa<sup>sq;</sup> Ju. ix,  
 "fuit? militum an imperatorum? equidem miles nihil<sup>32; xii, 63.</sup>  
 "unquam dicam de imperatore meo, cui præsertim gratias  
 "sciam ab senatu actas quod non desperaverit de re<sup>xxii, 61.</sup>  
 "publica, cui<sup>b</sup> post fugam<sup>c</sup> ab Cannis<sup>d</sup> per omnes annos  
 "prorogatum imperium. ceteros item ex reliquiis cladis  
 "ejus, quos tribunos militum habuimus, honores petere et  
 "gerere et provincias obtinere audivimus. an vobis vestris-  
 "que liberis ignoscitis facile, patres conscripti, in hæc  
 "vilis capita sævi? et<sup>e</sup> consuli primoribusque aliis civi-  
 "tatis fugere, cum spes alia nulla esset, turpe non fuit:

<sup>a</sup> em. BY, on H. O. iii, 6, 20. ed. D.—nostratui P. PE. 1 P. ME. C. V.—nostris 1 P 2d.  
 1 L.—*nostris tui* F.—*nostris tui* F 2d.—*nostris senatui* V 2d. TE.—*nostris tibi* HF.—*nos tibi* 2 L.  
 HV. B 2d.—*magistratui* 2 P. 4, 5 L. H. GA. N. L. ant. Edd.—*magistratibus nostris senatui*  
 al.—*magistratibus nostris et* (or *magis quam precibus nostris*) *senatui* conj. L.—*magis reatibus*  
 e. DO, on T. A. i, p. 127. adv. G.—*nos patriæ* cf. v, 4; Tac. A. iv, 8. ed. G. pr. DU.  
 BY.—*nos reatui* c. GR. but cf. Quint. I. O. viii, 3; BD, Adn. on l. 39, D. de Inj. and l.  
 25, D. de Pœn. DU. adv. BY.—*nos patribus* c. DJ.—*nostris nos senatui* ed. C. ST. <sup>b</sup> P.  
 C. HV. B. H 1 5 L. al. Mss.—*qui* F. 1, 2 L. B 2d.—*quod* H? [In this passage D has given  
 two different readings as from H. and omitted that of HF. ED.]—*consul* conj. V. <sup>c</sup> *pro-*  
*figata* (om. *post*) conj. V 2d. <sup>d</sup> em. (or conj. *ad Cannas* cf. xxii, 60.) G. pr. R.—  
*actam* P.—*actam nisi* P 2d. F. 1 L. H? V. D. L. N. al. Mss.—*actam* C. HV. V 1st.—  
*actam ubi* 2 L.—*actam si* B.—*actam sit* 5 L. H? FA. PN. ant. Edd. pr. DJ. but he assumes  
 that *agere* and *facere* may be used indifferently: which is not the case. CO, on Porc. Latr.  
 decl. in Sall. 19. *agitate fugam*, (Virg. Æ. ii, 640; cf. CO, on S. J. 53, 3;) does not mean  
*fugite*, but 'turn flight over in your thoughts.' SV. BU. xxxi, 46, 5. D.—*acie* conj. V 2d.  
<sup>e</sup> em. cf. Hor. E. 12, 15. G.—*sæviret* P. PE. ME. V.—*sæviret* et 2 L.—*sæviret* et F. N.—  
*sævire* et H.—*sæviretis* et V 2d.—*sævitiis* et 5 L.—*sævitis*? et vulg.

1 Sicily was the province; Hiero and Hieronymus were the kings. R.

2 From *sero*, *serui*, *sertum*, 'to join, concatenate, or chain together,' 'to form a series of events descending by connected links from principles, through secondary and intermediate causes, down to proximate effects and remoter consequences.' C.

- Q.F. Flac. 3 " milites utique morituros in aciem misistis? ad Alliam  
Ap. Claud. " prope omnis exercitus fugit; ad Furculas Caudinas ne  
v, 38. " expertus quidem certamen arma tradidit hosti, ut alias  
ix, 5. " pudendas clades exercituum taceam. tamen tantum afit  
" ab eo ut ulla ignominia iis<sup>f</sup> exercitibus quæreretur<sup>g</sup>, ut  
" et<sup>h</sup> urbs Roma per eum exercitum qui ab Allia Veios  
ix, 10. " transfugerat reciperaretur, et Caudinæ legiones, quæ  
" sine armis redierant Romam, armatæ remissæ in Sam-  
" nium eundem illum hostem sub jugum miserint, qui hac  
" sua ignominia lætatus fuerat. Cannensem vero quisquam  
" exercitum fugæ aut pavoris insimulare potest, ubi plus  
xxii, 49 sq; " quinquaginta<sup>i</sup> millia hominum ceciderunt? unde consul  
P. ïii, 117. " cum equitibus septuaginta fugit? unde nemo superest  
xxii, 54; 61. " nisi quem hostis cædendo fessus reliquit? cum captivis  
" redemptio negabatur, nos vulgo homines laudabant quod  
" rei publicæ nos reservāssemus<sup>j</sup>, quod ad consulem Ve-  
" nusiam redissemus, et speciem justi exercitus fecisse-  
" mus. nunc deteriore condicione sumus quam apud patres  
xxiv, 18; v. " nostros fuerant captivi. quippe<sup>k</sup> illis arma tantum atque  
ii, 7, 15. " ordo militandi, locusque in quo tenderent in<sup>l</sup> castris, est  
" mutatus; quæ tamen semel navata rei publicæ opera  
" et uno felici prælio reciperarunt. nemo eorum relegatus  
" in exsilium est, nemini spes emerendi stipendia adempta:  
" hostis denique est datus, cum quo dimicantes aut vitam  
" semel<sup>m</sup> aut ignominiam finirent. nos, quibus, nisi quod  
" commisimus ut quisquam ex Cannensi acie miles Ro-  
" manus superesset, nihil objici potest, non solum a patria  
" procul Italiaque, sed ab hoste etiam relegati sumus, ubi  
" senescamus in exsilio, ne qua spes, ne qua occasio abo-  
" lendæ ignominia, ne qua placandæ civium iræ, ne qua  
" denique bene moriendi sit. neque ignominia finem nec

<sup>f</sup> *tribus* (viz. two at Caudium, one at Allia) conj. V 1st.—*inter* 1 P. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. B. GA. ant. Edd.—*iter* 3 P.—*in* HV.—*is* F. <sup>g</sup> 'Sought after, hunted out, discovered, invented, provided:' Cic. Ph. ix, 1. *quærere* here is 'to devise what had never been thought of before.' S. GB. iv, 44; Cic. p. Rab. 17. G. xlv, 11; CO, on S. J. 4, 3. D.—*inureretur* conj. V 1st. <sup>h</sup> ed. FR.—*etiam* conj. V.—*ea* pl. Mss.—*eat* F.—om. F 2d. <sup>i</sup> *quadraginta* conj. PZ. but in speeches, numbers are often exaggerated or diminished. D.

3 The compound verb is used i, 27; Just. ii, 11; Cic. Ver. v, 1; p. Font. 15; G. iii, 51; vii, 7: D. the simple occurs in the same sense, *durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis*, Virg. Æ. i, 211.

4 Cf. L, M. R. v, 18. DU.

5 According to V. Max. it was without the entrenchment. C.

6 'Once for all:' at *semel æterna nocte premenda fui*, Ov. H. xii, 112. D.

“virtutis præmium petimus: modo experiri animum et  
 “virtutem exercere liceat. laborem et periculum petimus,  
 “ut virorum, ut militum officio fungamur. bellum in  
 “Sicilia jam alterum annum ingenti dimicatione geritur;  
 “urbes alias Poenus alias Romanus expugnat; peditum  
 “equitum acies concurrunt; ad Syracusas terra marique  
 “res geritur: clamorem pugnantium crepitumque armo-  
 “rum exaudimus resides ipsi ac segnes, tanquam nec  
 “manus nec arma habeamus. servorum legionibus Ti.  
 “Sempronius consul toties jam cum hoste signis collatis  
 “pugnavit; operæ pretium habent libertatem civitatem-  
 “que. pro servis saltem ad hoc bellum emptis vobis  
 “simus<sup>1</sup>; congregi cum hoste liceat, et pugnando quærere  
 “libertatem. vis tu mari, vis terra, vis acie, vis urbibus  
 “oppugnandis experiri virtutem? asperissima quæque ad  
 “laborem periculumque deposcimus, ut quod ad Cannas xxii, 60.  
 “faciundum fuit, quam primum fiat, quoniam quicquid  
 7 “postea viximus, id omne destinatum ignominie est.” sub Marcellus  
 hæc dicta ad genua Marcelli procubuerunt. Marcellus ‘id  
 ‘nec juris nec potestatis suæ esse’ dixit: ‘senatui scriptu-  
 ‘rum se, omniaque de sententia patrum facturum esse.’  
 hæc litteræ ad novos consules allatæ ac per eos in senatu  
 recitatæ sunt; consultusque de his litteris ita decrevit  
 senatus, ‘militibus qui ad Cannas commilitones suos pu-  
 ‘gnantes deseruissent, senatum<sup>a</sup> nihil<sup>1</sup> videre cur<sup>b</sup> res  
 ‘publica<sup>c</sup> committenda<sup>d</sup> sit<sup>e</sup>. si M. Claudio proconsuli  
 ‘aliter videretur, faceret quod e re publica fideque sua  
 ‘duceret, dum ne quis eorum munere<sup>2</sup> vacaret, neu dono

Q.F. Flac.  
Ap. Claud.

refers the  
matter to  
the senate.

Severe de-  
cision of  
that body:  
Fr. iv, 1, 44;  
PM. 305;  
V. ii, 7.

<sup>1</sup> em. SM.—nobis simul Mss.—nobis semel conj. FB.

<sup>a</sup> P. PE. F. C.—senatui pl.

Mss. pr. DJ.

<sup>b</sup> em. G. iv, 35; Cic. Fam. ix, 6. D.—videretur pl. and opt. Mss.—

videtur GA. L.—videri cur conj. DJ. adv. cf. BR, ii, p. 195. D.

<sup>c</sup> rem publicam 5 L.

GA. HF.

<sup>d</sup> pl. Mss. cf. J. Exup. de B. C. 2; Macr. Sat. i, 11. G.—committendam

5 L. GA. HF.—om. L.

<sup>e</sup> P. PE. F. 4 L.—esset C. 1 L. pr. DJ.—esse V. GA. HF.

HV. 2, 5 L. D. N. CO.—om. L.

1 ‘No reason.’ R.

2 *Hi sunt milites principales, qui privilegiis muniuntur; reliqui munifices appellantur, quia munia facere coguntur; Veg. ii, 7; fascicularia tamen, id est, lignum, fanum, aquam, stramen etiam legitimi milites in castra portabant: munifices enim ab eo appellantur, quod hæc munia faciant; ib. 19; Modest. JC. l. 3, ff. de R. M. l. 214, and 18, ff. de V. S.*

*MD. cf. SE, on Veg. ii, 21; nn, on Tac. H. i, 46; CS, on Suet. ii, 24; L. M. R. v, 6. D. Exemption from these laborious duties was sometimes granted as an honorary distinction, and sometimes sold by the centurions for a sum of money; Tac. A. i, 17. C. Serving on the outposts, and standing on guard by day or on watch by night, were also comprised under this name. R.*

Q.F. Flac. 3 'militari virtutis ergo<sup>5</sup> donaretur, neu in Italiam reporta-  
Ap. Claud. 'retur donec hostis in terra Italia<sup>4</sup> esset.'

Commis- Comititia deinde a prætore urbano de senatus sententia  
sioners for plebisque scitu<sup>5</sup> sunt habita, quibus creati sunt quinqueviri  
various pub- muris turribusque reficiendis, et triumviri bini, uni sacris  
lic works. conquirendis<sup>6</sup> donisque persignandis<sup>4</sup>, alteri reficiendis ædi-  
xxiv, 47. bus Fortunæ et matris Matutæ intra portam Carmentalem<sup>6</sup>,  
C. i, 456. sed<sup>1</sup> et Spei extra portam, quæ priore anno incendio con-  
sumptæ fuerant.

Prodigies. Tempestates fœdæ fuere. in Albano monte biduum  
continenter lapidibus pluit. tacta de cælo multa, duæ in  
Capitolio ædes, vallum in castris multis locis supra Suea-  
sulam, et duo vigiles exanimati. murus turresque quædam  
Cumis non ictæ modo fulminibus sed etiam decussæ.  
Reate saxum ingens visum volitare, sol' rubere solito  
Expiation magis sanguineoque similis. horum prodigiorum causa  
of them. diem unum supplicatio<sup>1</sup> fuit, et per aliquot dies consules  
rebus divinis operam dederunt; et per eosdem dies sacrum  
novendiale fuit.

The Taren- Cum Tarentinorum defectio jam diu et in spe Hannibali  
tine hos- et in suspicione Romanis esset, causa forte extrinsecus  
tages fly from Rome. maturandæ ejus intervenit. Phileas Tarentinus diu jam  
per speciem legationis Romæ cum esset, vir inquieti animi

<sup>4</sup> Cf. 12; vii, 3; xl, 37; Tac. Ag. 6; G. 1; DU. xxxviii, 38; xxxix, 3; xxix, 35.  
D.—*coinquendis* conj. GH, de J. M. i, 3. *inquino*, (*inquo*, Var.) *coinquino*, *coinquio*, *coinquo*,  
'to violate or contaminate'; usually applied to forests or groves; [a technical term of the  
law, resembling our "lop, top, cut, plash, or shred." ED.] Alfén. JC. l. 29, Loc. *coinquere*  
*est deglabrare*, Paul. l. 5, Arb. furt. cæs. (In these two passages *ciingere* is the common  
reading; pr. BS, Obs. iv, 21. D. cf. SM, Ex. Pl. p. 411; Hor. O. iv, 4, 57.) *EARTHQUAKE*.  
*ARBORVM . ADOLFECTARVM . ET . COINQUENDARVM*. Old Inscr. LVCI . COINQUENDI . ET .  
OPERIS . FACIENDI . Another. Here the word is inapplicable. G. cf. SCA, on Fest. "*con-*  
*quirere*." VO, Et. "*inquino*." DU. <sup>5</sup> *præfigendis* or *refigendis* conj. GH, adv. cf. i, 40;  
Cic. Ac. iv, 1. G. 'The triumvirs were ordered to institute an enquiry into the various  
donations and votive offerings which had been consecrated in the several temples, with a view  
to enforcing their restitution by those who had sacrilegiously purloined them: and they were  
besides to make out an inventory, or descriptive catalogue, of all this sacred property.' cf. Mela  
i, 19. DU. <sup>6</sup> *Fidei* conj. DCE. <sup>1</sup> *vel* 1 P. F. 1, 2, 4 L. V.—*sol vel* 3 P. 5 L.—  
*vel* conj. ad. after *rubere* GB. <sup>2</sup> *supplicio* F. V. C.—*supplicium* conj. cf. xxvii, 50;  
[xxii, 57, h. ED.] WS, on. S. C. 56. adv. D.

3 "EVENA, 'on account of;' 12; xxii, 38;  
R. Virg. A. vi, 670. V.

4 xxix, 10; xxx, 32; xxxviii, 47; xxxix,  
17; xlii, 29; fragm. Leg. Agr. in PG, 631  
Y. R. *terra Africa* xxix, 23; *terra Pharsalia*  
xxxiii, 6; *terra Hispania* xxxviii, 58; *Africa*  
*ora* xxviii, 23, n; 'Ελλάς χθών Eur. El. 21;  
Callis Cæs. B. G. i, 30; (BRA.) *terra*

*Græcia* ib. 1; *terra Sicilia* id. iii, 7; SY, on  
Æ. P. V. 2; VR, on Just. xi, 11, 13; D,  
on Sil. xvi, 180; D. xxvii, 24, b; ED.  
xxviii, 2, e. R.

5 Cf. nn, on v, 13, 5; Cic. At. iv, 2. (nn.)  
D. G.

6 Cf. DN, U. R. ii, 26; NA, R. V. v, 10.  
D.

et minime otium, quo tum diutino<sup>7</sup> senescere videbatur, Q.F. Flac. 3  
 patientis, aditum sibi ad obsides Tarentinos<sup>k</sup> invenit. custo- Ap. Claud.  
 diebantur in atrio Libertatis minore cura, quia nec ipsis xxiv, 16;  
 nec civitati eorum fallere Romanos expediebat. hos cre- OT. iii, 1,  
 bris colloquiis sollicitatos, corruptis ædituis<sup>8</sup> duobus, cum 71; C. i,  
 primis tenebris custodia eduxisset, ipse comes occulti iti- 460.  
 neris factus profugit. luce prima vulgata per urbem fuga  
 est; missique qui sequerentur, ab Tarracina comprehensos  
 omnes retraxerunt. reducti<sup>1</sup> in comitio<sup>m</sup> virgis<sup>n</sup> approbante  
 8 populo cæsi de saxo dejiciuntur. hujus atrocitas poenæ dua- xxiv, 20.  
 rum<sup>a</sup> nobilissimarum in Italia Græcarum civitatum animos  
 irritavit cum<sup>b</sup> publice, tum etiam singulos privatim, ut  
 quisque tam fœde interemptos aut propinquitatem aut ami-  
 citiam contingebat. ex iis<sup>1</sup> tredecim fere nobiles juvenes  
 Tarentini conjuraverunt, quorum principes Nico et Phile- Conspiracy  
 menus<sup>2</sup> erant. hi priusquam aliquid moverent, colloquen- at Taren-  
 dum cum Hannibale rati, nocte per speciem venandi tum: P. viii,  
 urbem<sup>c</sup> egressi ad eum proficiscuntur. et cum haud procul 19 æqq; or  
 castris abessent, ceteri silva prope viam sese occuluerunt, 26—36;  
 Nico et Philemenus progressi ad stationes comprehensique, A Hn. 32—  
 ultro id petentes, ad Hannibalem deducti sunt. qui cum et 34; Fr. iii,  
 causas consilii sui et quid pararent exposuissent, collaudati 3, 6.  
 oneratique promissis jubentur, 'ut fidem popularibus face-  
 rent prædandi<sup>3</sup> causa se urbem<sup>d</sup> egressos, pecora Car-  
 thaginiensium, quæ pastum propulsa essent, ad urbem  
 'agere.'<sup>4</sup> tuto ac sine certamine id facturos<sup>e</sup> promissum  
 est. conspecta ea præda juvenum est, minusque iterum ac  
 sæpius id eos audere miraculo fuit. congressi cum Hanni-  
 bale rursus fide sanxerunt<sup>f</sup> liberos Tarentinos leges suaque

<sup>k</sup> et Thurinos conj. ad. HG.

G. C. D. <sup>m</sup> comitium conj. ST.

before in conj. FB. pr. C.

15. G.

G. C.

G. C.

<sup>7</sup> xxviii, 24, i. D.

<sup>8</sup> Who had the charge of the temple and of the prisoners contained in the adjoining hall. R.

<sup>1</sup> 'Of these individuals just mentioned.' DU.

<sup>2</sup> *Karvini*, only is mentioned by App. and Front. This was probably a surname of

<sup>1</sup> em. G. pr. C. D.—*deducti* Mss. pr. FB. ST. ed.

<sup>n</sup> em. G. pr. D.—*virgisque* Mss. pr. ST.—tr.

<sup>a</sup> *trium* viz. Tarentum, Metapontum, and Thurii; cf.

P. PE. ME. F. H. pr. G. ed. C. D.—*tum* pl. Mss. ed. G.

<sup>c</sup> *urbis* ed.

<sup>d</sup> 2 P.—*urbe* ed. G. C. D.

*Φιλάμεινος*, as Perco was of Nico, xxvi, 39. SW.

<sup>3</sup> As hunting is the pretext mentioned both above and below; we must understand that they told the guard at the gate, they were going out for the purpose of hunting, and of carrying off plunder from the enemy if any opportunity should offer. C.



Q.F. Flac.<sup>3</sup> 'omnia habituros, neque ullum vectigal Pœno pensuros  
Ap. Claud. 'præsidiumve invitos recepturos: prodita præsidia Car-

'thaginiensium fore.' hæc ubi convenerunt, tunc vero Philemenus consuetudinem nocte egrediendi redeundique in urbem frequentiore facere. et erat venandi studio insignis, canesque et alius apparatus sequebatur; captumque ferme aliquid aut ab hoste ex præparato ablatum  
xxiv, 20, j. reportando donabat aut præfecto aut custodibus portarum. nocte maxime commeare<sup>4</sup> propter metum hostium credebant. ubi jam eo consuetudinis<sup>5</sup> adducta res est, ut quocunque noctis tempore sibilo dedisset signum porta aperiretur, tempus agendæ rei Hannibali visum est. tridui viam<sup>6</sup> aberat; ubi, quo minus mirum esset uno eodemque loco stativa<sup>6</sup> eum tam diu habere, segrum simulabat. Romanis quoque, qui in præsidio Tarenti erant, suspecta esse jam segnis mora ejus desierat. ceterum postquam Tarentum<sup>9</sup>  
Hannibal  
marches to-  
wards Ta-  
rentum: P.  
viii, 21. ire constituit, decem millibus peditum atque equitum, quos in<sup>a</sup> expeditione<sup>b</sup> velocitate corporum ac levitate armorum aptissimos esse ratus est, electis, quarta vigilia noctis signa movit, præmissisque octoginta fere Numidis equitibus præcepit ut 'discurrerent circa vias perlustra-  
'rentque omnia oculis, ne quis agrestium procul spectator  
'agminis falleret<sup>1</sup>; prægressos retraherent, obvios occide-  
'rent, ut prædonum magis quam exercitus accolis species  
'esset.' ipse raptim agmine acto<sup>c</sup> quindecim ferme milium spatio castra ab Tarento posuit; et ne ibi quidem enuntiato<sup>d</sup> quo pergerent<sup>e</sup>, tantum convocatos milites monuit, 'via<sup>2</sup> omnes irent, nec diverti<sup>f</sup> quemquam aut  
'excedere ordinem agminis paterentur, et in primis intenti  
'ad imperia accipienda essent, neu quid nisi ducum jussu

<sup>a</sup> P. PE. F. cf. 32; xxx, 29; vi, 32, 9. D.—*via* pl. Mss. cf. xxxviii, 58. D. <sup>a</sup> *es* conj. ad. P. <sup>b</sup> *expeditionem* conj. C. cf. xxxviii, 21. D. pr. R. <sup>c</sup> *em*. S. cf. vii, 37; xxi, 61; G. vi, 28. D.—*facto* Mss. ant. Edd. pr. GB. as in xxxviii, 33; Virg. *Æ.* i, 82; but there the sense is different. D. <sup>d</sup> *em*. (*nuntiare* applies to what we have heard, seen, or learnt, Plaut. *Mer.* v, 2, 62; *enuntiare* to what is secret, especially to our own intentions, Cic. *Fam.* x, 8; the same as *edere*, g.) PZ. cf. ix, 16, 53; C. xxxix, 10; xli, 24. R.—*pronuntiato* conj. cf. xxvii, 43. CL.—*nuntiato* Mss. ed. G. C. which is used in the same sense as *enuntiare*, Front. i, 1, 6. D. <sup>e</sup> *pergeret* conj. S. pr. PZ. C. adv. GB. <sup>f</sup> *deverti* conj. D. pr. cf. xxi, 48, f. R.

4 'To go and return.' R.

5 For *ad eam consuetudinem*. R. cf. Her. t. ii, p. 11, n. 81.

6 Cf. xxix, 35, 6.

1 Cf. 23; ST. 'should deceive them,' G. Obs. iii, 20; 'should escape their notice;' cf. LM, on H. O. i, 10, 16. DU.

2 'Along the high road.' E.

‘facerent: se in tempore editurum<sup>e</sup> quæ vellet agi.’ Q.F. Flac. 3  
Ap. Claud.  
eadem ferme hora Tarentum fama pervenerat ‘Numidas  
‘equites paucos populari agros terroremque late agrestibus  
‘injecisse.’ ad quem nuntium nihil ultra motus præfectus  
Romanus quam ut ‘partem equitum postero die luce  
‘prima’ juberet ‘exire ad arcendum populationibus  
‘hostem.’ in cetera<sup>a</sup> adeo nihil ob id intenta<sup>1</sup> cura<sup>1</sup> est,  
ut contra pro argumento fuerit illa procursatio Numidarum  
Hannibalem exercitumque castris non movisse. Hannibal  
concubia nocte<sup>5</sup> movit. dux Philemenus erat cum solito  
captæ venationis<sup>4</sup> onere. ceteri proditores ea quæ compo-  
sita erant exspectabant. convenerat autem ut Philemenus  
portula assueta venationem inferens armatos induceret,  
parte alia portam Temenida<sup>a</sup> adiret Hannibal. † ea medi- P. viii, 23.  
terranea regione<sup>1</sup> orientem spectabat<sup>m</sup>. aliquantum<sup>n</sup> intra  
moenia includuntur<sup>o</sup>. † cum portæ appropinquaret<sup>p</sup>, editus  
ex composito ignis ab Hannibale est refulsitque. idem  
redditum ab Nicone signum; extinctæ deinde utrinque  
flammæ sunt. Hannibal silentio ducebat ad portam. Nico Hannibal  
ex improvise adortus<sup>q</sup> sopitos vigiles in cubilibus suis ob- enters Ta-  
truncat portamque aperit. Hannibal cum peditum agmine rentum.  
ingreditur, ‘equites subsistere’ jubet, ‘ut quo res postulet  
‘occurrere libero campo possent.’ et Philemenus portulæ

<sup>e</sup> editurum conj. DE. but *edere* signifies ‘to give out;’ cf. d; x, 27; i, 18; 46; vii, 6; xxi, 62; xxii, 10; xxx, 2; xl, 45; xli, 13; xlii, 2; editio iv, 23. R. <sup>h</sup> P. PE. V 2d.—om. in F 2d. pr. i. e. ‘as to all other things;’ cf. i, 32, 2; but see also i, 25; iv, 27, 11; vi, 23, 12. D.—*interuado* (om. adeo) F.—*interea* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. S. <sup>l</sup> em. L. pr. GB. cf. v, 7; 8; G. 22; iv, 26; xxxix, 2; xlii, 32. D.—*obedient*<sup>l</sup> LI.—*obedienter* cet. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. S. adv. G. <sup>j</sup> P. PE. 1, 3 P. F. ME. V. C.—*curatum* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. S. <sup>k</sup> S. Pol.—*Temenitida* opt. Mss.—var. cet. Mss. †† Some error lies between these obeli as *includuntur* has no nominative, and (from Pol.) either *monimenta*, *busta*, *tumuli*, or *sepulcra* appears to be wanting. <sup>l</sup> cf. x, 34; iii, 66; xxv, 25. GR.—*regio est* 3 P. P. PE. ME. F. 5 L. H. HV.—in ad. cf. xxviii, 17; GR. v, 1; Pliny xviii, 33 twice; 34; G. v, 5; Col. vii, 3, 24; but adv. cf. xxxiii, 17; xxxvi, 7; xxxviii, 4; Pliny, Mela, and others. CO, on Pl. Ep. ii, 17, 12. D. <sup>m</sup> (or *spectabest*) P. PE. ME. S. ed. G. C. D.—*spectat* 3 P. G. GR 2d. pr. GV. CL. C. D. R.—*est* conj. GR.—*Nico cum sociis ad monimenta esset. ea* conj. ad. S. pr. ST. adv. G. <sup>n</sup> *aliquantulum* 3 P.—ad *monimenta quæ* conj. G. pr. CL.—ad *busta quæ* Tarenti conj. GR. GV. pr. D.—ad *busta quæ* conj. C.—*essentque alii qua tumuli* c. R. <sup>o</sup> *includunt* 2 P. F 2d. C. V. 2, 4 L.—*includ’r* B.—*includ* F.—*includitur* al. Mss. ed. G.—*includeretur* conj. R. <sup>p</sup> *appropinquaret* conj. as it seems harsh to understand Hannibal here and to take *ab Hannibale* for *ab eo*. R. <sup>q</sup> em. G. pr. C. D.—*adportus* P.—*ad portas* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>r</sup> *possint* conj. (as *postulet* precedes) DU.

3 ‘At bed time;’ cf. Macr. Sat. i, 3. C. The parts of the day and night in succession to this were *noct intempesta*, xxxvii, 14; *media nox*, *noctis mediæ inclinatio*, *diluculum*, *mune*, *ad meridiem*, *meridies*, *meridiei inclinatio*, *solis*

*occasus*, *crepusculum*, *prima fax*. R.

4 ‘Of the prey taken in hunting.’ LA, Sem. i, 6; L, on S. B. i, 12; BU, on Q. D. xiii, 8. DU. xxxv, 49; SAV, on S. A. iv, 9. D. <sup>h</sup> *Aggen* is used in the same sense. R.

parte mia qua commensare ausuerat, appropinquabat. nota  
 vox aris et familiare jam signum cum excitasset vigilem,  
 farenti . . . se<sup>1</sup> vix sustinere grandis bestiae onus<sup>2</sup> portula  
 aperuit. inferentes aprum duos juvenes secutus ipse cum  
 expedire venature. vigilem incantius miraculo magnitudinis  
 in eos qui ferebant versum venabulo trajicit<sup>3</sup>. ingressi  
 deinde triginta fere armati ceteros vigiles obtruncant, re-  
 fringuntque portam proximam: et agmen sub signis con-  
 festim arripit. inde cum silentio in forum ducti Hannibali  
 sese conjunxerunt. cum duobus millibus<sup>4</sup> Gallorum Po-  
 enus in tres divisas<sup>5</sup> partes per urbem dimittit Tarentinos<sup>6</sup>,  
 et<sup>7</sup> . . . omnia<sup>8</sup> quam maxime frequentia occupare<sup>9</sup> jubet,  
 tumultu vero Romanos passim caedi, oppidanis parci. sed  
 ut fieri ad posset, praecipit juvenibus Tarentinis ut, 'ubi  
 quem sumum proci<sup>10</sup> viderent, quiescere et silere ac bono  
 animo esse viderent.' Jam tumultus erat clamorque, qualis 10  
 esse in capta urbe solet: sed quid rei esset, nemo satis  
 pro certo scire. Tarentini Romanos ad diripiendam urbem  
 credere coepta: Romanis scintilla aliqua cum fraude videri  
 ad oppidanis nota. praefectus<sup>11</sup> primo excitatus tumultu in  
 portum effugit: inde acceptus scapha in arcem circum-  
 vehitur<sup>12</sup>. errorem<sup>13</sup> et subito audita ex theatro faciebat:  
 nam et Romana erat, a proditoribus ad hoc ipsum praepa-  
 rata, et insciter<sup>14</sup> a Graeco inflata quis aut quibus  
 signum daret incertum ediciebat. ubi illuxit, et Romanis  
 Punica et Gallica arma cognita tum<sup>15</sup> dubitationem exeme-  
 runt, et Graeci Romanos passim caede stratos cernentes ab  
 Hannibale captam urbem senserunt. postquam lux certior  
 erat, et Romani qui caedibus superfuerant in arcem con-  
 fugerant, conticescuntque paulatim tumultus, tum Han-

<sup>1</sup> em. FD.—dicens. pm. v. V 2d. 1 L. pr. T. ed. ST. R. BA.—dicentis pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—dicens F. 2. 4 L. HV. V.—dicens S L.—dicentem GA. <sup>2</sup> ut junxerunt ed. S. adv. Mss. <sup>3</sup> em. G 2d.—on a 10 manu Mss. pr. S. G 1st. <sup>4</sup> em. G 2d.—divisus P. F. V. H. 1. 2 L. GA.—divisus pl. Mss. pr. S. G 1st. <sup>5</sup> viz. certain of the conspirators, two of whom were given as guides to each of the three divisions. C. R.—em. conj. S.—cum Tarentinis conj. G 1st. <sup>6</sup> Tarentis was ad. cf. 23. xvi. 3. conj. S. <sup>7</sup> em. G.—interius ant. Ed.—inter 1 P.—inter pl. Mss.—inter conj. F. adv. S.—in fura conj. S. adv. GB. G. <sup>8</sup> em. I. M. R. iv. 10. pr. cf. x. 9; xvii. 47. DU. R.—terrorum Mss. ed. G. C. D. pl. Edd. b. orientem S. pr. S. adv. because, had it been blown skillfully, the signal would have been understood. GB. DU. <sup>9</sup> em. conj. P 1st. C.—urtem c. cf. Cic. At. i. 6. DU.—cum c. R.

<sup>10</sup> Cf. ali. 11. D. From *tragicum* comes  
 42;) Var. L. L. iv. 24.

<sup>11</sup> He had gone to bed in a state of intoxica-  
 tion. Pol. S.

nibal Tarentinos sine armis convocari<sup>d</sup> jubet. convenere<sup>Q.F. Flac. 3</sup>  
 omnes præterquam qui cedentes in arcem Romanos ad<sup>Ap. Claud.</sup>  
 omnem adeundam simul fortunam prosecuti<sup>e</sup> fuerant. ibi<sup>Hannibal's</sup>  
 Hannibal benigne allocutus Tarentinos, testatusque quæ<sup>conciliatory</sup>  
 præstitisset civibus eorum quos ad Trasimenum aut ad<sup>address to</sup>  
 Cannas cepisset, simul in dominationem superbam Roma-<sup>the Taren-</sup>  
 norum invectus, 'recipere se in domos suas quemque'  
 jussit, 'et foribus nomen suum inscribere: se domos eas  
 'quæ inscriptæ non essent, signo extemplo dato diripi jus-  
 'surum. si quis in hospitio civis Romani' (vacuas<sup>2</sup> autem  
 tenebant<sup>f</sup> domos) 'nomen inscripsisset, eum se pro hoste  
 'habiturum.' concione dimissa, cum titulis notatæ fores  
 discrimen pacatæ ab hostili domo fecissent, signo dato ad  
 diripienda hospitia Romana passim discursum est. et fuit  
 prædæ aliquantum.

- 11 Postero die ad oppugnandam arcem ducit; quam cum<sup>f</sup> et C. ii, 318.  
 a<sup>a</sup> mari, quo in peninsulæ modum pars major circumluitur, )  
 præaltis rupibus, <sup>f</sup>et ab ipsa urbe muro et fossa ingenti  
 septam videret, <sup>f</sup>eoque nec vi nec operibus expugnabilem  
 esse, ne aut se ipsum cura tuendi Tarentinos a majori-  
 bus rebus moraretur, aut in relictos sine valido præsidio  
 Tarentinos impetum ex arce cum vellent Romani facerent,  
 vallo urbem ab arce intersepire statuit, non sine illa etiam<sup>The citadel</sup>  
 spe, cum prohibentibus opus Romanis manum posse con-<sup>is cut off</sup>  
 seri, et si ferocius procucurrissent<sup>1</sup>, magna cæde ita atte-<sup>from the</sup>  
 nuari præsidii vires, ut facile per se ipsi Tarentini urbem<sup>town by an</sup>  
 ab iis tueri possent. ubi cœptum opus est, patefacta<sup>entrench-</sup>  
 repente porta in munientes impetum fecerunt Romani;  
 pellique se statio passa est quæ pro opere<sup>2</sup> erat, ut suc-

<sup>d</sup> M. 4 L. B. pr. M. C.—convocare pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. al. <sup>e</sup> pl. Mss. and it de-  
 notes an act of duty and attention. S. cf. vi, 34, 7; BY, on H. S. i, 9, 16. D.—persecuti F.  
 4 L. GA. al. Mss. ant. Edd. if the preposition has any force, it may denote 'following  
 throughout or to the very last:' cf. v, 40, 4. D. <sup>f</sup> 2 P. em. L. pr. GB. C. D. R.—tenebat  
 pl. Mss.—cernebat 5 L. B. GA. ant. Edd.—sciebat or petebat or volebat conj. V. <sup>a</sup> em.  
 G. 'on the sea side.' pr. C.—om. Mss. ed. G. C. D.

2 'The Romans had houses to themselves.'  
 L: cf. xxiv, 7, 3. R.

1 So concucurrisset occurs in Cato, Plaut.  
 and Ter. Prisc. x, 901; S. xxix, 18; GR.  
 decucurrisset, 17; ED. i, 12; xxii, 4; Front.  
 ii, 2, 4; incuc. xxvii, 18; xxviii, 15; VO,  
 An. iii, 19; procuc. xxv, 11; xl, 30; Col. vii,

10; OU, on F. ii, 4, 10; excuc. i, 15; præcuc.  
 viii, 30; discuc. Suet. iv, 32; cf. CLR, prf.  
 to V. Max. GR, prf. to Suet. CO, on P. E.  
 ii, 1; TO, on V. M. i, 8, 8; and iii, 1, 1;  
 D. and perhaps repculisset, 41. GB.

2 'Which was posted to defend the work.'  
 DÆ.

et longius pulsos persequerentur. non equo, non rostri, necque Pœni sunt, quibus instructis ad hoc Hannibali pericula: nec sustinere imperium Livium, sed ad effusa fœga loci angustiae eos impedimenta? alia agere cum ducto alia apparatu operis machinamenta. quorum in fossam præcipitavere<sup>a</sup>, occisique sunt pueri in fœga, pueri in fossa. inde et opus nullo periculae fœga ductum. fossa ingens ducta, et vallum intra fœga<sup>b</sup> æquavit: moxque post intervallo murum æquum eadem regione addere parat, ut vel sine præsidio fieri se adversus Hannibalem possent. reliquit tamen modicum præsidium, ut<sup>c</sup> simul in<sup>d</sup> perficiendo<sup>e</sup> muro ad præsidium quæ præfœga non ceteris copiis ad Galæsum fœga<sup>f</sup> pueri in fœga et inde abest: posuit castra. ex his satis regressus ad hæbitaculum opus, quod aliquantulum oppidum ejus ceteris creverat, spem cepit etiam arcem oppugnari posse. et est non altitudine, ut cetera<sup>g</sup>, tota, sed loco platea posita et ab urbe muro tantum ac fossa civis. cum jam machinationum omni genere et operibus oppugnaretur, missum a Metaponto præsidium Romanis fecit animum ut nocte ex improvviso opera hostium invaderent, alia disjecerunt, alia igni corruerunt, isque finis Hannibali fuit ea parte arcem oppugnandi. reliqua erat in obsidione spes, nec ea satis efficax, quia arcem tenentes, quæ in peninsula posita imminet faucibus portus, mare liberum habebant, urbs contra exclusa maritimis commeatibus, propiusque inopiam erant obsidentes quam obsessi. Hannibal convocatis principibus Tarentinorum omnes præsentibus exposuit: 'neque arcis tam

P. viii, 36: tenentes, quæ in peninsula posita imminet faucibus portus, mare liberum habebant, urbs contra exclusa maritimis commeatibus, propiusque inopiam erant obsidentes quam obsessi. Hannibal convocatis principibus Tarentinorum omnes præsentibus exposuit: 'neque arcis tam

<sup>a</sup> F 2d. B. L. ant. Edd. pr. cf. xcix, ep. D.—prosequerentur pl. Mss. ed. GT. G. C. <sup>b</sup> se ad. 2 P. F 2d. adv. cf. xxvii, 16, c. GB. G. Livy often uses the verb as a neuter; vi, 30; xxvii, 40; Tac. H. iii, 56; RH. ii, 51; (GB.) xliii, 23; cf. S. on v, 18, 7; LF. M. P. M. 4; PZ, on SA, M. iv, 3, p. 545; CO, on S. J. 14: 23; 41. D. <sup>c</sup> in terra eruta conj. R. The fortifications were these: citadel || wall || foss || entrenchment || foss || entrenchment || wall || city. DU. <sup>d</sup> ut om. pl. and opt. Ms.—munientes ab impetu Romanorum tuerentur, ad. one P.—quod F 2d. <sup>e</sup> om. GA.—simul ut tr. L. BR. pr. G. PZ. C.—simul inter ut HV. <sup>f</sup> em. cf. xxxi, 46. PZ. pr. G 1st. C.—interfaciendo pl. and opt. Mss.—in faciendo S. ed. G. C. D. R. BK.—intus faciendo GA.—faciendo HV. L. BR. <sup>g</sup> ceteræ (und. arces) conj. C. but 'the other part of the citadel (viz. that towards the sea) is safe,' from its lofty cliffs. D. <sup>h</sup> erant om. V. and quam obsessi om. LI. 1 L. pr. L. adv. GB. G. D. cf. viii, 11; xxviii, 40. DU.

rendered impassable;' ix, 2; cf. ix, 43; xxi, 9; xxii, 16, a; xxxvi, 16. R. Und. loca. S.

‘munitæ expugnandæ viam cernere, neque in obsidione  
‘quicquam habere spei, donec mari potiantur hostes.  
‘quodsi naves sint, quibus commeatus invehī prohibeant,  
‘extemplo aut abcessuros<sup>1</sup> aut dedituros se hostes.’ as-  
sentiebantur Tarentini: ceterum ‘ei qui consilium afferret,  
‘epem quoque in eam rem afferendam esse’ censebant.  
‘Punicas enim naves ex Sicilia accitas id posse facere:  
‘suas, quæ sinu exiguo intus inclusæ essent, cum claustra  
‘portus hostis haberet, equem ad modum<sup>2</sup> inde in aper-  
‘tum mare evasuras?’ “evadent” inquit Hannibal. “multa,  
“quæ impedita natura sunt, consilio expediuntur. urbem  
“in campo sitam habetis. planæ et satis latæ viæ patent in  
“omnes partes. via, quæ in portu<sup>3</sup> per mediam urbem<sup>4</sup> ad  
“mare transmissa est, plaustris transveham naves haud  
“magna mole. et mare nostrum erit, quo nunc hostes  
“potiuntur; et illinc mari hinc terra circumsidebimus  
“arcem. immo brevi aut relictam ab hostibus aut cum  
“ipsis<sup>5</sup> hostibus capiemus.” hæc oratio non spem modo  
effectus, sed ingentem etiam ducis admirationem fecit.  
contracta extemplo undique plaustra, junctaque inter se;  
et machinæ ad subducendas naves admotæ, munitumque  
iter, quo faciliora<sup>6</sup> plaustra minorque moles<sup>7</sup> in transitu  
esset. jumenta inde et homines contracti, et opus impigre  
coeptum; paucosque post dies classis instructa ac parata  
circumvehitur arcem, et ante os<sup>8</sup> ipsum portus ancoras  
jacet. hunc statum rerum Hannibal Tarenti reliquit re-  
gressus ipse in hiberna. ceterum defectio Tarentinorum  
utrum priore anno an hoc facta sit, in diversum auctores  
trahunt<sup>9</sup>. plures propioresque ætate memoriæ rerum ‘hoc  
‘anno’ tradunt ‘factum’.

<sup>1</sup> *abcessuros* P. PE. V. F. 1, 2, 4 L. H. HV.—*abcessuros* ME.—*abcessuros* 5 L.—*arcem* *conj.* G. pr. ED. cf. *arcem...relictam ab hostibus...capiemus* below. D. <sup>k</sup> em. G. cf. Ter. Eu. iii, 3, 13; (FAE. RV.) Fest. “*quadrata Roma*”; CLM, and MER, on Ean. An. i; G, on xxi, 42; DU. Cic. At. ix, 9. D. <sup>1</sup> opt. Mss. pr. und. *incipiens*. GR.—*in portu* 2, 3 P. 5 L.—*ex portu* (la, Pol. *éx*, App.) *conj.* S. pr. C.—*in portum* vulg. ed. G. C. D. <sup>m</sup> *præter mania urbana* *conj.* cf. vii, 8; xxxviii, 3. GR. but *ἀπὸ μανίας τῆς πόλεως*, App. R. <sup>n</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. pl. Edd.—om. GT. G. <sup>o</sup> *mora* *conj.* FB. but *mores* means ‘trouble, difficulty, &c.’ as just above, and in vi, 2. DU. <sup>p</sup> pl. Mas. ed. Pa. pr. DU. D.—*factum* one Ms of C. ant. Edd. pr. GR. CL. C. R.

<sup>4</sup> ‘More easy to move:’ cf. Var. R. R. i, 5 Cf. xxviii, 6; Cic. Ver. v, 12; G. i, 33. D. 27; DU. Juv. iv, 63; Sil. iv, 433; xvii, 40. 6 Cf. 38; 56; auctores utroque trahunt, i, 24. R.



Marcii duobus carminibus alterius post rem actam<sup>b</sup> editi<sup>c</sup> Q.F. Flac. 3  
 cum rato<sup>d</sup> auctoritas eventu alteri quoque, cujus nondum Ap. Claud.  
 tempus venerat, afferebat fidem. priore carmine Cannensis  
 prædicta clades in hæc ferme verba erat<sup>9</sup>. “amnem Tro- His predic-  
 “jugena Cannam Romane fuge, ne te alienigenæ cogant battle of  
 “in campo Diomedis conserere manus. sed neque credes Cannæ;  
 “tu mihi, donec complêris sanguine campum, multaque Cl. iv, 12,  
 “millia occisa tua deferat<sup>e</sup> amnis in pontum magnum 1222 sq;  
 “ex terra frugifera; piscibus atque avibus ferisque, quæ C. ii, 293.  
 “incolunt terras, iis fuit<sup>10</sup> esca caro tua. nam mihi ita  
 “Juppiter fatus est.” et Diomedis<sup>11</sup> Argivi campos et Str. vi, 283;  
 Cannam flumen, qui militaverant in iis locis, juxta atque F. ii, 6; V.  
 ipsam cladem agnoscebant. tum alterum carmen recitatum, ix, 2; C. ii,  
 non eo tantum obscurius quia incertiora futura præteritis 294.  
 sunt, sed perplexius etiam scripturæ genere<sup>12</sup>. “hostem, Another  
 “Romani, si expellere vultis, vomicamque quæ gentium prediction  
 “venit longe<sup>13</sup>, Apollini vovendos censeo ludos, qui quot of his: Ma.  
 “annis comiter<sup>f</sup> Apollini fiant, cum populus dederit ex i, 17.  
 Q. viii, 6, 15.

<sup>b</sup> em. V. ed. cf. xxi, 28; xxvi, 15. G. C. D.—*postrameacta* P. N. 1 PE. two opt. F.—  
*post ea acta* S.—*post acta* conj. S.—*post ea est acta* 2 P. al. pr. SB.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>c</sup> S.  
 HV. V. S. cf. xxi, 62; xxii, 10; xl, 45; G. BU, on O. M. xi, 647: but here the word  
 means ‘published, brought to light;’ iii, 34; cf. 9, g. D.—*aediti* BR.—*edici* HF.—*dediti*  
 cet. Mss. <sup>d</sup> P. 1 PE. two opt. F. N. V. V.—*curato* pl. Mss.—*curata* 5 L.—*certo* S.  
 HF. BR. HV. S.—*declarato* (om. *editi*) conj. SB. <sup>e</sup> *deferet* ed. G. C. <sup>f</sup> ‘Liberal-  
 ly, cheerfully, not grudgingly.’ GV, on Cic. p. Bal. 16; p. Mur. 31; de Sen. 17; ad Fam. iv,  
 9; BU, on Suet. v, 21; SF, ep. ad HS; in BU, Syl. Ep. t. v, p. 9. cf. i, 22; ix, 36. D.—  
*communiter* (‘both at public and private cost’) al. Mss. pr. S. R.

<sup>9</sup> The verses perhaps were *amnem Troju-  
 gena Cannam Romane fuge | ne te alienigenæ  
 in campo cogant Diomedis | conseruisse manus  
 pugnando sed neque credes | tu mihi tunc donec  
 compleris sanguine campum | multaque millia  
 cæsa tuorum deferat amnis | in pontum mag-  
 num terrarum frugifera | piscibus atque avibus-  
 que [alitibusque? cf. xxiv, 21, 3; Her. vii,  
 10, 8, n. 27. ED.] ferisque colentibus ter-  
 ras | ut fuit esca caro tua nam mi ita Juppiter  
 orsus. AT, Par. v, 18. D. R. C. thinks the  
 verses are translated from the Greek: but cf.  
 Cic. l. c. D.*

<sup>10</sup> *Fuam, sim vel fiam*; Fest. Virg. Æ. x,  
 108. S. AT. cf. VO, Gr. v, 36. D.

<sup>11</sup> Diomede, son of Tydeus king of Ætolia,  
 being expelled from Argos, on his return from  
 the Trojan war, took refuge with Daunus, at  
 Iapy in Apulia; on marrying whose daughter  
 he received a portion of Daunia, wherein he  
 founded Arpi, (or Argyrippa, “Argos Turris,

‘Arpe:’) cf. HY, exc. 1, on V. Æ. xi,  
 243 sq; Eud. Ion. in VI, An. Gr. p. 115.  
 ST. R. Diomedis campi in Apulia appellantur,  
 qui ei in divisione regni, quam cum Dauno fecit,  
 cesserant: Fest. C.

<sup>12</sup> Cf. C. Nep. pr. Ov. Tr. ii, 517. D.  
 These verses are thus arranged by SCA, on  
 V. L. L. iv, p. 23; *hostem, Romani, si ex agris  
 vos protelare | voltis, vomicamque, gentium quæ  
 venit longe, | Apollini vovendos censeo ludos,  
 qui | quotannis communis Apollini funto, |  
 quom poplceit dunt, uti pro se suisque. | eis  
 ludis faciendis præfuit isce prætor, | qui præ-  
 tor jus poplô dabit plebetque summum. | decem-  
 viri Græcô ritu hostiis faciunt. | hæc si recte  
 faxitis, gavissitis semper, | fietque res melior:  
 nam is divos perduelles | stinguet vestros, qui  
 vestros campos pascunt placide.*

<sup>13</sup> ‘From far in the world,’ ‘from a dis-  
 tant land.’ DCE. The genitive is often con-  
 nected with adverbs of place. R.

Q. F. Flac.<sup>3</sup> "publico partem, privati uti conferant pro se suisque<sup>8</sup>. iis  
 Ap. Claud. "ludis faciendis præerit prætor is qui jus populo plebei-  
 "que dabit summum. decemviri Græco ritu hostiis<sup>9</sup> sacra  
 "faciant. hæc si recte faxitis, gaudebitis semper fietque  
 "res vestra melior: nam is divus exstinguet<sup>10</sup> perduelles<sup>11</sup>  
 "vestros, qui vestros campos pascunt placide<sup>12</sup>." ad id  
 carmen explanandum<sup>1</sup> diem unum sumpserunt. postero  
 die senatus consultum factum est ut 'decemviri<sup>4</sup> de ludis  
 'Apollini<sup>16</sup> reque divina faciunda inspicerent,' ea<sup>17</sup> cum  
 inspecta<sup>1</sup> relataque ad senatum essent, consuerunt patres  
 'Apollini ludos vovendos faciundosque, et quando ludi  
 'facti essent, duodecim millia æris prætori ad rem divinam  
 'et duas hostias majores dandas.' alterum senatus consul-  
 tum factum est ut 'decemviri sacra Græco<sup>18</sup> ritu facerent  
 'iisque<sup>19</sup> hostiis, Apollini bove aurato<sup>19</sup> et<sup>20</sup> capris duabus  
 'albis auratis, Latonæ bove femina aurata.' ludos prætor  
 in circo maximo cum facturus esset, edixit ut 'populus per  
 'eos ludos stipem<sup>20</sup> Apollini, quantam commodum esset<sup>21</sup>,  
 'conferret.' hæc est origo ludorum Apollinarianum, vi-  
 ctoriæ, non valetudinis ergo, ut plerique rentur, votorum  
 factorumque. populus coronatus<sup>22</sup> spectavit, matronæ

Origin of  
 the Apolli-  
 narian  
 games.

<sup>8</sup> quisque conj. S. <sup>9</sup> om. conj. BR, F. i, 127. adv. Mss. <sup>10</sup> namque ollus diis  
 stinguet conj. FO, Gr. v, 27. <sup>11</sup> cf. rem obscuram explanare interpretando, Cic. Br. 41;  
 somniis, vaticinationibus, oraculis, quod erant multa obscura, multa ambigua, explanationes  
 adhibite sunt interpretum, id. Div. i, 51. D.—expiandum conj. (cf. Macr. l. c. Cic. Div. ii,  
 64; de Resp. 7; 9; 6; Ph. i, 6; V. Max. 1, 1. S. adv. GB. DU. <sup>12</sup> libros ad. G. C.  
 D. R. adv. Mss. GR thinks that the verses of Marcius are here meant, to which ea refers:  
 but the latter of the two prophecies was the only one which related to the games of Apollo;  
 and it was so brief and obscure, that it was found necessary to consult 'the Sibylline books'  
 for more explicit directions: Macr. DU. <sup>13</sup> ea (or eadem) cum inventa (or reperta) conj. cf.  
 Macr. R. <sup>14</sup> hisque 5 L. pr. G. ed. C. iis refers to majoribus. R. <sup>15</sup> Diane conj. cf. v, 13;  
 xxii, 10. GR. C. R. adv. from the silence of Marcius and Macrobius. DU. cf. Hom. I. A, 40;  
 (Eust.) 316. D. <sup>16</sup> P. ed. C. D.—votorum factosque vulg. ed. G.—factoque F.—factos 5 L.

14 xxxviii, 50; xlii, 20; xlv, 6. R.  
 15 'Fearlessly, coolly, undisturbed, with  
 impunity.' R.

16 These games were held on the 4th of  
 the ides of July: Cic. Dio; Macr. NO, C.  
 P. p. 137 sq. R.

17 Und. scripta, monumenta, or carmina,  
 viz. Sibyllina: DIY. or 'whatever related to  
 the Apollinarian games.' RS.

18 At these games, Greek plays also were  
 acted; Cic. At. xvi, 5. DD. de C. iv, 16. cf.  
 V. p. 79. (FN.) DU.

19 horns; C. iv, 16; vii, 26;  
 Pliny xxxiii, 2; 3, s. 12;  
 and Z, 236; (nu.) K, 294;

O. r, 382 sq; 425 sq; 433 sq; Virg. Æ.  
 ix, 627; BKH, on Tib. iv, 1, 15; LK, Obs.  
 Ph. p. i, ob. 3, p. 79 sq. R.

20 This consisted of small contributions col-  
 lected by the priests for the gods, and probably  
 divided among themselves. G, de P. V. iv, 11.  
 cf. L, on T. A. xiv, 15, 7; DU. Cic. Leg. ii, 9;  
 16; Pliny xxxiii, 9; 48; CP, Obs. iii, 4. R.

21 'As much as they could conveniently  
 afford.' R.

22 Those who wore crowns were those who  
 had been saluted with the title of imperator,  
 and all those to whom crowns had been  
 awarded as honourable distinctions. ST. L,  
 M. R. v, 17. cf. x, 47; xxiii, 11, 7. R.

supplicavere<sup>23</sup>; vulgo apertis januis in propatulis<sup>7</sup> epulati<sup>Q.F.Flae.3</sup>  
sunt, celeberrique<sup>24</sup> dies omni ceremoniarum genere fuit. Ap. Claud.

- 3 Cum Hannibal circa Tarentum, consules ambo in Distress of Capua.  
Samnio essent, sed circumsessuri Capuam viderentur, quod  
malum diuturnæ obsidionis esse solet, jam famem Campani  
sentiebant, quia sementem facere prohibuerant eos Romani  
exercitus. itaque legatos ad Hannibalem miserunt, orantes  
ut ' priusquam consules in agros suos educerent legiones  
' visque omnes hostium præsiidiis insiderentur, frumentum  
' ex propinquis locis conveyi juberet Capuam.' Hannibal  
' Hannonem ex Brutiis cum exercitu in Campaniam trans-  
' ire, et dare operam ut frumenti copia fieret Campanis,'  
jussit. Hanno ex Brutiis profectus cum exercitu, vitabundus Hanno ar-  
rives with  
an army in  
Campania.  
castra hostium consulesque qui in Samnio erant, cum Bene-  
vento jam appropinquaret, tria passuum millia ab ipsa urbe  
loco edito castra posuit; inde ' ex sociis circa populis, quo  
' æstate comportatum erat, devehi frumentum in castra'  
jussit, præsiidiis datis quæ commeatus eos prosequerentur.  
Capuam inde nuntium misit, ' qua die in castris ad accipi-  
' endum frumentum præsto essent omni undique genere  
' vehiculorum jumentorumque ex agris contracto.' id pro  
cetera socordia negligentiaque<sup>1</sup> a Campanis actum: paullo  
plus quadringenta<sup>a</sup> vehicula missa, et pauca præterea ju-  
menta. ob id castigatis ab Hannone, ' quod ne fames  
' quidem, quæ mutas accenderet bestias, curam eorum sti-  
' mulare posset,' alia producta<sup>b</sup> dies ad frumentum majore  
apparatu petendum. ea omnia, sicut acta erant, cum  
enuntiata Beneventanis essent, legatos decem extemplo  
ad consules (circa Bovianum castra Romanorum erant)

<sup>a</sup> P. two P.E. F. al. Mss. the singular is more common, cf. xxiv, 16; 10. D. <sup>b</sup> x l i t a L. S. pr. S. G.B. but 2000 wagons are mentioned below. G. <sup>c</sup> F. V. one Ms of C. pr. as this verb is properly used to denote a longer time being allowed: cf. iii, 57. C. ed. ST. ii, 61; D. vi, 20; xxxviii, 51 sq. R. ' Another more distant day being named.' ED.—*prodita* S. 2, 3 P. *referri diem proditam*, Fest. S. ed. G. C. and (cf. Ter. An. ii, 1, 13; (DN.) Non. Marc. " *prodere*." ) D.—*producta* 1 P. 2 L. HV.—*producta* pl. Mss.

<sup>23</sup> The games, on this occasion, seem to have lasted but one day. Some alteration, therefore, in their celebration was introduced in aftertimes. DD, de C. iv, 16; and Ap. Pr. p. 758. NO, C. P. ii, 6, p. 137. Generally we read of these supplicatory processions being performed by men and women, by men with their wives and children; iii, 7; x, 23; xxvii, 10; &c. The matrons would seem to be excluded from the spectacle of these games, unless the supplication took place earlier in the day, DU. which Livy's account does not lead us to believe.  
<sup>24</sup> ' Was kept sacred.' R.  
<sup>1</sup> ' With their usual indolence and carelessness.' R.

Q. F. Flac.<sup>3</sup> miserunt. qui cum, auditis quæ ad Capuam agerentur, inter se comparassent ut alter in Campaniam exercitum duceret, Fulvius, cui ea provincia obvenerat, profectus nocte Beneventi<sup>c</sup> moenia est ingressus. ex propinquo cognoscit 'Hannonem cum exercitus parte profectum 'frumentatum; per quæstorem<sup>2</sup> Campanis datum frumentum; duo millia plaustrorum, inconditam inermemque<sup>3</sup> 'aliam turbam advenisse; per tumultum ac trepidationem 'omnia agi, castrorumque formam et militarem ordinem 'immixtis agrestibus iis<sup>d</sup> ex terris sublatum.' his satis compertis consul militibus edicit, 'signa tantum armaque 'in proximam noctem expedirent: castra Punica oppugnanda esse.' quarta vigilia<sup>4</sup> profecti, sarcinis omnibus impedimentisque Beneventi relictis, paullo ante lucem cum ad castra pervenissent, tantum pavoris iniecerunt, ut si in plano castra<sup>e</sup> posita essent, haud dubie primo impetu capi potuerint. altitudo loci et munimenta defenderunt<sup>5</sup>, quæ nulla ex parte adiri nisi arduo ac difficili adscensu<sup>f</sup> poterant. luce prima prælium ingens accensum est. nec vallum modo tutantur Poeni, sed ut quibus locus æquior esset, deturbant nitentes per ardua hostes. vicit tamen<sup>14</sup> omnia pertinax virtus, et aliquot simul partibus ad vallum ac fossas perventum est, sed cum multis vulneribus ac militum perniciæ. itaque convocatis tribunis militum consul 'absistendum temerario incepto' ait. 'tutius sibi videri 'reduci eo die exercitum Beneventum, dein postero 'castris<sup>a</sup> hostium jungi, ne exire inde Campani neve 'Hanno regredi posset. id quo facilius obtineatur, collegam quoque et exercitum ejus se acciturum, totumque 'eo versuros<sup>b</sup> bellum.' hæc consilia ducis, cum jam receptui caneret, clamor militum aspernantium tam segne<sup>1</sup>

Hanno's  
camp taken  
by the Ro-  
mans.

<sup>c</sup> G. V 2d. three Mss of C. 1, 2, 5 L. L. pr. G. ed. C. D.—Benevento V. F. H. N. two Mss of C.—Benerentum al. Mss. ed. G. <sup>d</sup> sociis conj. as ex sociis circa populis above: iis is to be taken with terris. DDE. <sup>e</sup> om. CL. adv. Mss. 'the Carthaginian camp' is meant. R. <sup>f</sup> aditu G. V. M. L. from gl.—aditu sive adscensu V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. HF. HV. GA. R.—parte, nisi ardua ac difficili, adiri conj. G. <sup>a</sup> P.—castris F.—castro se V. 1 L. F 2d.—castris se pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—castra castris conj. C. <sup>b</sup> opt. Mss. ant. Edd. meaning 'that he and his colleague jointly would do so.' G.—versurum S. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. B. R. HV.

2 'By the officer acting as quæstor to Hanno's forces.' R.  
3 Cf. xxvii, 32. D.

4 'At three in the morning.' R.  
5 Und. castra in the accusative. R.  
1 'Sluggish and timid.' R.

imperium disjecit<sup>2</sup>. proxima<sup>c</sup> portæ<sup>d</sup> hostium erat cohors Q. F. Flac.<sup>3</sup> Peligna, cujus præfectus Vibius Accuæus<sup>e</sup> arreptum vexillum<sup>f</sup> trans vallum hostium trajecit<sup>g</sup>. exsecratus inde 'seque<sup>h</sup> et cohortem, si ejus vexilli<sup>i</sup> hostes potiti essent,' princeps<sup>j</sup> ipse per fossam vallumque in castra irrumpit. jamque intra vallum Peligni pugnabant, cum altera parte Valerio Flacco tribuno militum tertiæ legionis exprobrante Romanis ignaviam, 'qui sociis captorum castrorum concederent decus,' T. Pedanius princeps<sup>k</sup> primus<sup>l</sup> centurio<sup>m</sup>, cum signifero signum ademisset, "jam hoc signum et hic centurio" inquit "intra vallum hostium erit. sequantur qui capi signum ab hoste prohibitori sunt." manipulares sui primum transcendentem fossam, dein legio tota secuta est. jam et consul, ad conspectum transgredientium vallum mutato consilio, ab revocando ad incitandos hortandosque versus milites, ostendere in quanto discrimine ac periculo fortissima cohors sociorum et civium legio esset. itaque pro se quisque omnes per æqua atque iniqua loca, cum undique tela conjicerentur armaque et corpora hostes objicerent, pervadunt irrumpuntque. multi vulnerati, etiam quos vires sanguisque desereret, ut intra vallum hostium caderent nitebantur. capta itaque momento temporis velut in

<sup>c</sup> *proxime* 1, 2 P. P. V. H. HV. pr. G. ED. cf. xxviii, 15, j. D.—*proximæ* F. 1, 2 L. <sup>d</sup> *portas* P. pr. (or *portam* conj.) G. ED. <sup>e</sup> em. from *Accua*, xxiv, 20. G. but as this town is in Apulia, it seems strange that the Pelignians, having the choice of their own prætors, ix, 16; xxiii, 19; or prefects, (Pol. vi, 19;) should choose a stranger. These officers are distinct from the 12 prefects of allies, appointed by the consuls: cf. L, M. R. i, 7; and ii, 10. DU.—*accus* P. 1 PE.—om. pl. Mas.—*Ecæus* from *Æcæ*, xxix, 20; conj. DJ.—*Accus* Val. Max. cf. j. <sup>f</sup> *jecit* conj. (but cf. Plaut. M. G. ii, 5, 68.) G. cf. also xxi, 26; xli, 4. DU. <sup>g</sup> *primæ* or *prioris* (cf. Cæs. B. C. iii, 64. C. R.) conj. L 2d. pr. DU. C.—om. conj. GT. <sup>h</sup> *centuriæ* conj. L 2d. pr. DU. C.—om. conj. L 1st. pr. DU. C. ST.

<sup>2</sup> 'Upset, deranged, frustrated;' ii, 35; as *diacutere rem*, xxxix, 10, 4. R.

<sup>3</sup> Though *vexilla* and *signa* (below) are sometimes used indiscriminately, yet the former properly denotes the standards of the allies, the latter those of the legion; xxxix, 20. Whether there was but one *vexillum* to the whole cohort, or several according to its several divisions, and how these cohorts were divided, is matter of uncertainty. L, M. R. iv, 5. DU.

<sup>4</sup> *Potiri* has usually a genitive; 17; xxxiv, 21; cf. xxxi, 45; xxxii, 13; viii, 2. D. SA, M. p. 589; VO, de Const. 22; 31; Prisc. xviii.

<sup>5</sup> 'Who commanded the right century in the first manipule of the *principes* of the third

legion.' Each manipule contained two orders (or centuries), the right and the left; of which the former was the more honourable. L, M. R. ii, 8. C. *Centurio primi ordinis pili*, i. e. *primi ordinis triariorum*, (viii, 8;) is also called *primi pili centurio* (ii, 27; xxv, 19;) or, more concisely, *primus pilus*. [Cic. p. Bal. 15; S.] (or *primipilus*, *πριμπίλος*, Dion. ix, p. 567;) so the *primi hastati* (i. e. *ordinis hastatorum*) *centurio* is also called the *primus hastatus*, [xxvii, 14; ED.] and *primi principis centurio* the *primus princeps*, [xxvi, 6. DU.] Of the centuries in the legion, the *primus pilus* was the first, vii, 41; the *centurio decimi hastati*, the last. SM, de R. M. R. p. 60. ST. R. cf. xxvi, 5; DU. xlii, 34. RS.

*Par. 3* ~~plena~~ <sup>plena</sup> ~~hinc~~ <sup>hinc</sup> ~~dec~~ <sup>dec</sup> ~~permissa~~ <sup>permissa</sup> ~~castra~~ <sup>castra</sup>. ~~caedes~~ <sup>caedes</sup> ~~inde~~ <sup>inde</sup>, non jam

*Caes.* ~~supra~~ <sup>supra</sup> ~~sex~~ <sup>sex</sup> ~~millia~~ <sup>millia</sup> ~~hostium~~ <sup>hostium</sup> ~~inter~~ <sup>inter</sup> ~~castra~~ <sup>castra</sup> ~~valium~~ <sup>valium</sup> ~~permissa~~ <sup>permissa</sup>. ~~supra~~ <sup>supra</sup> ~~sex~~ <sup>sex</sup>

1 ~~millia~~ <sup>millia</sup> ~~hostium~~ <sup>hostium</sup> ~~inter~~ <sup>inter</sup> ~~castra~~ <sup>castra</sup>. ~~supra~~ <sup>supra</sup> ~~septem~~ <sup>septem</sup> ~~millia~~ <sup>millia</sup> ~~capitum~~ <sup>capitum</sup> ~~cum~~ <sup>cum</sup> ~~frumentatoribus~~ <sup>frumentatoribus</sup> ~~Campanis~~ <sup>Campanis</sup> ~~et~~ <sup>et</sup> ~~plastrorum~~ <sup>plastrorum</sup> ~~et~~ <sup>et</sup> ~~jumen-~~ <sup>jumen-</sup> ~~torum~~ <sup>torum</sup> ~~apparati~~ <sup>apparati</sup> ~~capta~~ <sup>capta</sup>. ~~et~~ <sup>et</sup> ~~alia~~ <sup>alia</sup> ~~ingens~~ <sup>ingens</sup> ~~praeda~~ <sup>praeda</sup> ~~fuit~~ <sup>fuit</sup>, quam ~~Hanno~~ <sup>Hanno</sup> ~~populacionibus~~ <sup>populacionibus</sup> ~~passim~~ <sup>passim</sup> ~~cum~~ <sup>cum</sup> ~~isset~~ <sup>isset</sup>, ex sociorum populi ~~Romani~~ <sup>Romani</sup> ~~agris~~ <sup>agris</sup> ~~traxerat~~ <sup>traxerat</sup>. ~~inde~~ <sup>inde</sup> ~~dejectis~~ <sup>dejectis</sup> ~~hostium~~ <sup>hostium</sup> ~~castris~~ <sup>castris</sup> ~~Bene-~~ <sup>Bene-</sup> ~~ventum~~ <sup>ventum</sup> ~~reditum~~ <sup>reditum</sup> ~~est~~ <sup>est</sup>. ~~praedamque~~ <sup>praedamque</sup> ~~ibi~~ <sup>ibi</sup> ~~ambo~~ <sup>ambo</sup> ~~consules~~ <sup>consules</sup> ~~(nam~~ <sup>(nam</sup> ~~et~~ <sup>et</sup> ~~Ap. Claudius~~ <sup>Ap. Claudius</sup> ~~eo~~ <sup>eo</sup> ~~post~~ <sup>post</sup> ~~paucos~~ <sup>paucos</sup> ~~dies~~ <sup>dies</sup> ~~venit)~~ <sup>venit)</sup> ~~vendiderunt~~ <sup>vendiderunt</sup> ~~diviseruntque~~ <sup>diviseruntque</sup>. ~~et~~ <sup>et</sup> ~~donati~~ <sup>donati</sup> ~~quorum~~ <sup>quorum</sup> ~~opera~~ <sup>opera</sup> ~~castra~~ <sup>castra</sup> ~~hostium~~ <sup>hostium</sup> ~~capta~~ <sup>capta</sup> ~~erant~~ <sup>erant</sup>, ante alios Accurus- Pelignus et T. Pedanius princeps<sup>a</sup> tertiae legionis. Hanno ab Cominio Cerito, quo nuntiata castrorum clades est, cum paucis frumentatoribus, quos forte secum habuerat, fugae magis quam itineris modo

Hanno re-  
turns to the  
Bruttii.

The Cam-  
panians  
summon  
Hannibal  
to their re-  
lief.

in Bruttios rediit. et Campani audita sua pariter sociorum-  
15 que clade legatos ad Hannibalem miserunt, qui nuntiarent  
‘duos consules ad Beneventum esse, diei iter a Capua;  
‘tantum non<sup>1</sup> ad portas et muros bellum esse. ni propere  
‘subveniat, celerius Capuam, quam Arpos in potestatem  
‘hostium venturam. ne Tarentum quidem, non modo<sup>2</sup>  
‘arcem, tanti debere esse ut Capuam, quam Carthagini  
‘aequare sit solitus, desertam indefensamque populo Ro-  
‘mano tradat.’ Hannibal ‘curae sibi fore rem Campanam’  
pollicitus, in praesentia duo millia equitum cum legatis  
mittit, quo praesidio agros<sup>a</sup> populationibus possent pro-  
hibere.

The Ro-  
mans throw  
into the  
citadel of  
Tarentum  
supplies of  
men and  
provisions.

Romanis interim, sicut aliarum rerum, arcis Tarentinae  
praesidique, quod ibi obsideretur, cura esse. C. Servilius  
legatus ex auctoritate patrum a P. Cornelio praetore in  
Etruriam ad frumentum coemendum missus, cum aliquot  
navibus onustis in portum Tarentinum inter hostium custo-  
dias pervenit. cujus adventu, qui ante in exigua spe vocati  
saepe ad transitionem ab hostibus per colloquia erant, ultro  
ad transeundum hostes vocabant sollicitabantque. et erat

<sup>1</sup> *direptis* conj. R. otherwise the sense will be *dejecto praesidio ex hostium castris*. J em.  
G. cf. e.—*Accurus* P. PE. three F. (or *Accurus* 1, 2 P.) F. V. 1, 2, 4 L. H. HV.—*Accurus*  
3 P.—*Accurus* conj. DJ. <sup>k</sup> *primus* und. C. conj. ad. R. ‘one of those called the *principes*’  
is want. ST. <sup>a</sup> a ad. GA. but the preposition is wanting in xxi, 25. D.

Par. 2; DU. ad At. xiv, 19. D. cf. E. C. C.  
15; as in Cic. Div. ii, 55; id. “modo,” R.

satis validum praesidium, traductis ad arcem Tarenti tuendam qui Metaponti erant militibus. itaque Metapontini ex templo, metu quo tenebantur liberati, ad Hannibalem defecere.

Q.F. Flac. 3  
Ap. Claud.

The Metapontines and Thurians revolt

Hoc idem eadem ora maris et Thurini<sup>b</sup> fecerunt. movit eos non Tarentinorum magis defectio Metapontinorumque, quibus indidem<sup>c</sup> ex Achaia oriundi etiam cognatione<sup>d</sup> juncti erant, quam ira in Romanos propter obsides nuper interfectos. eorum amici cognatique litteras ac nuntios ad Hannonem Magonemque, qui in propinquo in Bruttiiis erant, miserunt, 'si exercitum ad moenia admovissent, se in potestatem eorum urbem tradituros esse.' M. Atinius Thuriis cum modico praesidio praerat, quem facile elici ad certamen temere ineundum rebantur posse, non<sup>e</sup> militum, quos perpaucos habebat, fiducia, quam juventutis Thuriarum: eam ex industria centuriaverat armaveratque ad tales casus. divisas copias inter se duces Poeni cum agrum Thurinum ingressi essent, Hanno cum peditum agmine infestis signis ire ad urbem pergit, Mago cum equitatu tectus<sup>f</sup> collibus ad tegendas<sup>g</sup> insidias oppositis<sup>h</sup> subsistit. Atinius peditum tantum agmine per exploratores comperto in aciem copias educit, et fraudis intestinæ et hostium<sup>i</sup> insidiarum ignarus. pedestre praelium fuit persegne, paucis in prima acie pugnantibus Romanis, Thuriis expectantibus magis quam adjuvantibus eventum: et Carthaginensium acies de industria pedem referebat, ut ad terga collis ab equite suo insessi hostem incautum pertraheret. quo ubi ventum est, coorti cum clamore equites

to Hannibal: C. ii, 358; 318; 347.

<sup>b</sup> Thuriis conj. R. cf. 1, b; xxii. 61, 5, S. <sup>c</sup> identidem G.—indigenæ HV.—itidem 2 L. B. L. VI. pr. G. but cf. xxviii, 1; xxxix, 12; 8, 8; BO, C. N. ind. D. <sup>d</sup> septus conj. cf. 25. GR; 16; n, on Sil. ii, 691. adv. D. <sup>e</sup> abtegendas F.—obtegendas F 2d.—celandas conj. G. pr. cf. xxix, 34. D. <sup>f</sup> appositus ('adapted') conj. FB. adv. cf. xxiv, 39, e. D. <sup>g</sup> hostilium conj. G. pr. C. adv. for Livy often has genitive cases depending one upon the other; 27; i, pr. ix, 42; xxii, 45; 49; xxiii. 30; xxvi, 17; xxvii, 1; 30, c; (so V. Max. i, 8, 11; cf. PZ, on SA, M. ii, 3; WP, T. L. i, 16; Sil. v, 391;) and likes to vary his mode of expression; praesidium Attali Romanique, xxi, 25; Macedonum Romanaque castra, xxxvi, 29. D.

<sup>3</sup> The Thurians were an Athenian colony, called Achæans (Scym. Ch. 325,) probably with reference to the Sybarites, who were the previous occupants of the town; HY, Op. Ac. t. ii, p. 174; 138 sq. The consanguinity existed only between the Thurians and the Metapontines, ib. p. 205. (Ptol. iii, 1; S. Strabo vi, p. 264. C.) The Tarentines were of Doric origin, ib. p. 217; R. and a feud existed between them and the Thurians. C. <sup>4</sup> Und. tam, as in ii, 56; G. xxvi, 18; (B.) 31; xxxv, 49. R.



'armatura Beneventum venire' jubent: 'legionibus stativis-  
'que ad obtinendas' res in Lucanis aliquem præficeret'.  
16 Graccho, priusquam ex Lucanis moveret, sacrificanti triste  
prodigium factum est. ad exta sacrificio perpetrato angues  
duo ex occulto allapsi<sup>1</sup> adedere<sup>a</sup> jecur, conspectique repente  
ex oculis abierunt. id<sup>b</sup> cum haruspicum monitu sacrificium  
instauraretur atque intentius exta<sup>c</sup> servarentur<sup>d</sup>, iterum ac  
tertium<sup>e</sup> tradunt libato jocinore intactos angues abisse.  
cum haruspices 'ad imperatorem id pertinere prodigium'  
præmonuissent, 'et ab occultis cavendum hominibus con-  
'sultisque<sup>2</sup>, nullam tamen providentia fatum imminens mo-  
veri<sup>3</sup> potuit. Flavius Lucanus fuit, caput partis ejus Luca-  
norum, cum pars ad Hannibalem defecisset<sup>f</sup>, quæ cum  
Romanis stabat; et jam anno<sup>4</sup> in magistratu erat, ab  
eisdem illis creatus prætor. is mutata repente voluntate  
locum gratiæ apud Pœnum quærens, neque transire ipse  
neque trahere ad defectionem Lucanos satis habuit, nisi  
imperatoris et ejusdem hospitis proditi capite ac sanguine  
foedus cum hostibus sanxisset. ad Magonem, qui in Bruttiiis  
præerat<sup>g</sup>, clam in colloquium venit; fideque ab eo accepta,  
'si Romanum iis<sup>h</sup> imperatorem<sup>i</sup> tradidisset, libero<sup>s</sup> cum  
'suis legibus<sup>5</sup> venturos in amicitiam Lucanos,' deducit<sup>j</sup>

Q.F. Flac. 3

Ap. Claud.

A prodigy  
occurs to  
Gracchus;  
V. i, 6, 8:Flavius the  
Lucanian  
turns trai-  
tor; A.H.  
35.

<sup>a</sup> præficere M. L. 4 L. conj. G. but cf. xxiv, 10; xxvii, 13; xxxix, 3; xxvi, 22, e; xxix, 14, m; xxxi, 8, 8. D. xxvi, 22, e; xxix, 14, m; xxxi, 8, 8. D. <sup>a</sup> em. cf. V. Max. (or conj. ambedere) G. i. e. 'partly ate'; i, 7; Cic. p. Quin. 12. (PA.) pr. D.—exedere 4 L.—edre al. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—adedere 3 P.—anaere P.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>b</sup> et conj. C. adv. Mss. and D. <sup>c</sup> extar conj. RB. extar, olla ubi exta coquebantur, Glossar. G.—extare conj. in the same sense, as laquear, laqueare; pulvinar, pulvinare; &c. C.—extares olla conj. SM. cf. xli, 15; exta in olla coquuntur, Var. L. L. iv, p. 25; aulam extarem, Plaut. Rud. i, 2, 47; (nn.) olla extorum, Arnob. ed. G. C. adv. D.—om. H.—reservata ad. 2 P. V. 2, 4, 5 L. B. GA. HV. D. N. ant. Edd. ed. D. cf. xxix, 27, 3. ED.—reservata ad. 1 L. R. S.—rescata ad. L.—prosecta conj. ad. D. <sup>d</sup> resereservarentur P.—reservarentur F. C. RG. ed. ST. adv. DCE.—servaretur conj. RB. C.—om. H. <sup>e</sup> tertio V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. pr. G. but cf. iii, 19; SC, P. L. i. DU.—venisse ad. some Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>f</sup> cum...defecisset conj. om. as gl. R. <sup>g</sup> F. pl. Edd. 'It was now a year since he held the office.' C.—annuo ed. GR. CL.—eo anno HF. HV. and (om. jam) 2 L. B. VI. pr. C.—Hanno C. V. 1, 4, 5 L. H. GA. <sup>h</sup> P. PE. F. ant. Edd. ed. C. D.—is pl. Mss.—his ME.—om. 2, 3 P. G.—sibi conj. S. <sup>i</sup> iis ad. 2, 3 P.—sibi ad. G. <sup>j</sup> pl. Mss.—deduci BR.—dedit S. 1, 4 L. RM. CO. pr. V.—seducit conj. G. 1st.—hunc deducere c. FA. PN.—dein edit c. S.

9 'Both to afford protection to the Lucanians and to keep a check upon them.' C.

1 Hor. E. 1, 19; GB. cf. i, 56; HY, on V. Æ. v, 84 sq. R.

2 The same as consilia; cf. x, 39; Sal. J. 108; Virg. Æ. vi, 151; G. iii, 62. D.

3 'To be averted or changed:' DCE. as

in xxvii, 51; xxxiv, 54; xxxv, 33; 42; &c. R.

4 Und. exercitui, as in v, 8; xxxiv, 40. R.

5 'Free and independent,' ἀνεξάρτητος καὶ ἀνενόμους, S. cf. SN, U. P. N. ix, p. 674

sq. immunes 'free from tribute and taxes,' cf. 23; xxx, 37; xxxvii, 54; xlv, 7; xlv,

26. R.



bus ac turma equitum e castris profectus duce hospite in Q.F. Flac. 3  
 insidias præcipitatur<sup>e</sup>. hostes subito exorti; et ne dubia Ap. Claud.  
 proditio esset, Flavius his se adjungit. tela undique in Gracchus is  
 Gracchum atque equites conjiciuntur. Gracchus ex equo decoyed  
 desilit; 'idem ceteros facere' jubet, hortaturque ut 'quod into an  
 'unum reliquum fortuna fecerit, id cohonestent<sup>f</sup> virtute. ambuscade,  
 'reliquum autem quid esse' paucis a multitudine in valle AHn. 35.  
 'silva ac montibus septa circumventis præter mortem? id  
 'referre<sup>10</sup>, utrum præbentes<sup>h</sup> corpora<sup>i</sup> pecorum modo  
 'inulti trucidentur, an toto<sup>j</sup> animo<sup>k</sup> a patiando exspectan-  
 'doque eventu in impetum atque iram verso, agentes  
 'audentesque, perfusi hostium cruore, inter expirantium  
 'inimicorum cumulata armaque et corpora cadant. Luca-  
 'num proditorem ac transfugam omnes peterent. qui eam  
 'victimam præ se ad inferos misisset, eum decus eximium  
 'egregiumque solatium suæ morti<sup>l</sup> inventurum.' inter  
 hæc dicta paludamento circum lævum brachium intorto<sup>11</sup>  
 (nam ne scuta quidem secum extulerant) in hostes impe-  
 tum fecit. major quam pro numero hominum editur pugna.  
 jaculis maxime aperta corpora Romanorum, et cum undi-  
 que ex altioribus locis in cavam vallem coniectus<sup>12</sup> esset,  
 transfiguntur. Gracchum jam nudatum præsidio vivum and slain.  
 capere Pœni nituntur: ceterum ille conspicatus Lucanum  
 hospitem inter hostes adeo infestus confertos invasit, ut  
 parci ei sine multorum pernicie non posset. exanimem eum  
 Mago extemplo ad Hannibalem misit, ponique cum captis  
 simul fascibus ante tribunal imperatoris jussit.

Hæc vera fama est: Gracchus in Lucanis ad campos C. ii, 378.  
 17 qui Veteres vocantur periit. sunt qui 'in agro Beneven- Other ac-  
 counts.

<sup>e</sup> V. 1 L. HV. two Mss of C. ed. G. C. D.—*præcipitatus* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*præcipitavit* conj. GB. <sup>f</sup> P. ed. G. C. (cf. xxxviii, 47.) D.—*cohonestent* (and *ideo*) F. 1 PE.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>g</sup> *esset* al. adv. GL. see x. <sup>h</sup> 2 P. Ms of PR, V. Æ. ii, 670. ed. cf. iv, 28; xxvii, 48; xxviii, 2; xxxviii, 40; G. 15; Pliny H. N. xx, 19. (G.) D.—*præbentes* pl. Mss.—*præbenti* al. Mss. vulg. Edd. <sup>i</sup> pl. Mss.—*corpore* al. Mss. vulg. Edd. <sup>j</sup> *toti* (and *versu*) conj. cf. xxiii, 14; Hor. S. i, 9, 2; G. pr. C. iii, 36; 59; xxxv, 31; 33; xxxvii, 49; Ter. Ad. iv, 2, 50; &c. D. <sup>k</sup> om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. C. D. <sup>l</sup> *mortis* GA. HV. as in Phæd. i, 9, 8; (BU.) *solatiolum doloris*, Cat. 2, 7: but Livy has *remedium timori, tegumentum corpori*, &c. cf. iii, 46, 2. D.

10 'Death was inevitable; the only difference was as to the manner in which they should die:' cf. xxviii, 19; C. viii, 39; ii, 8; iv, 49; ix, 9; *interesse* is used in the same sense, xxi, 2; 11; &c. cf. G, on Sen. Ben. i, 6. R.

11 As was their custom on going into action. E. cf. SL, on Hyg. p. 1030; A. R. t. x; DU. nn, and BU, on Petr. 80. D.

12 A substantive, the same as *factus telorum*. DGE.

Q.F. Flac. 3 'tano, prope Calorem fluvium,' ostendant<sup>a</sup> a 'castris cum Ap. Claud. 'lictoribus ac tribus servis lavandi causa progressum, cum xxiv, 14; 'forte inter salicta innata ripis laterent hostes, nudum C. ii, 247. 'atque inermem, saxisque quæ volvit amnis propugnantes, interfectum.' sunt qui 'aruspicum monitu quingentos passus a castris progressum, uti loco puro<sup>b</sup> ea quæ ante dicta prodigia sunt procuraret, ab insidentibus forte locum duabus turmis Numidarum circumventum scribant. adeo nec locus nec ratio mortis in viro tam claro et insigni constat<sup>1</sup>. funeris quoque Gracchi varia est fama. alii 'in castris Romanis sepultum ab suis,' alii 'ab Hannibale' (et ea vulgatio fama est) tradunt 'in xxiii, 35, 3; vestibulo Punicorum<sup>d</sup> castrorum rogam exstructum esse, HI. VÆ. 'armatum exercitum decucurrisset cum tripudiis Hispano- xi, 188; rum motibusque armorum et corporum suæ cuique<sup>e</sup> Læ. viii, 734; 'genti assuetis, ipso Hannibale omni rerum verborum- ST. vi, 213. 'que honore<sup>2</sup> exsequias celebrante.' hæc tradunt qui in xxi, 28, Lucanis rei gestæ auctores sunt. si illis qui ad Calorem marg. fluvium interfectum memorant credere velis, capitis tantum Gracchi hostes potiti sunt: eo delato ad Hannibalem, missus ab eo confestim Carthalo qui in castra Romana ad Cn. Cornelium quæstorem deferret. is funus imperatoris<sup>3</sup> in castris, celebrantibus cum exercitu Beneventanis, fecit.

<sup>a</sup> 'Declare, relate, set forth.' DJ.—ostendunt GA. cf. xxvi, 24. R.—contendunt conj. RU. adv. DJ. pr. D. R. <sup>b</sup> aliquid puri soli, i, 44; in a different sense. Or om. loco with C. (pr. R. adv. D.) and und. flumine, cf. i, 45; pure lautum, aqua pura lavatum, Fest. cf. v, 22; xxxix, 9; xxvii, 37; GR. hence pure conj. R. purus locus is not 'a clear or open spot,' as DJ says, and as in i, 44; xxiv, 14; but 'a spot away from the camp, which had been so repeatedly polluted and desecrated, as it were, by the inauspicious omen of the snakes.' cf. xxxi, 44. D. <sup>c</sup> om. pl. Mæ.—si or st P. <sup>d</sup> primum LI.—primore conj. L. <sup>e</sup> quique P. F. H.—quisque V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. HV.—cuiusque B. as suum ipsorum, vii, 39. D.—quamque GA.—quibusque or quisque conj. as in Sall. J. 18. C. adv. D.—quemque (i. e. exercitum decucurrisset, quemque militum cum motibus suæ genti assuetis) conj. D. cf. BU, on Suet. ii, 66.—unicuique (om. suæ) conj. suum cuique or suo quidque being correct Latin, but not suum quidque or suo cuique; cf. n, on iii, 22, 6. G. DE, on the contrary, considers sue cuique an elegance: cf. i, 52; ii, 32; iii, 11; 36; xxxi, 34; xxxiii, 46; xxxiv, 2; xlv, 29; nn, on Virg. E. vii, 54. R. Unless all the copyists have frequently conspired to corrupt passages, it would seem that the Latin writers sometimes used unusquisque as well as unusquisque and quotusquisque. DU.

<sup>1</sup> So far are authors from agreeing in their accounts of the place and manner &c.' xxxvii, 1; &c. R. Compare Her. vi, 30, n. 61.

<sup>2</sup> With every action and expression of respect and honour.' xxviii, 4; xxx, 15; DU. xxxviii, 53. The genitive occurs in xlviii, ep. D.

<sup>3</sup> The dative is more usual, as in iii, 43;

- 18 Consules agrum Campanum ingressi cum passim popu- Q.F. Flac.3  
larentur, eruptione oppidanorum et Magonis\* cum equitatu Ap. Claud.  
terruti et trepidi ad signa milites palatos passim revocârunt, The consuls  
et vixdum instructa acie fusi supra mille et quingentos routed at  
milites amiserunt. inde ingens ferocia superbæ suopte Capua.  
ingenio genti crevit, multisque<sup>b</sup> præliis lacescebant Ro-  
manos: sed intentiores ad cavendum consules una pugna  
fecerat incaute atque inconsulte inita. restituit tamen his  
animos et illis minuit audaciam parva una res. sed in bello  
nihil tam leve est, quod non magnæ interdum rei momen-  
tum<sup>c</sup> faciat<sup>1</sup>. T. Quintio Crispino Badius Campanus hospes Badius the  
erat, perfamiliari hospitio junctus. creverat consuetudo, Campanian  
quod æger Romæ apud Crispinum Badius ante defec- challenges  
tionem Campanam liberaliter comiterque curatus fuerat. Crispinus  
tum<sup>d</sup> Badius progressus ante stationes quæ pro porta the Roman:  
stabant, vocari Crispinum jussit. quod ubi est Crispino xxiv, 39, 6;  
nuntiatum, ratus colloquium amicum ac familiare quæri, V. v, 1, 3.  
manente<sup>2</sup> memoria etiam in discidio<sup>3</sup> publicorum fœderum

\* *Hannonic* or *Boetaris* conj. R. cf. xxvi, 5; GR. ib. 12; Mago is said to have been in Brutii, 15 sq; and in Hannibal's army, 21. DU. <sup>b</sup> *multique* 'and for ever,' 'and they kept constantly,' cf. Sall. J. 84; 96; Nazar. Pan. 26: G. but then *præliis* will mean *ad prælia*. DJ.—*minutisque* conj. RB. pr. DJ.—*multis* perhaps means 'many petty.' DGE. <sup>c</sup> *memento* 3 P. pr. cf. *non faciet capiti dura corona meo*, Prop. iii, 1, 20. GB. <sup>d</sup> *stum* P.—*is tum* conj. C. pr. ED.

1 The same sentiment is repeated in xxvii, 47; xxx, 34; xxxii, 17. GB.

2 The remembrance and regard being kept up, preserved, retained.' R.

3 This noun signifies 'disruption,' (*fœderibus ruptis dirempta simul jura*, below,) 'actual separation,' *domi corruptorum parietum discidia serciuntur*, Symm. vi, 70. It is opposed by Laetretius to *concilium*. *Inter nos discidium volunt*, Ter. An. iv, 2, 13, that is, *ut distractio, discidium, vastities ventret*, Plautus. Cicero speaks of the *discidium* between himself and Atticus, while their mutual regard was unimpaired, iv, 1. Between Agathocles and his wife there was *crudele discidium*, without prejudice to their reciprocal affection, Just. xxiii, 2. In a 'divorce,' there is necessarily *discidium*, and generally *disidium*, ('estrangement, alienation of feelings,') but not always; for instance when Tiberius was obliged to divorce Agrippina, whom he loved very tenderly. [The same was the case also with Philip Augustus of France in regard to Agnes de Meranie. ED.] The harmony which subsisted at first between Tiberius and Julia, was

presently succeeded by *disidium* 'discord,' (*dissedit*, Suet. iii, 7; ) there was afterwards a separation as to bed, which was 'separation' (*discidium*) to a certain extent, though not amounting to 'divorce.' On the other hand, 'separation' sometimes prevents 'discord,' *neque per vinum unquam ex me oritur disidium in convivio: si quis ibi odiosus est, abeo domum*, Plaut. M. G. iii, 1. *Disidium* is opposed to 'friendship and concord,' as synonymous with *dissensio* and *discordia*; as *quæ domus tam stabilis, quæ tam firma civitas est, quæ non odiis atque dissidiis funditus possit everti?* Cic. Am. 7; [ib. 21; GR. where (after LM.) GV ed. *discidia*, pr. CI, on O. M. xiv, 79; but adv. D. cf. St Matthew xii, 25; ED.] *detestatus exempla discordiarum fraternalium, quibus se, stirpemque suam, domos, regna, funditus evertissent*, xl, 8. Thus it leads to *excidium*, Tac. A. ii, 28. (where PCH would substitute *disidium*). Some, as GU, have erroneously reversed the meanings of *discidium* and *disidium*. G. cf. GI, C. L. BKH, on Pr. ii, 19, 16; and on T. i, 5, 1. D. nn, on Tac. A. ii, 86, 2; RK, on M, Or. p. 33. R.

Q. J. F. ad. p. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

“*provocho te*” inquit “ad pugnam, — *Crispine*.” Badius: — *exuscendamus equos, summotis — que alia nec bello melior sit, decernamus.*” ad ea Crispinus: — *nec sibi nec illi an — hostes deesse, in quibus — remanere ostendamus: sed, etiamsi in acie occurrat, de — cernamus, ne hospitali corde dextram violet.* conversusque abibat. enimvero ferocius tum Campanus increpare molliem ignaviamque, et se digna probra in insontem<sup>7</sup> jacere, ‘*hospitalem hostem*’ appellans, ‘*simulantemque*’ parcere cui sciat parem se non esse. si parum publicis ‘*fœderibus ruptis dirempta simul et privata jura esse*’ putet, Badium Campanum T. Quintio Crispino Romano ‘*palam duobus*’ exercitibus audientibus<sup>8</sup>, renuntiare<sup>9</sup> ‘*hospitium*. nihil sibi cum eo consociatum, nihil fœderatum hosti cum hoste, cujus patriam ac penates<sup>9</sup> publicos ‘*privatosque oppugnatum venisset*. si vir esset, congregeretur.’ diu cunctantem Crispinum perpulere turmales ne impune insultare Campanum pateretur. itaque tantum moratus dum imperatores consuleret ‘*permitterentne sibi*’ extra ordinem in provocantem hostem pugnare? permissu eorum arma cepit equumque conscendit, et Badium nomine compellans ad pugnam evocavit. nulla mora a Campano facta est; infestis equis concurrerunt. Crispinus supra scutum sinistrum Badio hasta transfixit, superque delapsus cum vulnere ex equo desiluit, ut pedes jacentem conficeret<sup>10</sup>. Badius priusquam opprimeretur,

Their single combat.

<sup>6</sup> *ab eo ad. ed. G. C. adv. pl. Mss.* <sup>7</sup> *P. C. F. al. opt. Mss. pr. G. — omnibus duobus al. Mss. ed. G. C. — duribus conj. cf. 24; 35 sq; x, 25; xxvi, 7. There were four armies, viz. the Claudian, the Fulvian, the Campanian, and the Carthaginian. GR. adv. for the two Roman armies would count as one, and the Campanian and the Carthaginian as the other. DU. — omnibus conj. R.* <sup>8</sup> *conj. om. as palam populo, vi, 14; palam senatu, Aur. V. Nero: but cf. exercitu suo praesente clamavit, Cæs. G. i, 47; praesente populo Romano, Cic. c. Compet. pube praesente est populo praesente, Fest. G. inacio avunculo clam, xxvii, 19; GR. palam ante oculos omnium, Cic. Ver. v, 26. D.*

<sup>4</sup> ‘The rights and claims of private hospitality.’ *R.*

<sup>5</sup> ‘The braver,’ *apsius, apsius, melior miles*, ii, 61; vii, 9; xxiv, 3; xxxii, 34; nn, on Hor. O. i, 15, 28; *optimi bello*, xxxviii, 15. *R.*

<sup>6</sup> ‘Of one connected with him by the ties of hospitality.’ *R.*

<sup>7</sup> *Se viz. Campano; insontem viz. Romanum.*

<sup>8</sup> Cf. *S.*, on xlii, 25, 1; *L.*, on T. A. ii, 70, exc. *L. D. renuntiare societatem and amicitiam* are used in the same sense: *C. xxxvi, 3; xxxviii, 31. R.*

<sup>9</sup> *xxiv, 26, 2. R.*

<sup>10</sup> ‘That he might despatch;’ *26; ii, 40.* This verb is used especially with reference to wounded gladiators and wild beasts at the shows. *R.*

parma atque equo relicto ad suos aufugit. Crispinus <sup>Q.F. Flac. 3</sup> equum armaque capta<sup>a</sup> et cruentam cuspidem insignis <sup>Ap. Claud.</sup> spoliis ostentans, cum magna laude et gratulatione<sup>1</sup> militum ad consules est deductus, laudatusque ibi magnifice et donis donatus.

- 19 Hannibal ex agro Beneventano castra ad Capuam cum <sup>The consuls fight a drawn battle with Hannibal.</sup> movisset, tertio post die quam venit, copias in aciem eduxit, haudquaquam dubius, quod Campanis absente se paucos ante dies secunda fuisset pugna, quin multo minus se suumque toties victorem exercitum sustinere Romani possent. ceterum postquam pugnari coeptum est, equitum<sup>1</sup> maxime incursu, cum jaculis obrueretur, laborabat Romana acies, donec signum equitibus datum est ut 'in hostem admitterent<sup>2</sup> equos.' ita equestre praelium erat, cum procul visus Sempronianus exercitus, cui Cn. Cornelius quaestor<sup>3</sup> praeerat, utrique parti parem metum praebuilt ne hostes novi adventarent. velut ex composito utrinque signum receptui datum, reductique in castra prope aequo Marte discesserunt. plures tamen ab<sup>4</sup> Romanis primo incursu equitum ceciderunt.

Inde consules, ut averterent Capua Hannibalem, nocte quae secuta est, diversi, Fulvius in agrum Cumanum, Claudius in Lucanos abiit<sup>5</sup>. postero die, cum 'vacua castra esse Romanorum' nuntiatum Hannibali esset, 'et duobus agminibus diversos abiisse,' incertus primo utrum sequeretur, Appium institit sequi. ille, circumducto hoste<sup>5</sup> qua voluit, alio itinere ad Capuam rediit. Hannibali alia <sup>M. Centenius Penula applies for troops, xxii, 8; S. xii, 463 sqq.</sup> in his locis bene gerendae rei fortuna oblata est. M. Centenius fuit cognomine Penula, insignis inter primi pili centuriones et magnitudine corporis et animo<sup>6</sup>. is perfunctus

<sup>a</sup> *permanque captam* BR. perhaps from gl. ED. cf. iv, 38, 3. D. <sup>1</sup> *congratulations* (om. et) 3 P.—cum gratulatione conj. GB. <sup>2</sup> pl. Mss. ant. Edd. as *deflexit*, x, 27; ed. D. cf. 21; i, 56, 38. C.—*abit* P. F.—*abierunt* cet. Mss. pr. GB. R. ed. FR. G. C. cf. x, 44. D.

<sup>1</sup> *Equitum Punicorum...equitibus Romanis.* R. ED.

<sup>2</sup> ii, 19; &c. R.

<sup>3</sup> The quaestor of a province ranked above the legates, and, in case of the death or absence of the proconsul or praetor, or of a magistrate's quitting his province before the

arrival of his successor, the command devolved on him. R.

<sup>4</sup> 'On the side of.' RS.

<sup>5</sup> 'Having led the enemy round on a fruitless chase.' DCE.

<sup>6</sup> *Volu corporis pariter atque animo varius,* Sall. J. 113. G.

1. Facta militia per P. Cornelium Sullam prætorem in senatum  
Ap. Claud. introductus, petiit a patribus uti sibi quinque millia mili-

obtains  
them.

nullis oc-  
cates and  
slain.

tum darentur: se peritum et hostis et regionum brevi  
• operæ pretium facturum, et quibus artibus ad id locorum  
• nostri et duces et exercitus capti forent, iis adversus in-  
• ventorem usurum. id non promissum magis stolidè quam  
stolidè creditum, tanquam eædem militares et impera-  
toris artes essent, data pro quinque octo millia militum,  
pars dimidia cives, pars socii, et ipse aliquantum volunta-  
riorum itinere in agris concivit, ac prope duplicato exercitu  
in Lucanos pervenit, ubi Hannibal nequicquam secutus  
Claudium substiterat. haud dubia res<sup>7</sup> est, quippe inter  
Hannibalem ducem et centurionem, exercitusque alterum  
vincendo veteranum<sup>8</sup>, alterum novum totum, magna ex  
parte etiam tumultuarium ac semiermem, ut conspecta  
inter se agmina sunt et neutra pars detrectavit pugnam,  
extemplo instructæ acies, pugnatum tamen, ut<sup>9</sup> in nulla  
pari re<sup>10</sup>, duas amplius horas<sup>11</sup>, concitata<sup>12</sup> etiam<sup>13</sup>, donec  
dux stetisset<sup>14</sup>. Romana acie<sup>15</sup>, postquam is non pro vetere  
fama solum, sed etiam metu futuri dedecoris, si sua teme-  
ritate contractæ cladi superesset, objectans se hostium telis  
cecidit, fusa exemplo est Romana acies, sed adeo<sup>16</sup> ne  
fugæ<sup>17</sup> quidem iter paruit<sup>18</sup>, omnibus viis ab equite inessis,  
ut ex tanta multitudine vix mille evaserint, ceteri passim,  
alii alia peste<sup>19</sup>, absumpti sint.

The siege of Capua resumed. 15. Capua a consulibus iterum summa vi obsideri cœpta est; .  
18. 22. quæque in eam rem opus erant, comportabantur paraban—

<sup>7</sup> stolidè conj. om. G. <sup>8</sup> in ad. 5 L. but *itineri* may be used, as *acie*, ix, 32, 12 = *consecrari expeditioni* in *verum*. Soet. ix, 10; (B.) cf. xvi, 44, 5 D. <sup>9</sup> et ad. ed. ~~et~~  
G. C. adv. P. PE. F. C. 2, 4 L. <sup>10</sup> ut in nulla parte ant. Edd.—si in nullam partem  
conj. S. <sup>11</sup> et obsideri 2 P. 2, 5 L. as in xxvii, 12: but the accusative occurs in  
alii, 7, S. <sup>12</sup> F. R. N.—et pl. Mas. ed. D.—om. 1 L. H. HV. S. ed. G. C. <sup>13</sup> statim  
conj. S. <sup>14</sup> em. V.—Romana acies HF. HV.—Romanam aciem pl. Mas. <sup>15</sup> ad  
1, 3 P. P. PE. F. V. 1 L. GA. H.—et in 4 L.—a se 2 L.—om. 2 P. 5 L. HV. HF.  
<sup>16</sup> ne ad fugam 2 P.—et fugam 5 L. HV. HF.—nerve P. PE.—nerve F. V. 1 L. 1  
GA.—verne H.—nerve 4 L. 3 P.—retire ne 2 L.—minime ad. HF. <sup>17</sup> minime ad. HV.  
<sup>18</sup> paruit 2 L.

7 • The issue of the affair.' R.

8 • Grown old.' R.

9 • As well as they possibly could, when  
in every respect inferior, both  
civil and army to army.' C.

10 Und. in hostem as in viii, 39; &c.  
• The Romans not only repulsed the attack  
of the enemy, but charged them in return.'  
D.

11 Cf. xxi, 48, 5. R.

turque. Casilinum frumentum convectum; ad Vultur<sup>3</sup> Q. F. Flac.<sup>3</sup>  
ostium, ubi nunc urbs est, castellum communitum<sup>a</sup>. ante<sup>b</sup> Ap. Claud.  
Fabius<sup>c</sup> Maximus munierat<sup>d</sup>: præsidium impositum, ut<sup>e</sup> xxii, 13 sq.  
mare proximum et flumen in potestate essent. in ea duo C. ii, 145.  
maritima castella frumentum, quod ex Sardinia nuper mis-  
sum erat quodque M. Junius<sup>f</sup> prætor ex Etruria coemerat, 2 sq.  
ab Ostia convectum<sup>g</sup> est, ut exercitui per hiemem copia  
esset. ceterum super eam cladem quæ in Lucanis accepta  
erat, volonum quoque exercitus, qui vivo Graccho summa<sup>xxiv, 14 sq;</sup>  
fide stipendia fecerat, velut exauctoratus<sup>2</sup> morte ducis ab<sup>xxii, 57.</sup>  
signis discessit<sup>3</sup>.

Hannibal non Capuam neglectam, neque ut<sup>h</sup> tanto dis-  
crimine desertos volebat socios: sed prospero ex temeritate<sup>19</sup>.  
unius Romani ducis successu in alterius ducis exercitus-  
que opprimendi occasionem imminebat<sup>4</sup>. 'Cn. Fulvium<sup>Cn. Fulvius</sup>  
'præto<sup>in Apulia</sup>rem' Apuli legati nuntiabant 'primo, dum urbes  
'quasdam Apulorum quæ ad Hannibalem descivissent  
'oppugnaret, intentius rem egisse; postea nimio successu  
'et ipsum et milites præda impletos in tantam licentiam  
'sordiamque effusos<sup>5</sup>, ut nulla disciplina militiæ esset.'  
cum sæpe alias tum paucis diebus ante expertus qualis  
sub inscio duce exercitus esset, in Apuliam castra movit<sup>6</sup>.  
<sup>21</sup> circa Herdoneam Romanæ legiones et prætor Fulvius<sup>xxiv, 20.</sup>  
erant. quo ubi allatum est 'hostes adventare,' prope est  
factum ut injussu prætoris signis convulsis<sup>1</sup> in aciem

<sup>a</sup> *castello communito*, conj. G 2d. pr. D.—*quod* ad. HF.—*ei*, *quod* conj. ad. ED.—*alteri* c. ad. ST.—*Puteolis* c. CV, 1. A, iv, 2, p. 1097. cf. 22; xxiv, 7. GL.—*Puteolis* c. ad. C.  
<sup>b</sup> *alterum* conj. G 1st.—*quodque* c. G 2d. pr. D.—*utque* c. R. <sup>c</sup> *Puteolis* conj. R.  
<sup>d</sup> (*ante...munierat*) ed. G. C. D.—(*Maximus munierat*) conj. R. <sup>e</sup> *et* ad. G. C.  
<sup>f</sup> *em.* (i. e. *Silanus*) cf. 3. GL. S. pr. PG. G.—*Minucius* (om. M.) 5 L. B. GA. ant. Edd.—  
var. cet. Mss. <sup>g</sup> *congestum* conj. as *convectum* occurs above. R. <sup>h</sup> pl. Mss. ed.  
D.—in al. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. G. C.—*ut* in 11V. pr. D(E).

<sup>1</sup> This city was Vulturum, Strabo v, p. 243. S.

<sup>2</sup> 'Discharged,' 'released from their engagement.' *auctoramentum* was 'the hire' of one who was *auctoratus* i. e. 'of his own authority and free will, hired out to service,' 'a hireling;' a term used chiefly of gladiators and soldiers; xxvii, 10: hence the word *exauctoratus*, viii, 34; xxix, 1; xxxii, 1; xxxvi, 40; xli, 5. On the difference between *exauctoratio* and *missio* see nn, on Tac. A. i, 17, 1. R.

<sup>3</sup> This phrase occurs in Cæs. B. G. i, 40;

and [v, 16; 33; B. C.] i, 44; so *discedere ab armis*, ix, 14; *ab sua parte belli*, xxxvii, 26; *ab Janiculo*, ii, 14; cf. iii, 17; xxxvi, 22; Cic. Fam. i, 9. It is also found with *de*, xxxii, 40; Cic. Ver. iv, 65. cf. xxvii, 10, a. G. D. DU.

<sup>4</sup> 'Was intent upon.' ST.

<sup>5</sup> Like phrases occur in xxix, 23; xxxvi, 11. D.

<sup>6</sup> Und. *Hannibal*. G.

<sup>1</sup> When the Romans encamped, their standards were planted in the ground; and when they marched out of their camp, the



dux<sup>1</sup> neque simili exercitu neque ita instructo aderat. ergo Q. F. Flac.<sup>3</sup>  
ne clamorem quidem atque impetum primum eorum Ro-<sup>Ap. Claud.</sup>  
mani sustinuerunt. dux stultitia et temeritate Centenio par, 19.  
animo nequaquam comparandus, ubi rem inclinatam ac  
trepidantes suos vidit, equo arrepto cum ducentis ferme  
equitibus effugit. cetera a fronte pulsa, a<sup>5</sup> tergo atque alis<sup>5</sup>  
circumventa acies eo usque est caesa, ut ex duodeviginti S. xii, 469.  
millibus hominum duo millia haud amplius evaserint.  
castris hostes potiti sunt.

- 22 Hæ clades, super aliam alia, Romam<sup>a</sup> cum essent  
nuntiatæ, ingens quidem et luctus et pavor civitatem  
cepit: sed tamen, quia consules, ubi summa rerum esset,  
ad id locorum prospere rem<sup>b</sup> gererent, minus his cladibus  
commovebantur. legatos ad consules mittunt C. Lætorium  
M. Metilium, qui<sup>c</sup> nuntiarent<sup>1</sup> ut 'reliquias duorum exer-<sup>xxii, 56.</sup>  
' cituum cum cura colligerent, darentque operam ne per  
' metum ac desperationem hosti se dederent, id quod post  
' Cannensem accidisset cladem, et ut desertores de exer-<sup>20.</sup>  
' citu volonum conquererent.' idem negotii P. Cornelio<sup>2</sup> <sup>sq.</sup>  
datum, cui et delectus mandatus erat; isque per fora con-  
ciliabulaque edixit ut 'conquisitio volonum fieret iique ad  
' signa reducerentur.' hæc omnia intentissima cura acta.

Ap. Claudius consul D. Junio ad ostium Vulturii, M. 20.  
Aurelio Cotta Puteolis præposito, qui, ut quæque naves ex  
Etruria ac Sardinia accessissent, extemplo in castra mitte-  
rent frumentum, ipse ad Capuam regressus Q. Fulvium  
collegam invenit Casilini<sup>d</sup>, omnia inde portantem<sup>e</sup> molien-  
temque ad oppugnandam Capuam. tum ambo<sup>f</sup> circum-  
sederunt urbem, et Claudium Neronem prætorem ab<sup>xxiii, 14;</sup>  
17; 31.

<sup>1</sup> em. G.—dua P.—var. cet. and simili pl. Mss. V. S.—similis...neque om. ant. Edd.—via  
conj. V.—sententia S. 2 L. HF. HV. pr. S.      <sup>2</sup> in P. PB. ME. F. V. 1, 2, 4 L. HV.  
L. al.—om. GR. CL.      <sup>a</sup> iv, 9; 50; 56; v, 7; ix, 15; x, 4; xxxvii, 18; xlv, 25;  
cf. nuntiare domum, i, 23; in urbem, ii, 26, 1. D.—Romæ cf. Just. xxxiv, 2; xliii, 6. D.  
<sup>b</sup> em. G. cf. HS, on V. P. ii, 102, 1; nn, on xxviii, 15, 7; xlii, 32, 7; D. xxxix, 54, 4.  
R.—prosperem P. PE.—res prospera 2 P.—prospera cet. Mss. ant. Edd.      <sup>c</sup> qui nuntiarent  
conj. om. cf. nn, on viii, 23; and xxxiv, 29; G. xxiii, 7, 6; R. VC, and MN, on Cic.  
Fam. but the full expression occurs often; xxxvi, 13; Nep. ii, 4; Cæs. B. G. i, 34. DU.  
<sup>d</sup> em. PZ. VI. pr. C. 2 L. HV. ed. D.—Salini HF.—Casilino cet. Mss. ant. Edd. ed.  
G. C.      <sup>e</sup> pl. Mss. pr. PZ. C. ed. D.—importantem (om. inde) al. Mss. ant. Edd. ed.  
G. C.      <sup>f</sup> consules ad. ant. Edd. G. adv. opt. and pl. Mss.

5 'On the flanks.' C. See note 2 preceding. wishes; iii, 50; xxvii, 29: at other times *ne*  
follows, or the subjunctive without a particle.  
1 'To convey and express to them their R.

Q.F.Flac.<sup>3</sup> Suessula ex Claudianis castris exciverunt. is quoque, Ap. Claud. modico ibi præsidio ad tenendum locum relicto, ceteris omnibus copiis ad Capuam descendit. ita tria prætoria<sup>2</sup> Circumval- circa Capuam erecta, tres et exercitus diversis partibus lation of opus aggressi fossa valloque circumdare urbem parant, et Capua com- castella<sup>5</sup> excitant modicis intervallis, multisque simul locis pleted. cum prohibentibus opera Campanis eo eventu pugnant, ut postremo portis muroque se contineret Campanus. prius tamen quam hæc continuarentur opera, legati ad Hannibalem missi, qui quererentur 'desertam ab eo Capuam' ac prope redditam<sup>5</sup> Romanis, obtestarenturque ut 'tunc' 'saltem opem non circumsessis modo sed etiam circumvallatis ferret.' consulibus litteræ<sup>1</sup> a P. Cornelio prætore missæ, ut 'priusquam clauderent Capuam operibus, potestatem Campanis facerent, ut qui eorum vellent, exirent' ab Capua suasque res secum auferrent. liberos fore suasque omnia habituros qui ante idus Martias exissent: post eam diem quique exissent quique ibi mansissent, hostium futuros numero.' ea pronuntiata Campanis, atque ita spreta ut ultro contumelias dicerent minarenturque. Hannibal ab Herdonea Tarentum duxerat legiones, spe aut vi aut dolo arcis Tarentinæ potiundæ. quod ubi parum processit, ad Brundisium flexit iter, prodi id oppidum ratus. ibi quoque cum frustra tereret tempus, legati Campani ad eum venerunt querentes simul orantesque. quibus Hannibal magnifice respondit, 'et antea solvisse obsidionem, et nunc adventum suum consules non laturos.' cum hac spe dimissi legati vix regredi Capuam jam duplici fossa valloque cinctam potuerunt.

Hannibal  
promises to  
relieve  
them.

Cum maxime Capua circumvallaretur, Syracusarum<sup>23</sup> oppugnatio ad finem venit, præterquam vi ac virtute ducis exercitusque, intestina etiam prodicione adjuta. namque Marcellus initio veris incertus utrum Agrigentum ad Himilconem et Hippocratem verteret bellum an obsidione Syracusas premeret<sup>1</sup>, quanquam nec vi capi videbat posse

<sup>5</sup> traditam conj. C.      <sup>h</sup> nunc conj. R.      <sup>1</sup> a P. C. (i. e. patribus conscriptis, ED.)  
conj. ad. CL. or rather und. ex senatus consulto, which is expressly added in xxii, 33. D.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. P2, de Pr. 17, p. 671. DU.  
<sup>3</sup> 'Forts' or 'redoubts.' DÆ.

<sup>1</sup> The former year Appian alone had remained before Syracuse, (being sent home at

inexpugnabilem terrestri ac maritimo situ urbem, nec fame quam<sup>a</sup> prope liberi ab Carthagine commeatus alerent, tamen ne quid inexpertum relinqueret, transfugas Syracusanos (erant autem apud Romanos aliqui nobilissimi viri, inter<sup>2</sup> defectionem ab Romanis, quia ab novis consiliis abhorrebant, pulsi) ‘ colloquiis suæ partis tentare hominum animos’ jussit, ‘ et fidem dare, si traditæ forent Syracusæ, liberos eos ac suis legibus victuros esse.’ non erat colloqui copia, quia multorum animi suspecti omnium curam oculosque converterant, ne quid falleret tale admissum. servus unus exsulum, pro transfuga intromissus in urbem, conventis paucis initium colloquendi de tali re fecit. dein piscatoria quidam navi, retibus operi, circumvectique<sup>b</sup> ita<sup>c</sup> ad castra Romana collocutique cum transfugis; et idem sæpius eodem modo alii atque alii. postremo ad octoginta facti. et<sup>d</sup> cum jam composita omnia ad proditionem essent, indicio delato ad Epicyden per Attalum quendam indignantem sibi rem creditam non esse, necati omnes cum cruciatu<sup>e</sup> sunt. alia subinde spes, postquam hæc vana evaserat, excepit<sup>f</sup>. Damippus quidam Lacedæmonius, missus ab Syracusis ad Philippum regem, captus ab Romanis navibus erat. hujus utique redimendi et Epicydæ cura erat ingens, nec abnuat Marcellus, jam tum Ætolorum, quibus<sup>g</sup> socii Lacedæmonii erant, amicitiam affectantibus Romanis. ad colloquium de redemptione ejus missis medius maxime atque<sup>h</sup> utrisque opportunus locus ad portum Trogiliorum<sup>i</sup>, propter turrinam quam vocant Galeagram<sup>j</sup>, est visus. quo cum sæpius commearent, unus

Q. F. Flac.  
Ap. Claud.

Secret conferences for  
betraying  
Syracuse to  
Marcellus,

16, 5.

discovered  
to Epicydes.

P. vii, 5, 3;  
PM. 308.

Th. vi, 99;  
CS. i, 12,  
152; St.

<sup>a</sup> ut quam conj. ‘as one which;’ cf. 20; xxiv, 45; xxix, [1; RH. 34, 15; D.] 31; xxxvi, 41; G. iii, 36; x, 41. D. pr. C.—unquam P. 1 PE. F.—cum eam F 2d.—quoniam 2 L. <sup>b</sup> circumvecti 4 L. conj. G. pr. or circumvecti sunt conj. R. <sup>c</sup> om. S.—usque conj. G. <sup>d</sup> at or sed conj. R. <sup>e</sup> F 2d. 2 L. ed. conj. G. cf. xli, 18. D.—cum cruciati P.—cruciatu HV.—concruciati 1 P. F. V. 1, 4 L. H. al.—et concruciatu 3 P. 5 L. B. GA. D. N. ant. Edd.—et cruciati 2 P. vulg.—cruciati L.—et trucidati B 2d.—excruciati FN, on Q. C. viii, 8, 20. <sup>f</sup> em. or quis conj. G.—quorum H.—cujus pl. Mss. gentis ad. al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>g</sup> om. conj. S.—tr. after utrisque 5 L. <sup>h</sup> em. CV. ed. GT.—Trogiliorum 1, 3 P. 2 L. B. HV. L. al. Mss. vulg.—Trogilorum 4, 5 L. H. R. N.—var. cet. Mss.

the close of that year,) while Marcellus led the army under his command about the island, and carried on hostilities against Himilco and Hippocrates: cf. xxiv, 39, 7. Now Marcellus doubts whether he should pursue the same plan as last year, or stay

and press the siege. C.

<sup>2</sup> ‘In the course of;’ cf. iv, 18, 4; vi, 24, 10. D.

<sup>3</sup> Und. either hanc spem or Marcellum et Romanos. R.

<sup>4</sup> ‘Weasel-trap.’ ST.

Q. F. Flac.<sup>3</sup> ex Romanis ex propinquo murum contemplatus, nume-  
 Ap. Claud. rando lapides, aestimandoque<sup>5</sup> ipse secum quid<sup>1</sup> in fronte

Th. iii, 20; paterent singuli<sup>1</sup>, altitudinem muri, quantum proxime  
 P. fr. t. v, conjectura poterat, permensus, humilioremque aliquanto  
 p. 32 sq.

pristina opinione sua et ceterorum omnium ratus esse et  
 vel mediocribus scalis superabilem, ad Marcellum rem

Po. viii, 11; defert. haud spernenda visa. sed cum adiri locus, qui  
 Fr. iii, 3, 2.

ob id ipsum intentius<sup>6</sup> custodiebatur, non posset, occasio  
 quærebatur; quam obtulit transfuga<sup>7</sup> nuntians 'diem<sup>1</sup>  
 'festum Dianæ<sup>8</sup> per triduum agi, et quia alia<sup>9</sup> in obi-  
 'dione desint, vino largius epulas celebrari et ab Epicyde  
 'præbito universæ plebei et per tribus a principibus diviso.'  
 id ubi accepit Marcellus, cum paucis tribunorum militum  
 collocutus, electisque per eos ad rem tantam idoneis cen-  
 turionibus militibusque, et scalis in occulto comparatis,  
 ceteris signum dari<sup>10</sup> jubet ut 'mature corpora curarent  
 'quietique darent<sup>11</sup>: nocte in expeditionem eundum esse.'  
 The Ro- inde ubi id temporis visum quo de<sup>1</sup> die epulatis jam vini<sup>12</sup>  
 mans scale the walls. satias<sup>13</sup> principumque<sup>14</sup> somni esset, 'signi<sup>15</sup> unius milites  
 'ferre scalas' jussit; et ad mille fere armati tenui agmine  
 per silentium eo deducti. ubi sine strepitu ac tumultu  
 primi evaserunt in murum, secuti ordine alii, cum priorum  
 audacia dubiis etiam animum faceret. jam mille armatorum<sup>24</sup>

<sup>1</sup> em. cf. Cæs. G. vi, 24; vii, 72; C. i., 45; Luc. ii, 133; *actas bene disponenti multum putet*, Sen. G. ed. C. (cf. vi, 36, 11.) D.—qui Mss. I pl. Mss. und. *lapides*. G. ed. C. D.—simul al. Mss. ed. G. <sup>k</sup> om. conj. GR. *festum* often occurs alone: Ov. F. i, 190; iii, 199; &c. C. but not in Livy. D. And the Latins perhaps used *dies festus* when the solemnity lasted for more days than one, as well as *dies festi* when it was but for one; Cic. Ver. ii, 21; 63; iv, 67; where the Marcellan and the Verrean festivals are called *dies festus*, *unus dies festus*, and *dies festi*. DV. <sup>1</sup> ad. L. E. iv, q. 16. cf. xxiii, 8, 3. G.—om. Mss. <sup>m</sup> P. F. 1 P. C. V. H. SCA. SM.—vino H. 1, 2, 4 L. HV.—*vinique* ant. Edd. L. CLM. <sup>n</sup> P. F. C. conj. SCA, on Cat. 48; SM, on Vop. Fl. 6. An old word for *satiatus*, cf. xxvii, 49, g; xxx, 3; HS, on Sil. iv, 110; (D.) D. Sall. H. 2; Ter. Eu. v, 5, 3; Lucil. Lucr. M. Acc. and Varro in Non. RH. R.—*satiatus* 1 P. F 2d.—*satiatis* H. 1, 2, 4 L. V. H. HV. ant. Edd. cf. xxvi, 13. GB.—*sauciatis* conj. L. CLM, on E. A. p. 442. <sup>o</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. SCA. SM.—*principium* ant. Edd. L. CLM.

5 'After counting the number of stones, he calculates the height of each; and this, multiplied into the number, gives him, pretty accurately, the height of the wall itself.' C. cf. SW, on Pol. l. c. R.

6 *ἀμειλῶς*, Plut. and Polyæn. *ἰσχυρῶς* conj. the English Editor of Pl. DU. adv. R.

7 *Sostratus*; Front. R.

8 Cf. *Ἀργεμίσιον*, MS, Gr. F. i. D.

9 'Other articles of food.' ST.

10 Viz. by the *testera*; cf. vii, 35, 61. C.

11 Cf. SL, on Pol. 8. DU.

12 'Of one maniple or company.' cf. xxxiii, 1, 2. C. This standard was formerly called *vevillum*; but at this time the *vevillum* was used in reference to the allies, and the *signum* to the Romans. ST. cf. viii, 8, n. xxxiii, 9; xli, 2; xlii, 37. The maniple, of which there were 30 in the legion, now consisted of 130 men. R.

ceperant partem<sup>1</sup>, cum ceteri admotis<sup>a</sup> pluribus<sup>b</sup> scalis in murum evadebant, signo ab Hexapylo dato, quo per ingentem solitudinem<sup>2</sup> erat perventum, quia magna pars in turribus epulati aut sopiti vino erant aut semigraves<sup>c</sup> potabant. paucos tamen eorum oppressos<sup>d</sup> in cubilibus interfecerunt. prope Hexapylon est portula magna vi refringi cœpta; et e muro ex composito tuba datum signum erat, et jam undique non furtim sed vi aperta gerebatur res. quippe ad Epipolas, frequentem custodiis locum, perventum erat, terrendique magis hostes erant quam fallendi, sicut territi sunt. nam simul ac<sup>e</sup> tubarum est auditus cantus clamorque tenentium muros partemque urbis, omnia teneri custodes rati<sup>f</sup> alii per murum fugere, alii salire de muro, præcipitarique turba paventium. magna pars tamen ignara tanti mali erat, et gravatis omnibus vino somnoque, et in vastæ magnitudinis urbe partium sensu non satis pertinente<sup>g</sup> in omnia<sup>h</sup>. sub luce Hexapylo effracto, Marcellus omnibus copiis urbem ingressus excitavit convertitque omnes ad arma capienda opemque, si quam possent, jam captæ prope urbi ferendam. Epicydes ab Insula, quam ipsi Nason vocant, citato profectus agmine, haud dubius quin paucos per negligentiam custodum transgressos murum expulsurus foret, occurrentibus pavidis, ‘tumultum augere eos’ dictitans<sup>i</sup> ‘et majora ac ‘terribiliora vero afferre,’ postquam conspexit omnia circa Epipolas armis completa, lacessito tantum hoste paucis missilibus retro in Achradinam agmen convertit, non tam

<sup>a</sup> em. M. pr. G. C. R.—*ceteri admoti* conj. cf. xxvi, 30. G. pr. R.—*ceteræ admotæ* Mss. und. *scalæ*, G. L. or *cohortes*. R. ed. G. C. D. <sup>b</sup> one Ms of C. conj. M. pr. G. C. R.—*pluribusque* cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>c</sup> *somno graves* conj. L. adv. Mss. *gravis* or *gravatus* *vino* may be said as correctly as *gravis* or *gravatus* *somno*; (*βαρυνόμενος*: cf. below; D, on iv, 37; xxix, 34; xxxi, 41; R. Her. i, 211, n. 79: F. L.) ‘some were already sent to sleep by their potations; others were very drowsy, but still able to keep awake and go on drinking.’ This and other compounds of *senis* are of very rare occurrence. DU. <sup>d</sup> V. 1, 5 L. one Ms of C. ed. Ven. S. cf. 38. GB.—*impressos* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.—*comprehensos* al. Edd. adv. Mss. <sup>e</sup> ut V 2d. 1 L.—*et* GA.—om. conj. cf. vi, 1, 6. D. <sup>f</sup> om. F. G. C. V. H. 1, 2 L.—*alii* conj. om. cf. iii, 37; GR. pr. cf. v, 8, 25. C. <sup>g</sup> xxiii, 49, 2. GB.—*pertingente* conj. V. pr. TL, O. C. i, 10.—*pertendente* c. SB. pr. GL.

1 Und. *urbis*. C.  
2 ‘Without any sentinels or guards to obstruct their progress:’ opposed to *frequentem custodiis locum* below. ST.  
3 ‘And because, owing to the immense size of the city, the knowledge of what was

going on in any part did not communicate itself with sufficient rapidity through the whole.’ C. This was the case at Babylon also; Her. i, 191, n. 9.  
4 Like Eteocles to the Chorus in *Æsch.* Th. 175 sqq.

quæ facilius multitudinemque hostium metuens quam ne qua  
 insensum frons per consuetum crederetur, clausasque<sup>5</sup> inter  
 murum Achradinæ inque insulæ inveniret portas. Mar-  
 cellus ut moenia ingressus ex superioribus locis urbem  
 omnium ferme illa tempestate pulcherrimam subjectam  
 oculis vidit. Mirumque<sup>6</sup> doletur partim gaudio tantæ  
 perpetratæ rei partim vetusta gloria urbis. Atheniensium  
 classes demersæ et duo ingentes exercitus cum duobus<sup>7</sup>  
 clarissimis duobus delecti occurrebant<sup>8</sup>, et tot bella cum  
 Carthaginiensibus tanto cum discrimine gesta, tot<sup>9</sup> tam  
 opulenti tyranni regesque<sup>10</sup>, præter ceteros Hiero, cum  
 recentissimæ memoriæ rex, tum ante omnia quæ virtus  
 ei fortunaque sua dederat, beneficiis in populum Roma-  
 num insignis, ea cum universa occurrerent animo, subiret-  
 que cogitatio jam illa momento horæ arsuræ omnia et ad  
 cineres reditura, priusquam signa Achradinam<sup>11</sup> admo-  
 veret, præmittit Syracusanos, qui intra præsidia Romana<sup>12</sup>, ut  
 23. ante dictum est, fuerant, ut alloquio leni perlicerent hostes  
 ad dedendam urbem.

Tenebant Achradinæ portas murosque maxime trans-25  
 fugæ, quibus nulla erat per condiciones veniæ spes: ii  
 nec adire muros nec alloqui quemquam passi. itaque Mar-  
 cellus, postquam id inceptum irritum fuit, ad Euryalum<sup>1</sup>  
 signa referri jussit. tumulus est in extrema parte urbis  
 versus a mari, viæque imminens ferenti in agros medi-  
 terraneaue insulæ<sup>2</sup>, percommode situs<sup>3</sup> ad commeatus  
 excipiendos. præerat huic arci Philodemus Argivus ab  
 Epicyde impositus, ad quem missus a Marcello Sosia,

<sup>1</sup> ac B. al. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. or conj. et R. but the copula is omitted, 37; xxi, 9, b; xxvi, 13; xxviii, 28; xxix, 21; xxx, 30. G. <sup>2</sup> P. F. PE. 1 L. L. pl. Mss of C. cf. xxviii, 25; xxviii, 46. GR. ed. C. D.—Achradinem H. 4 L. HV.—ad Achradinam 2 L. VI.—Achradinæ pl. Mss. ed. G. <sup>3</sup> one P.—percommodestus P. F. PE. ME. V. H. 1, 4 L. N.—percommoda est 2 L.—pars commoda est HV. BR.—percommodus vulg.

<sup>5</sup> 'And lest, consequently, he and his followers should be shut out.' ST.

<sup>6</sup> Used intransitively here, and in Cic. Sen. 9; with a dative in xl, 56; xlv, 4; D. and by Cicero.

<sup>7</sup> Nicias and Demosthenes, (not to mention Lamachus and Eurymedon; Thuc. vi, 101; vii, 52;) DU. destroyed by Gylippus the Spartan general. R.

<sup>8</sup> Und. animo, as in v, 54; which is ex-

pressed below, and in xxvi, 35; thus succurrere is used 37; vi, 12. R.

<sup>9</sup> Hiero, Gelo, Dionysius, and others. R.

<sup>10</sup> 'Within the Roman lines.' C. 31; xxxv, 11; Cic. Ep. to Pomp. Cæsar. G. vii, 8; G. cf. xxxviii, 11; 48. R.

<sup>11</sup> Εὐρύαλος, ἡ ἀκρόσταλις πρὸς Ἐνιστάλῳ, πολίχνην δὲ τοῦτο Συρακουσῶν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως. Steph. S.

<sup>12</sup> Sicily is here meant. R.

unus ex interfectoribus tyranni, cum longo sermone habito <sup>Q.F. Flac. 3</sup> dilatus<sup>5</sup> per frustrationem esset, rettulit Marcello 'tempus <sup>Ap. Claud.</sup>  
'eum ad deliberandum sumpsisse.' cum is diem de die differret, dum Hippocrates atque Himilco admovent castra legionesque, haud dubius, si in arcem accepisset eos, deleri Romanum exercitum inclusum muris posse; Marcellus ut Euryalum neque tradi neque capi vidit posse, inter Neapolim et Tycham (nomina ea partium<sup>xxiv, 21, 8;</sup> urbis et instar urbium sunt) posuit castra, timens ne, si <sup>CS. i, 12,</sup> frequentia intrasset loca, contineri ab discursu miles avidus <sup>151; PM.</sup> prædæ non posset. legati eo ab Tycha et Neapoli cum <sup>308; CV.</sup> infulis et velamentis venerunt, precantes ut 'a cædibus <sup>vi, iv, 53,</sup> 'et ab incendiis parceretur<sup>4</sup>.' de quorum precibus quam <sup>119.</sup> postulatis magis consilio habito, Marcellus ex omnium sententia edixit militibus 'ne quis liberum corpus violaret: 'cetera prædæ futura.' †castraque<sup>c</sup> tectis<sup>d</sup> parietum<sup>e</sup> pro<sup>f</sup> muro septa<sup>3</sup>†. portis<sup>5</sup> regione<sup>6</sup> platearum patentibus stationes præsidiaque disposuit, ne quis in discursu militum impetus in castra fieri posset. inde signo dato milites discurrerunt; refractisque foribus, cum omnia terrore ac tumultu streperent, a cædibus tamen temperatum est. rapinis nullus ante modus fuit quam omnia diuturna felicitate cumulata bona egressere. inter hæc et Philodemus, cum spes auxilii nulla esset, fide accepta ut 'inviolatus ad 'Epicyden rediret,' deducto<sup>7</sup> præsidio tradidit tumultum <sup>Euryalus</sup> Romanis. aversis omnibus ad tumultum ex parte captæ <sup>also surrenders.</sup>

<sup>b</sup> em. G. adv. cf. xl, 57, 3. D.—nomine a partium P.—nomine apertium F. PE.—nomina partium cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>c</sup> The passage is obscure, GL. and probably corrupt; DU. D. but the sense appears to be that 'the camp of Marcellus, pitched between Neapolis and Tycha, had the walls of houses by way of rampart or fortification.' G. The conjunction here is awkward; ST. and murus does not denote 'the rampart or entrenchment of a camp.' C.—castra conj. CV. ST. DE. R.—undique conj. ad. DE.—pene c. ad. R. <sup>d</sup> tectorum conj. G.—objectu c. ST 1st.—objectis c. ST 2d.—septis c. ED. <sup>e</sup> parietibus conj. G. ST 2d.—parietumque c. R.—om. c. DE. <sup>f</sup> tr. before tectis conj. CV.—om. c. R.—pro muro tr. before tectis. al. Mss. <sup>3</sup> tecta conj. ED.

3 'He had put off;' xli, 8; Cic. Fam. v, 12; Sab. Ep. ii, 82. RS.

4 'That they would refrain from:' an unusual expression. ST.

5 If the ramparts of the camp were formed by the walls of houses, there would be a break in the ramparts wherever there were no houses; and these intervals, which would be in the wide streets, were made the gates of

the camp. See the various conjectures in c, d, e, f, g.

6 'In the direction of,' 30; much the same as e regione, 'over against,' Cæs. G. vii, 35; S. regione viarum, Virg. Æ. ix, 385; xi, 530; G. xxxi, 25; xxxiii, 17; cf. iii, 66, 5. D.

7 xxvi, 17; 38; xxxiv, 35; xxxix, 26; 53; xlv, 34; &c. D.

\_\_\_\_\_ *Syracusanam* *classis* *qua* *propter* *vim* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Romana* *classis* *non* *\_\_\_\_\_* *et* *portu* *Syracusano* *\_\_\_\_\_* *et* *quin-* *\_\_\_\_\_* *edoctis-* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Syracusana* *discrimine* *\_\_\_\_\_* *restitit* *multis,* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Hipyle* *donatus.*

\_\_\_\_\_ *que* *afflito* *una* *cura* *26* *\_\_\_\_\_* *in* *arrem* *accepta* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Achradinam* *\_\_\_\_\_* *ad* *inopiam* *\_\_\_\_\_* *incurssedit.* *cum* *\_\_\_\_\_* *repente* *\_\_\_\_\_* *op-* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Hippocrates* *castris* *\_\_\_\_\_* *dato* *qui* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Romanorum* *adortus* *\_\_\_\_\_* *erupcionem* *\_\_\_\_\_* *littori* *quod* *\_\_\_\_\_* *appellata* *est.* *ne* *quid* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Murdo* *posset.* *tumultum* *\_\_\_\_\_* *nam* *\_\_\_\_\_* *munimentis,* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Epicyden* *\_\_\_\_\_* *in* *poste-* *\_\_\_\_\_* *eorum* *\_\_\_\_\_* *pestilentia* *com-* *\_\_\_\_\_* *animos* *avertaret* *\_\_\_\_\_* *et* *locis* *natura* *\_\_\_\_\_* *extra* *urbem* *quam* *in* *urbe,* *\_\_\_\_\_* *ferme* *\_\_\_\_\_* *et* *aegri* *\_\_\_\_\_* *ipsa* *et* *contactus*

<sup>23</sup> *Syracusanam* *classis* *qua* *propter* *vim* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Romana* *classis* *non* *\_\_\_\_\_* *et* *portu* *Syracusano* *\_\_\_\_\_* *et* *quin-* *\_\_\_\_\_* *edoctis-* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Syracusana* *discrimine* *\_\_\_\_\_* *restitit* *multis,* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Hipyle* *donatus.* <sup>26</sup> *\_\_\_\_\_* *que* *afflito* *una* *cura* *\_\_\_\_\_* *in* *arrem* *accepta* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Achradinam* *\_\_\_\_\_* *ad* *inopiam* *\_\_\_\_\_* *incurssedit.* *cum* *\_\_\_\_\_* *repente* *\_\_\_\_\_* *op-* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Hippocrates* *castris* *\_\_\_\_\_* *dato* *qui* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Romanorum* *adortus* *\_\_\_\_\_* *erupcionem* *\_\_\_\_\_* *littori* *quod* *\_\_\_\_\_* *appellata* *est.* *ne* *quid* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Murdo* *posset.* *tumultum* *\_\_\_\_\_* *nam* *\_\_\_\_\_* *munimentis,* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Epicyden* *\_\_\_\_\_* *in* *poste-* *\_\_\_\_\_* *eorum* *\_\_\_\_\_* *pestilentia* *com-* *\_\_\_\_\_* *animos* *avertaret* *\_\_\_\_\_* *et* *locis* *natura* *\_\_\_\_\_* *extra* *urbem* *quam* *in* *urbe,* *\_\_\_\_\_* *ferme* *\_\_\_\_\_* *et* *aegri* *\_\_\_\_\_* *ipsa* *et* *contactus*

<sup>23</sup> *Syracusanam* *classis* *qua* *propter* *vim* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Romana* *classis* *non* *\_\_\_\_\_* *et* *portu* *Syracusano* *\_\_\_\_\_* *et* *quin-* *\_\_\_\_\_* *edoctis-* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Syracusana* *discrimine* *\_\_\_\_\_* *restitit* *multis,* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Hipyle* *donatus.* <sup>26</sup> *\_\_\_\_\_* *que* *afflito* *una* *cura* *\_\_\_\_\_* *in* *arrem* *accepta* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Achradinam* *\_\_\_\_\_* *ad* *inopiam* *\_\_\_\_\_* *incurssedit.* *cum* *\_\_\_\_\_* *repente* *\_\_\_\_\_* *op-* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Hippocrates* *castris* *\_\_\_\_\_* *dato* *qui* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Romanorum* *adortus* *\_\_\_\_\_* *erupcionem* *\_\_\_\_\_* *littori* *quod* *\_\_\_\_\_* *appellata* *est.* *ne* *quid* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Murdo* *posset.* *tumultum* *\_\_\_\_\_* *nam* *\_\_\_\_\_* *munimentis,* *\_\_\_\_\_* *Epicyden* *\_\_\_\_\_* *in* *poste-* *\_\_\_\_\_* *eorum* *\_\_\_\_\_* *pestilentia* *com-* *\_\_\_\_\_* *animos* *avertaret* *\_\_\_\_\_* *et* *locis* *natura* *\_\_\_\_\_* *extra* *urbem* *quam* *in* *urbe,* *\_\_\_\_\_* *ferme* *\_\_\_\_\_* *et* *aegri* *\_\_\_\_\_* *ipsa* *et* *contactus*

ægrorum vulgabat morbos, ut aut neglecti desertique qui Q.F.Flac.3  
 incidissent<sup>2</sup> morerentur, aut assidentes<sup>3</sup> curantesque eadem <sup>Ap.Claud.</sup>  
 vi morbi repletos secum traherent, quotidianaque funera  
 et mors ob oculos esset<sup>4</sup>, et undique dies noctesque plora-  
 tus audirentur. postremo ita assuetudine mali efferaverant  
 animos, ut non modo lacrimis justoque<sup>5</sup> comploratu prose-  
 querentur mortuos, sed ne efferrent<sup>6</sup> quidem aut sepeli-  
 rent, jacerentque strata exanima<sup>7</sup> corpora in conspectu  
 similem mortem exspectantium, mortuique ægros, ægri  
 validos cum metu tum tabe ac pestifero odore corporum  
 conficerent. et ut ferro potius morerentur, quidam inva-  
 debant soli hostium stationes<sup>8</sup>. multo tamen vis major <sup>which de-</sup>  
 pestis Pœnorum castra quam Romana (diu circumsedendo <sup>stroys the</sup>  
 Syracusas cælo aquisque assuêrant magis) affecerat<sup>1</sup>. ex <sup>Carthagi-</sup>  
 hostium exercitu Siculi, ut primum videre ex gravitate <sup>nian army.</sup>  
 loci vulgari morbos, in suas quisque propinquas urbes  
 dilapsi sunt. at Carthaginienses, quibus nusquam receptus  
 erat, cum ipsis ducibus Hippocrate atque Himilcone ad  
 internecionem omnes perierunt. Marcellus, ut tanta vis  
 ingruëbat mali, traduxerat in urbem suos, infirmaque  
 corpora tecta et umbræ recreaverant. multi tamen ex  
 Romano exercitu eadem peste absumpti sunt.

- 27 Deleto terrestri Punico exercitu, Siculi, qui Hippocratis  
 milites fuerant, in haud magna oppida<sup>1</sup>, ceterum et situ  
 et munimentis tuta (tria millia alterum ab Syracusis alte-

<sup>c</sup> em. GB. G.

2 'Who fell sick,' und. in *morbum*, R.

3 This verb is used in an appropriate sense, as in ix, 46; xxi, 53; cf. *BU*, on O. H. xx, 134; *CO*, on Pl. E. i, 22, 11. *D*.

4 Cf. xxxv, 11. *G*.

5 'Which is due from humanity to the deceased:' hence the phrases *iusta facere* or *persolvere*; cf. *MI*, on H. O. ii, 6, 23; 9, 9. *R*.

6 'Carried out of the house for burial;' ii, 16; *R*. *Juv*. i, 72.

7 xxvi, 13; *GB*. *corpus exanime*, viii, 39; *exanimis est mortuus*; *exanimatus vero timans*, *SV*, on V. *Æ*. i, 484; *D*. not always, as *exanimis trepidare*, *Hor*. S. ii, 6, 114.

8 The desperation of those who were confined in the Black Hole at Calcutta, drove them, in like manner, to provoke the guards to destroy them.

1 After this *eo* seems superfluous; but the genius of the Latin language requires it after the parenthesis; as *hinc* in *Pliny* xxv, 27; and the demonstrative in i, 19; (*G. D.*) 58; xxvi, 24; *Cato* in *Gell*. xiv, 2; *Plaut*. Pa. i, 5, 114; *Cæs*. G. iii, 20; *Suet*. xii, 3; *Arnob*. v, p. 174. *G*, *Obs*. i, 23. cf. *MN*, on *Cic*. F. vii, 26; and xiii, 28; *BU*, on *Suet*. ii, 67; *Scæv*. ad *Sab*. xiii, l. 60, pr. v. pro *Socio*; l. 18, § ult. v. de *Alim*. Leg. *PRI*, on *Ap*. *Ap*. princ. *DU*. i, 26; 49; iii, 58; 64; iv, 15; v, 37; vi, 19; 26; xxi, 3, 3; xxvi, 41; xxix, 15; xxxviii, 44; xl, 56; xlii, 3; &c. *G*, on *Gell*. xi, 1; *DV*, on *C. T. Q.* iii, 8; *JE*, L. L. i, 9; *TO*, on V. M. i, 7, 5; *AR*, on A. V. 27; *D*, on *Sil*. xii, 441. *D*. v, 24; vi, 8; xxii, 1; xxxiii, 13; xlv, 40; (*G. D.*) *POR*, Pr. to *Eur*. H. p. xiii; *R*. xxvi, 32, 1.

Q.F. Flac.<sup>3</sup> rum quindecim<sup>a</sup> abest) eo<sup>b</sup> et commeatus e civitatibus Ap. Claud.

The Carthaginian fleet under Bomilcar.

suis comportabant et auxilia arcessebant. interea Bomilcar iterum cum classe profectus Carthaginem, ita exposita fortuna sociorum ut spem faceret non ipsis modo salutarem opem ferri posse, sed Romanos quoque in capta quodammodo urbe capi, perpulit ut onerarias naves quam plurimas omni copia rerum onustas secum mitterent classemque suam augerent. igitur centum triginta navibus longis et septingentis<sup>2</sup> onerariis profectus a Carthagine satis prosperos ventos ad trajiciendum in Siciliam habuit. sed iidem<sup>3</sup> venti<sup>4</sup> superare eum Pachynum prohibebant. Bomilcaris adventus fama primo, dein præter spem mora cum gaudium et metum in vicem Romanis Syracusanisque præbuisset, Epicydes metuens ne, si pergerent iidem qui tum tenebant ab ortu solis flare per dies plures venti, classis Punica Africam repeteret, tradita Achradina mercenariorum militum ducibus ad Bomilcarem navigat. classem in statione versa in Africam habentem<sup>5</sup>, atque timentem navale prælium, non tam quod impar viribus aut numero navium esset (quippe etiam plures habebat) quam quod venti aptiores Romanæ quam suæ classi flarent, perpulit tandem ut fortunam navalis certaminis experiri vellet. et Marcellus cum et Siculum exercitum ex tota insula conciri videret et cum ingenti commeatu classem Punicam adventare, ne simul terra marique inclusus urbe hostium urgeretur, quanquam impar numero navium erat, prohibere aditu Syracusarum Bomilcarem constituit. duæ classes infestæ circa promontorium Pachynum stabant, ubi prima<sup>c</sup> tranquillitas maris in altum

<sup>a</sup> mille et quingentos conj. CV. <sup>b</sup> em. G.—abest eo P.—ab ostio PE.—ab ostio pl. Mss. ant. Edd. viz. 'that of the greater harbour?' cf. 30; GR. or 'of the Anapus.' DJ.—ab hoste CO 2d. pr. DJ.—distantia conj. S.—passus c. CV. adv. D. <sup>c</sup> opt. Mss. pr. G. ed. GR.—primum pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ubi primum occurs in Flor. iv, 9, 3; Sall. C. 39; ut primum, Cic. Fam. x, 13. DU.

2 The number of these was generally much greater than that of the ships of war: for instance the numbers are 120 and nearly 800, in Pol. i, 52; 30 and more than 400, ib. v, 68; more than 2000 and above 3000, Diod. S. xi, p. 253; 50 and 400, xxix, 26; 30 and 200, xxx, 24. G.

3 Being westerly, when a south wind was

wanted: but they appear (from what follows) to have soon shifted round to the east. C.

4 'To get beyond,' [below; ED.] xxx, 39; xxxi, 23; cf. ii, 50; und. naviganda. R.

5 Agreeing with Bomilcarem und. C. This participle, like ἔχων in Greek, is often equivalent to 'with'; as οὗτος ἔχων answers to 'with out.'

evexisset<sup>6</sup>, concursuræ. itaque cadente jam Euro, qui <sup>Q.F. Flac. 3</sup> per dies aliquot sævierat, prior Bomilcar movit; <sup>Ap. Claud.</sup> cujus prima<sup>4</sup> classis petere altum visa est<sup>5</sup>, quo facilius superaret promontorium. ceterum postquam tendere ad se Romanas naves vidit, incertum qua subita territus re, Bomilcar <sup>Bomilcar declines an</sup> vela in altum dedit, missisque nuntiis Heracleam qui <sup>engage-</sup> 'onerarias<sup>7</sup> retro in' Africam repetere' juberent, ipse <sup>ment.</sup> Siciliam prætervectus<sup>8</sup> Tarentum petit. Epicydes a<sup>8</sup> tanta <sup>Epicydes</sup> repente destitutus spe, ne in obsidionem<sup>9</sup> magna ex parte <sup>departs to</sup> captæ urbis rediret, Agrigentum navigat, exspectaturus <sup>Agrigentum.</sup> magis eventum quam inde quicquam moturus<sup>10</sup>.

- 28 Quæ ubi in castra Siculorum sunt nuntiata, 'Epicyden <sup>Delegates</sup> 'Syracensis excessisse, a Carthaginiensibus relictam in- <sup>from the</sup> 'sulam et prope iterum<sup>1</sup> Romanis traditam,' legatos de <sup>Sicilian</sup> condicionibus dedendæ urbis, explorata prius per colloquia <sup>army to</sup> voluntate eorum qui obsidebantur, ad Marcellum mittunt. cum haud ferme discreparet<sup>2</sup> quin, 'quæ ubique regum <sup>Marcellus.</sup> 'fuissent, Romanorum essent, Siculis cetera cum libertate 'ac legibus suis servarentur,' evocatis ad colloquium his quibus ab Epicyde creditæ res erant, 'missos se simul 'ad Marcellum' simul<sup>3</sup> ad eos<sup>4</sup> ab exercitu<sup>5</sup> Siculorum' aiunt, 'ut una omnium, qui obsiderentur, quique extra 'obsidionem essent, fortuna esset, neve alteri proprie sibi 'paciscerentur quicquam.' recepti deinde ab iis ut neces- <sup>They enter</sup> sarios hospitesque alloquerentur, expositis quæ pacta jam <sup>the city.</sup>

<sup>4</sup> 'Before the Roman fleet.' *DÆ.*—*primo* conj. cf. *G.* on xxviii, 22; and xxix, 21; and *Obs.* i, 7; *nn.* on *Sil.* ii, 235. *DU.* adv. *DÆ.* <sup>5</sup> *cujus...est*, conj. om. as gl. *R.*

<sup>6</sup> The addition of *in* is unusual; om. 5 *L.* conj. *P.* as above. *DU.* but und. *iter* [or *cursum C.*] and cf. *capellæ repetebant ad vada*, *Virg. Cul.* 104. *SA.* *M.* iv, 4, "iter;" *SCA.* on *V. C.* *BÜ.* on *Gr. C.* 244. *D.* *retro via repetenda*, ix, 2; iii, 70; vii, 10; *R.* xxiv, 20, 1. *ED.* The verb appears to be used here for *reverti* or *redire*, *RS.* in a neuter sense. <sup>8</sup> *præ-*

*nectus* 2 *P.* pr. cf. [*provertus*] *Prop.* i, 8, 14; *GB.* xxiv, 44, m. *D.* <sup>9</sup> *simul ad Marcellum* om. one *CO.* *DJ.* adv. *D.* <sup>10</sup> *em. PZ.* ed. *C. D.*—*ad eo P.*—*adeo F.*—*ab eo cet. Mss.* ed. *G.* <sup>1</sup> *P. F.* *em. PZ.* ed. *C. D.*—*ad exercitum pl.* *Mss.* ed. *G.*

<sup>6</sup> Und. *cas. RS.* 'Should admit of their putting out to sea.' *C.*

<sup>7</sup> Und. *naves*, which is often omitted, even when it has not previously been mentioned; *xxiv*, 50; *xxxv*, 37; (*G.E.*) *xxxvii*, 27; *G.* 31; *xxvi*, 41; *xxx*, 36; *xlii*, 48. *D.*

<sup>8</sup> The preposition is also added, *xxii*, 15; *xxxi*, 24; *xxxvi*, 33; but omitted, *xxix*, 24. *D.*

<sup>9</sup> That is 'not to return into a city which

was besieged.' *D.*

<sup>10</sup> 'To attempt any active measure or diversion.' *RS.*

<sup>1</sup> As in the first Punic war: *S.* xxi, 1, 9.

<sup>2</sup> Livy uses this verb impersonally, *xxii*, 61; cf. *iii*, 31, 8. *D.*

<sup>3</sup> 'They were sent not only to Marcellus, but also to have a conference with the besieged, before they came to any definitive arrangement.' *PZ.*

Q.F. Flac. 3 cum Marcello haberent, oblata spe salutis perpulere eos  
Ap. Claud.

The pre-  
fects of  
Epicyles  
alain.

et Epicyden, cui Sidon<sup>d</sup> cognomen erat, aggredierentur. interfectis iis et multitudine ad concionem vocata, et inopiam quam<sup>e</sup> ipsi inter se fremere occulte soliti erant, conquesti 'quanquam tot mala urgerent,' negârunt 'fortunam accusandam esse, quod in ipsorum esset potestate quam diu ea paterentur<sup>f</sup>. Romanis causam oppugnandi<sup>g</sup> Syracusas fuisse caritatem Syracusanorum<sup>h</sup>, non odium: nam ut occupatas res ab satellitibus Hannibalis, deinde Hieronymi, Hippocrate atque Epicyde audierint, tum bellum movisse et obsidere urbem coepisse, ut crudeles tyrannos ejus, non ut ipsam urbem expugnarent. Hippocrate vero interempto<sup>i</sup>, Epicyde intercluso ab Syracusis et præfectis ejus occisis, Carthaginensibus omni possessione Siciliæ terra marique pulsas, quam superesse causam Romanis cur non perinde ac si Hiero ipse viveret, unicus Romanæ amicitiae cultor, incolumes Syracusas esse velint? itaque nec urbi nec hominibus aliud periculum<sup>j</sup> quam ab semet ipsis esse, si occasionem reconciliandi se Romanis<sup>k</sup> prætermisissent (eam<sup>l</sup> autem, qualis illo momento horæ sit, nullam deinde fore<sup>m</sup>;) simul<sup>n</sup> libertas<sup>o</sup> ab impotentibus<sup>p</sup> tyrannis apparuisset<sup>q</sup>.'

Speech of  
the dele-  
gates from  
Syracuse to  
Marcellus.

Omnium ingenti assensu audita ea oratio<sup>r</sup> est. prætores<sup>s</sup> tamen prius creari quam legatos nominari placuit. ex ipsorum deinde prætorum numero missi oratores ad Marcellum.

<sup>d</sup> ant. Edd. ed. G.—Sindon pr. SM. GR. ed. C. D.—Sidoni conj. G 1st.—var. Mss. <sup>e</sup> ob conj. or om. et inopiam R. <sup>f</sup> V. H. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. HV. B 2d. VI. cf. iii, 38; 62. D. adv. R.—qua vulg. ed. G. C. D.—quæ P. F. pr. as in iii, 38. R.—qua et conj. C.—de qua et c. DGE. <sup>g</sup> Viz. 'by the pestilence,' 26. P.—extincto conj. P.—interres mortuos c. R. <sup>h</sup> periculi ed. FR. G. <sup>i</sup> Romano ed. GT. G. <sup>j</sup> prætermisissent. eam... fore, vulg. ed. G. C. D. em. (by substituting the parenthesis) ST. R.—quod ad. conj. CC. <sup>k</sup> und. ac; as in iii, 62; iv, 32; v, 25; vi, 1; 19; xxi, 55; xxiv, 17; xlv, 8. R.—quam conj. G 3d. adv. R.—si ad. some Mss. <sup>l</sup> 3 P. pr. G 1st and 3d. CC.—liberatas P. two PE. RE. ME. V. al. Mss.—liberatos pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>m</sup> aperuisset 3 P. pr. G 3d. <sup>n</sup> P? ed. G. C. D.—eo ratio F.—ejus ratio F 2d.—oratione (om. est) 1 P. 2 L.—ea om. pl. Mss. ant. Edd.

4 'It rested with themselves, how long they would suffer those hardships.' DGE.

5 'Towards the Syracusans.' R.

6 'And such another opportunity never would they have.' C.

7 'Overbearing, despotic, arbitrary, ungovernable, imperious;' *impotens injuria*, viii, 28; xxxviii, 56; *consilium*, iii, 36; *postula-*

*tum*, vii, 41; *regnum*, vii, 39; viii, 5; *crudelitas*, viii, 31; *rabies*, xxix, 9; *superbia*, xlii, 46; 'incapable of controlling or managing;' *impotens suarum rerum*, ix, 14; *testitine*, xxvii, 50; xxx, 42; *træ*, v, 37; xxix, 9; (al. *impatiens*, as in Ov. M. xiii, 3.) To the former sense is referable *impotentia mulieris*, xxiv, 2. R.

quorum princeps "neque primo" inquit "Syracusani a Q. F. Flac.<sup>3</sup>  
 "vobis defecimus, sed Hieronymus, nequaquam tam in Ap. Claud.  
 "vos impius quam in nos; nec postea pacem tyranni  
 "cæde compositam<sup>1</sup> Syracusanus quisquam, sed satellites  
 "regii Hippocrates atque Epicydes, oppressis nobis hinc xxiv, 31 sq.  
 "metu hinc fraude, turbaverunt. nec quisquam dicere  
 "potest aliquando nobis libertatis tempus fuisse quod  
 "pacis vobiscum non fuerit. nunc certe cæde eorum  
 "qui oppressas tenebant Syracusas, cum primum nostri  
 "arbitrii esse cœpimus, extemplo venimus ad tradenda  
 "arma, dedendos nos urbem mœnia, nullam recusandam<sup>2</sup>  
 "fortunam quæ imposita a vobis fuerit. gloriam captæ  
 "nobilissimæ pulcherrimæque urbis Græcarum dei tibi CV. iv, 52;  
 "dederunt, Marcelle. quicquid unquam terra marique Str. viii,  
 "memorandum gessimus, id tui triumphi titulo accedit. 380; vi,  
 "famæne<sup>4</sup> credi velis<sup>5</sup> quanta urbs a te capta sit, quam<sup>6</sup> 269 sq; 8.  
 "posteris quoque eam spectaculo esse<sup>7</sup>? quo quisque<sup>8</sup> xiv, 50 sq.  
 "terra, quisque<sup>9</sup> mari venerit<sup>10</sup>, nunc nostra de Athenien- CV. ii, 2;  
 "sibus Carthaginiensibusque tropæa<sup>11</sup>, nunc tua de nobis HI. 7, 86  
 "ostendat<sup>12</sup>; incolumesque Syracusas familiæ vestræ<sup>13</sup> sub sq. G. xv, 6.  
 "clientela<sup>14</sup> nominis Marcellorum tutelaque habendas tra- xxvi, 32;  
 "das<sup>15</sup>. ne plus apud vos Hieronymi quam Hieronis memoria CV. i, 51;  
 "momenti faciat. diutius ille multo amicus fuit quam hic 55; ii, 21  
 "hostis; et illius etiam benefacta persensistis<sup>16</sup>, hujus sq; iv, 54.  
 "amentia ad perniciem tantum ipsius valuit."

<sup>1</sup> recusantes conj. P.

<sup>2</sup> stop after accedit [sic] 2 P.

<sup>3</sup> famæ ne S. 1, 3 P. vulg. pr. C.—famæ. ne (and om. the stop after accedit [sic]) 2 P.

<sup>4</sup> malis ed. AS. pr. S. adv. Mss. from gl. <sup>5</sup> und. magis before quam; G. l. i, pr. D. de Mort. caus. donat. AU, Em. iv, 8; DU. xxvii, 20, 9; D. xxi, 30, a; 43, 4. ED.—an conj. G 2d. ed. CL. adv. DU.—et non quam 5 L, combining two readings. D.

<sup>6</sup> P. F. 5 L. HV. B. ant. Edd. G 1st for et qui, or quicumque ed. D.—quique conj. G 2d. D 2d.—quisquam al. Mss.—quisquis pr. GL. ed. G. C. from gl. D.

<sup>7</sup> P. F. 5 L. HV. B. ant. Edd. pr. G 1st. D 2d.—venerint al. Mss. pr. G 2d. <sup>8</sup> esse, (quo...ostendat) ed. G. C. D.—ostendant; G 2d.—sed saltem conj. ad. and und. oramus, cf. xxix, 18. S. adv. G.

<sup>9</sup> tuæ conj. R. <sup>10</sup> tradi connected with esse. G 1st, and 2d. <sup>11</sup> ed. FR.—præsensistis pl. Mss. viz. 'before the mad conduct of Hieronymus.' D.

<sup>12</sup> 1 'Made, settled, restored;' ii, 13; xxx, 40. R.

<sup>13</sup> 2 'Would you wish posterity to rest their belief on hearsay, rather than on ocular demonstration?'

<sup>14</sup> 3 'So that whoever shall arrive there, either by land or by sea, may have the trophies pointed out to him.' C.

<sup>15</sup> 4 Though Marcellus is represented by Livy as treating the Syracusans with severity, 31;

40; xxiv, 35; xxvi, 26—32; yet Cicero says that, because of his clemency and humanity, the Sicilians instituted games in honour of him, called *Marcellæ*, for which Verres substituted the *Verræ*: cf. Sil. xiv, 665—689; Plut. Mar. p. 311 sq. In like manner the Fabii were patrons of the Allobroges, Cicero of the Campanians, Cato of the Cappadocians and Cyprians, &c. ad. an, on Tac. A. iii, 55, 4. R.



'partis tutandæ reus sit<sup>3</sup>.' omnes assensi sunt partibus<sup>Q.F. Flac. 3</sup>  
 dividundis. ipsi regio evenit ab Arethusa<sup>4</sup> fonte usque<sup>Ap. Claud.</sup>  
 ad ostium magni portus. id ut scirent Romani fecit.<sup>CV. iv, 63;</sup>  
 itaque Marcellus nocte navem onerariam cum armatis<sup>118; S. xiv,</sup>  
 remulco<sup>5</sup> quadriremis trahi ad Achradinam jussit, exponi<sup>63; Str. vi,</sup>  
 que<sup>6</sup> milites regione portæ quæ prope fontem Arethusam<sup>p 270; VÆ.</sup>  
 est. hoc cum quarta vigilia factum esset, expositosque<sup>iii, 696.</sup>  
 milites porta, ut convenerat, recepisset Mericus, luce prima  
 Marcellus omnibus copiis moenia Achradinæ aggreditur,  
 ita ut non eos solum qui Achradinam tenebant in se  
 converteret, sed ab Naso etiam agmina armatorum con-  
 currerent, relictis stationibus suis, ad vim et impetum  
 Romanorum arcendum. in hoc tumultu actuarie naves,  
 instructæ jam ante circumvectæque, ad Nasum armatos  
 exponunt, qui improviso adorti semiplenas stationes et  
 adaptas<sup>6</sup> fores portæ, qua paullo ante excurrerant armati,  
 haud magno certamine Nasum cepere desertam trepida-  
 tione et fuga custodum. neque ullis minus præsidii aut  
 pertinaciæ ad manendum quam<sup>4</sup> transfugis fuit, quia<sup>6</sup> ne  
 suis quidem satis credentes se medio certamine effugerunt.  
 Marcellus ut 'captam esse Nasum' didicit, 'et Achradinæ  
 'regionem unam teneri, Mericumque cum præsidio suis  
 'adjunctum,' receptui cecinit, ne regiæ opes, quarum fama  
 major quam res erat, diriperentur.

- 31 Suppresso impetu militum, et iis qui in Achradina erant<sup>The Syra-</sup>  
 transfugis spatium locusque fugæ datus est, et Syracusani<sup>cusans sur-</sup>  
 tandem liberi metu, portis Achradinæ apertis, oratores ad<sup>render to the</sup>  
 Romans.

ad. ed. G. C. D. but it may be easily understood. G. cf. xxiv, 21, 9.

FR. G. adv. pl. Mss. GR.

xxxviii, 39, 10. D.

<sup>6</sup> *exponitque* ed.

<sup>4</sup> in ad. F. V. H. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. HV. B 2d. GA. pr. cf.

<sup>6</sup> *qui* F 2d. pr. R.

3 'That each be responsible for the defence of the post assigned to him:' DCE. ix, 9, 32. C.

4 Livy is very inaccurate here. Arethusa was at the further part of the island: and in xxvi, 21, Mericus is said to have betrayed Nasos, not Achradina; whereas Nasos appears to have been taken by storm. cf. PZ, A. H. viii, p. 341; C. CV, S. A. i, 12, p. 164 sqq. D.

5 'With tow-ropes from another vessel, which is worked by oars.' C. cf. xxxvii, 24. GL. The ships of burthen used sails and

not oars: xxvii, 15; *ῥόμματα δίπρης ἐξ ἀνθρώπων* [ἐκ τῶν ἰσσηγῶν] ταῖς τοῦ τετρακοντάλου ναυεῖ, Pol. i; *ἰσσηγῶν τὰς στρατιωτικὰς καὶ τὰς ἰσσηγῶν ῥόμματα διπρῶν* ὑπὸ τῶν ἱερῶν χειρῶν, Diod. xx; S. cf. SM, J. A. et R. p. 653; MAG, M. i, 6; SF, M. N. iv. 1; and Add. p. 340; ib. ii, 5; VSS, on C. B. G. iii, 40; DU. xxxii, 16; *scaphæ remis navis magna sic trahitur*, Fest. R.

6 The same compound occurs v, 21; xlv, 39; Ov. Am. i, 5, 3; Col. v, 5; vi, 30; xi, 2; Obs. de Prod. 72; D. Suet. vi, 12; Lucr. iv, 146; Stat. Th. i, 396.

Q. F. Flac.<sup>3</sup> Marcellum mittunt, nihil petentes aliud quam incolumi-  
Ap. Claud. tatem sibi liberisque suis. Marcellus, consilio avvocato et

adhibitis etiam Syracusanis qui per seditiones pulsī ab  
domo intra<sup>a</sup> præsidia Romana fuerant, respondit 'non  
'plura per annos quinquaginta benefacta Hieronis quam  
'paucis his annis maleficia eorum qui Syracusas tenuerint  
'erga populum Romanum esse. sed pleraque eorum, quo<sup>b</sup>  
'debuerint, recidisse<sup>1</sup>, foederumque raptorum ipsos ab se  
'graviore multo quam populus Romanus voluerit poenas  
'exegisse. se quidem tertium annum circumsedere Syra-  
'cusas, non ut populus Romanus servam<sup>c</sup> civitatem ha-  
'beret, sed ne transfugarum duces captam et oppressam  
'tenerent. quid potuerint Syracusani facere, exemplo  
'vel eos Syracusanorum esse qui intra præsidia Romana  
'fuerint, vel Hispanum ducem Mericum, qui præsidium<sup>d</sup>  
'tradiderit, vel ipsorum Syracusanorum postremo serum  
'quidem sed forte consilium. omnium<sup>e</sup> sibi laborum peri-  
'culorumque circa moenia Syracusana terra marique tam  
'diu exhaustorum nequaquam tantum<sup>f</sup> fructum esse<sup>g</sup>  
'quam<sup>h</sup> capere<sup>i</sup> Syracusas<sup>j</sup> potuisse<sup>k</sup>.' inde quaestor cum  
præsidio ad Nasum ad accipiendam pecuniam regiam

The city is  
given up to  
the soldiery  
to pillage.

Archimedes exempla ederentur, Archimeden memoris proditum est,  
is slain;  
PM. 309; in tanto tumultu quantum<sup>l</sup> capta urbs<sup>1</sup> in discursu diri-  
V. viii, 7. 7; pientium militum ciere<sup>m</sup> poterat<sup>n</sup>, intentum formis quas  
CQ. iv, 23; in pulvere descripserat, ab ignaro milite quis esset inter-

<sup>a</sup> inter ed. but cf. 24, 10; G. FR. and twice below. D. <sup>b</sup> in quae (which means  
the same) conj. R. <sup>c</sup> S. VA. al. Mss. pr. S. G. xxxiv, 38; xxxvii, 54; xxxviii, 24;  
xlii, 46; Sen. Ep. 66. (G.) D.—reservatam (and om. Romanus) P. F. C. V. H. 2, 4, 5 L.  
B. GA. <sup>d</sup> dignum conj. C. <sup>e</sup> sese (if we adopt the interpretation of RB.) conj.  
G. adv. because of sibi above. D. <sup>f</sup> quod F. 1, 2, 4 L. L. HV. B. GA. BR. CO. ed.  
Rom. al. pr. C.—quam quod 5 L. conj. DJ. <sup>g</sup> si parcere conj. G. <sup>h</sup> Syracusas  
conj. R. <sup>i</sup> potuisset pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. G. C. DJ.—potuissent conj. R.  
J 3 P. HV. ed. G.—cetera praeda 2 P.—om. pl. Mss. <sup>k</sup> quantus conj. WK, on L.  
ii, 642. <sup>l</sup> ed. AS.—captae urbis pl. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. WK.—captae urbes conj. H.  
<sup>m</sup> cieri conj. WK. <sup>n</sup> poterant N. B 2d. ant. Edd. pr. H.

<sup>1</sup> 'Had recoiled, as was fitting, on the  
guilty heads.' R.

<sup>2</sup> 'The place consigned to his charge and  
defence.' C.

<sup>3</sup> 'From all the labours and perils which

I have encountered before the walls, I do not  
derive any thing like the advantage, which  
Syracuse itself might have received, had the  
citizens acted with common prudence and  
forecast.' RB.

fectum; segre id Marcellum tulisse, sepulturæque curam  
habitam, et propinquis etiam inquisitis honori præsidio-  
que<sup>1</sup> nomen ac memoriam ejus fuisse. hoc maxime modo  
Syracusæ captæ; in quibus prædæ tantum fuit quantum  
vix capta Carthagine tum fuisset, cum qua viribus æquis  
certabatur.

Paucis ante diebus quam Syracusæ caperentur, T. Otacilius cum quinquere milibus octoginta Uticam ab Lilybæo <sup>T. Otacilius crosses over to Utica with a fleet.</sup> transmisit<sup>5</sup>; et cum ante lucem portum intrâsset, onerarias frumento onustas cepit, egressusque in terram depopulatus est aliquantum agri circa Uticam, prædamque omnis generis retro ad naves egit. Lilybæum tertio die quam inde profectus erat, cum centum triginta onerariis navibus frumento prædaque onustis rediit, idque frumentum extemplo Syracusas misit; quod ni tam in tempore subvenisset, victoribus victisque pariter pernicioſa<sup>a</sup> fames instabat.

Eadem ætate in Hispania, cum biennio ferme nihil  
admodum memorabile factum esset consiliisque magis  
quam armis bellum gereretur, Romani imperatores egressi  
hibernis copias conjunxerunt. ibi consilium advocatum,  
omniumque in unum congruerunt sententiæ, quando ad  
id locorum id modo actum esset ut Hasdrubalem ten-  
dentem in Italiam retinerent, tempus esse id jam agi ut  
bellum in Hispania finiretur. et satis ad id virum cre-  
debant accessisse viginti<sup>a</sup> millia Celtiberorum ea hieme  
ad arma excitorum<sup>b</sup>. tres exercitus<sup>1</sup> erant. Hasdrubal  
Gisgonis filius et Mago conjunctis castris quinque ferme  
dierum iter ab Romanis aberant. propior erat Hamilcaris  
filius Hasdrubal, vetus in Hispania imperator: ad urbem  
nomine Anitorgin<sup>c</sup> exercitum habebat. eum volebant prius  
opprimi duces Romani; et spes erat satis superque ad

\* *pernicior* F. V. H., 3 P. 1, 4 L. 'more speedy than might be imagined.' GB.—*pernicior* 2 L.—*triginta* ed. G. C. adv. pl. and opt. Mss. — b. em. G. pr. C. D.—*excitatum* P. F. 1 PE.—*excitati* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. xxxvii, 39, 12. D.—*excitati* al. Mss. 4S marg. ed. G. C. D. — var. Mss. There are many names of towns (especially in Spain) which occur in no other authority: either from the places having fallen to decay, or from the Mss being corrupted. GL.—*Comistorig* conj. as in App. Hiup. 57 sq. (SW.) cf. Strabo iii, 2, p. 141; i, 3; Pliny iv, 22; Mela iii, 1; see also xxvii, 37, 1. R.

4 'A protection from hostile violence.' sense; xxii, 20; xxx, 24; xxxi, 7; xlii, 7. D.

**5** This verb is often used in a neuter      1 Und. *Pænorum. R.*

Q.F. Flac.<sup>3</sup> id virium esse. illa restabat cura, ne fuso eo perculsi alter Ap. Claud.

The Scipios divide their forces. Hasdrubal et Mago, in avios saltus montesque recipientes sese, bellum extraherent. optimum igitur rati divisim biferam copiis totius simul Hispaniæ amplecti bellum, ita inter se diviserunt<sup>4</sup> ut P. Cornelius duas partes exercitus

xxi, 2, 6.

Romanorum sociorumque adversus Magonem duceret atque Hasdrubalem, Cn. Cornelius cum tertia parte veteris exercitus, Celtiberis adjunctis, cum Hasdrubale Barcino bellum gereret. una profecti ambo duces exercitusque, Celtiberis prægredientibus, ad urbem Anitorgin in conspectu hostium, dirimente amni<sup>2</sup>, ponunt castra. ibi Cn. Scipio cum quibus ante dictum est copiis substitit, et P. Scipio profectus ad destinatam belli partem.

The Celtiberians desert Cn. Scipio.

Hasdrubal postquam animadvertit exiguum Romanum<sup>33</sup> exercitum in castris et spem omnem in Celtiberorum auxiliis esse, peritus omnis barbaricæ, et præcipue [omnium]<sup>a</sup> earum gentium in quibus per tot annos militabat, perfidiæ<sup>1</sup>, facili<sup>b</sup> linguæ commercio<sup>c</sup>, cum utraque castra plena Hispanorum essent, per occulta colloquia paciscitur magna mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus ut 'copias 'inde abducant.' nec atrox visum facinus: non enim ut 'in Romanos verterent arma' agebatur; et merces quanta vel pro bello<sup>2</sup> satis esset, dabatur ne bellum gererent; et cum quies ipsa, tum reditus domum fructusque videndi suos suaque grata vulgo erant. itaque non ducibus facilius quam multitudini persuasum est. simul ne metus quidem ab Romanis erat, quippe<sup>d</sup> tam<sup>e</sup> paucis<sup>f</sup>, si vi<sup>g</sup> retinerent<sup>h</sup>. id quidem cavendum semper Romanis ducibus erit, exemplaque hæc vere pro documentis habenda, ne ita externis credant auxiliis ut non plus sui roboris suarumque

<sup>a</sup> *jusserunt* conj. G. cf. xxiii, 32, b. GR. adv. (und. *copias*.) D. <sup>b</sup> conj. om. G. pr. C. adv. D. <sup>c</sup> *fallaciæ* 2 P. <sup>d</sup> om. pl. and opt. Mss. but cf. v, 15; ix, 36; Ov. often; Suet. i, 75; iii, 50; Curt. vii, 3; DU. i, 18. D. <sup>e</sup> *qui* ad. 2 P. 2 L. HF. HV. B. BR.—*quod per* conj. V 1st. <sup>f</sup> *se* 2 L. <sup>g</sup> *paucos* 1, 2 P. HF. BR. V 1st. <sup>h</sup> em. cf. xxi, 23; G. and below. D.—*sibi* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.—*sibi* conj. V.—*ut* B 2d.—om. 2 L.—*se ne* A. pr. DJ. adv. D. <sup>i</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. cf. xxi, 6, 6; G. Cic. At. xiii, 44. D.—*retinerentur* B. V 1st.—*ut* or *ne* *timerent* ant. Edd.—*retineri* V 2d.

2 The name of this river, (as Livy has not mentioned it, and as the site of the town is doubtful,) must be matter of uncertainty. C.

1 'Well acquainted with the treacherous

character of barbarians in general, and of those tribes in particular, among which he had so long been carrying on the war.' C.

2 'For joining them in the war against the Romans.' DÆ.

proprie<sup>3</sup> virium in castris habeant. signis repente sublati<sup>Q. F. Flac. 3</sup>  
 Celtiberi abeunt, nihil aliud quærentibus causam obte-<sup>Ap. Claud.</sup>  
 stantibusque ut 'manerent' Romanis respondentes quam  
 'domestico se avocari bello.' Scipio, postquam socii nec  
 precibus nec vi retineri poterant, nec se aut parem sine  
 illis hosti esse aut fratri rursus conjungi vidit posse, nec  
 ullum aliud salutare consilium in promptu esse, retro  
 quantum posset cedere statuit, in id omni cura intentus  
 necubi hosti æquo se committeret loco; qui transgressus  
 flumen prope vestigiis<sup>4</sup> abeuntium insistebat.

He is in  
 imminent  
 peril.

- 34 Per eosdem dies P. Scipionem par terror, periculum P. Scipio is  
 majus ab novo hoste urgebat. Masinissa erat juvenis, 'eo in like dan-  
 tempore<sup>b</sup> socius Carthaginiensium, quem deinde<sup>c</sup> clarum ger from  
 potentemque Romana fecit amicitia. is tum cum equitatu Masinissa.  
 Numidarum et advenienti P. Scipioni occurrit, et deinde  
 assidue dies noctesque infestus aderat, ut non vagos tan-  
 tum, procul a castris lignatum pabulatumque progressos,  
 exciperet, sed ipsis obequicaret castris, invectusque in  
 medias sæpe stationes omnia ingenti tumultu turbaret.  
 noctibus quoque sæpe incursu repentino in portis valloque  
 trepidatum est; nec aut locus aut tempus ullum vacuum  
 a metu ac sollicitudine erat Romanis. compulsiisque<sup>d</sup> intra  
 vallum, adempto rerum omnium usu, cum prope justa  
 obsidio esset, futuramque artiozem eam appareret, si se  
 Indibilis, 'quem cum septem millibus et quingentis Sues-  
 'setanorum<sup>e</sup> adventare<sup>1</sup> fama erat, Pœnis conjunxisset,  
 dux cautus et providens<sup>1</sup> Scipio victus necessitatibus teme- His rash  
 rarium capit consilium, ut nocte Indibili obviam iret, et step.  
 quocunque occurrisset loco, prælium consereret. relicto

<sup>a</sup> P. F. 1 PE.—qui ad. cet. Mss.  
 conj. G.

<sup>d</sup> compulsi conj. DU.

<sup>b</sup> erat ad. Mss.

<sup>c</sup> dein (and om. quem)

tribe of the Cosetani. MC, H. ii, 9, 4.—Sedetani conj. DJ. But Indibilis was one of the Illegates, xxii, 21; xxvi, 49; xxvii, 31; xxix, 1; and the Lacetani are spoken of as his fellow-countrymen, xxviii, 24: which two tribes are on the further side of the Ebro, whereas the Sedetani are on the further side. DU. D. Besides the Suesetani and Sedetani are both mentioned in xxviii, 24, b. DJ.—Vescitani conj. DJ 2d. adv. D.

3 An adverb may be connected with a pronoun, when (as is the case here) the pronoun has the force of an adjective. RS.

4 v, 30; xxiv, 4. D.

1 Providendum et præcavendum, xxiv, 8; [xxii, 42; D.] nulli nisi homini concessa providentia est, diligentia, cogitatio, Sen. Ira i,

3; præcautum atque provisum est, Cic. At. ii, 1; providentissimum sapientissimumque, Pliny Ep. ix, 13; (GT.) Tac. A. xiii, 3; G. caute provisique, xxiii, 43; providentia duplex est; aut enim animo aut oculis providemus, Don. on Ter. A. i, 2, 12: D. hence also provisor, Hor. A. P. 164.

Q. F. Flac. 3 ceterum nunc agendo nunc sustinendo<sup>1</sup> agmen cum ali-36  
Ap. Claud. quandiu haud multum procederetur et nox jam instaret,

and occu-  
pies a hill.

revocat e praelio suos Scipio, et collectos in tumultum  
quendam non quidem satis tutum, praesertim agmini per-  
culso, editiorem tamen quam cetera circa erant, subducit.  
ibi primo impedimentis et equitatu in medium receptis  
circumdati pedlites<sup>2</sup> haud difficulter impetus incursantium  
Numidarum arcebant; dein postquam toto agmine tres  
imperatores cum tribus justis exercitibus aderant, appare-  
batque parum armis ad tuendum locum sine munimento  
valituros esse, circumspectare atque agitare<sup>3</sup> dux coepit  
si quo modo posset vallum circuminjacere<sup>4</sup>. sed erat adeo  
nudus tumulus et asperi soli ut nec virgulta<sup>5</sup> vallo caedendo  
nec terra cespiti<sup>6</sup> faciendo aut ducendae fossae aliive ulli  
operi apta inveniri posset; nec natura<sup>7</sup> quicquam satis  
arduum aut abscisum<sup>8</sup> erat, quod hosti aditum adscen-  
sumve difficilem praerberet; omnia fastigio leni<sup>9</sup> subvexa<sup>10</sup>.  
ut tamen aliquam imaginem valli objicerent, clitellas<sup>11</sup>  
illigatas oneribus velut struentes<sup>12</sup> ad altitudinem solitam  
circumdabant, cumulo sarcinarum omnis generis objecto,  
ubi ad moliendum<sup>13</sup> clitellae defuerant. Punici exercitus  
postquam advenere, in tumultum quidem perfacile agmen  
erexere: munitionis facies nova primo eos velut miraculo  
quodam tenuit, cum duces undique vociferarentur<sup>14</sup> 'quid  
'starent et non ludibrium illud, vix feminis puerisque mo-

The Car-  
thaginians  
attack him.

<sup>1</sup> cf. xxix, 10, t; GB. iii, 37; iv, 30; vii, 14; xxi, 26; xxii, 43; xlv, 18; (nn.)  
xxix, 1; lxxii, ep. nu, on Flor. iv, 2, 83; CO, on S. J. 11, 1; D. ii, 32; ix, 29; x, 4. R.—  
cogitare S. 2, 3 P. R. pr. S. from gl. GB. <sup>2</sup> circuminjacere (or circumjacere) 4, 5 L. B.  
cf. xxxv, 4; xxxviii, 19. PZ. pr. ED. <sup>3</sup> (or apscisum) P. F. V. HV. two Mss of C.  
ed. D. cf. xxiv, 15, e. C.—abscisum cet. Mss. ed. G. C. <sup>4</sup> levi 1, 2, 4 L. HV. B. GA.  
ant. Edd. <sup>5</sup> pl. Mss. A. pr. (cf. suberat et altera inferior submissa fastigio planities,  
xxvii, 18.) GB. 'Sloping with a gentle ascent,' C. 'rising with a gradual slope;' as  
deversa would signify 'falling or descending;' where the brow of the hill se subducit et jugum  
demittit, Virg. E. ix, 8. The preposition has a similar force in subtristis, subviridis, &c.  
DE.—subnexa 2, 4 L. HV.—subniza 5 L. B. R. ant. Edd. <sup>14</sup> vociferantur conj. P.

1 'By now pushing on and now halting.'  
DE. C.

2 'His infantry, being placed around.' C.

3 'To make pallsades;' ST. or rather  
'fascines to assist in the construction of the  
mound.' RS.

4 'The embankment of turf.' R.

5 'There were neither materials for the  
fortification; nor was the nature of the place  
such, as to afford any protection beyond what

was the contrivance of art.' G.

6 'The packsaddles,' vii, 14; x, 40: cf.  
SF, de R. V. ii, 2, p. 9 and 23; "nambum,"  
Suid. R.

7 Und. vallum. The rampart thus formed  
was stronger than any embankment; cf. Pol.  
viii, 3. R. The hammocks aboard ship are  
applied to a similar purpose.

8 'For the construction of this breast-  
work.' R.

‘randis satis validum, distraherent diriperentque? captum Q.F. Flac. 3 Ap. Claud.  
‘hostem teneri, latentem post sarcinas.’ hæc contemptim  
duces increpabant. ceterum neque transilire neque moliri xxiii, 18, 1; xxviii, 7, 7.  
onera objecta, nec cædere stipatas clitellas ipsisque obrutas  
sarcinis facile erat. tardatis<sup>8</sup> diu cum amolita<sup>9</sup> [objecta His position stormed and himself slain.  
onera armatis] dedissent viam, pluribusque idem partibus  
fieret, capta jam undique castra erant; pauci ab multis per-  
culsique a victoribus passim cædebantur. magna pars tamen  
militum cum in propinquas refugisset silvas, in castra P.  
Scipionis, quibus T. Fonteius legatus præerat, perfugerunt.  
‘Cn. Scipionem’ alii ‘in tumulo primo impetu hostium  
‘cæsum’ tradunt: alii ‘cum paucis in propinquam castris AH. 16; S. xiii, 618 sq.  
‘turrim perfugisse; hanc igni circumdatam atque ita exustis  
‘foribus, quas nulla moliri potuerant vi, captam, omnesque  
‘intus cum ipso imperatore occisos.’ anno octavo<sup>10</sup> postquam  
in Hispaniam venerat Cn. Scipio, undetrigesimo die post  
fratris mortem est interfectus. luctus ex morte eorum non  
Romæ major quam per totam Hispaniam fuit. quin<sup>1</sup> apud  
cives partem doloris et exercitus amissi et alienata provincia  
et publica<sup>2</sup> trahebat<sup>3</sup> clades: Hispaniæ ipsos lugebant  
desiderabantque duces, Cnæum tamen magis, quo diutius  
præfuerat iis, priorque et favorem occupaverat et speciem  
justitiæ temperantiæque Romanæ primus<sup>10</sup> dederat.

- 37 Cum deletus<sup>4</sup> exercitus amissæque Hispaniæ viderentur, L. Marcius collects the scattered remains of the Roman armies; xxxii, 2; xxviii, 28. 40.  
vir unus res perditas<sup>5</sup> restituit. erat in exercitu L. Marcius  
Septimi filius, eques Romanus, impiger juvenis, animique  
et ingenii aliquanto quam pro fortuna in qua erat natus  
majoris. ad summam indolem accesserat Cn. Scipionis  
disciplina, sub qua per tot annos omnes militiæ artes  
edoctus fuerat. hic et ex fuga collectis militibus et qui-

<sup>8</sup> var. Mss. The passage seems corrupt, C. from the accumulation of participles. D.  
<sup>9</sup> In a passive sense. R.—amoliti pl. and opt. Mss. <sup>1</sup> septimo conj. cf. 38; xxi, 32.  
GL. ed. G. C. pr. R. adv. Mss. GB.—sexto conj. S. <sup>2</sup> quum or om. conj. DU. but  
quin has a corrective (or augmentative RS.) force; ‘on the contrary,’ ‘far from it, for  
&c.’ D. ‘nay, whereas.’ DE. <sup>3</sup> deleti F 2d. 2 L. HV. BR. as amissi, 36; and  
exercituum below. D. <sup>4</sup> F 2d. al. Mss. A. cf. ix, 2, 12; iii, 12, 4. D.—responditis  
F. C.—respondit has (and restitui) V. 1, 3 P. 1, 4 L.—spondit has V marg.—Romanus  
has 2 L.—retinuit eandemque HF. HG.—has 2 P. 5 L. B. GA. S. ant. Edd. viz. Hispanias.  
S. pr. GB.

<sup>9</sup> ‘Drew to itself,’ ED. ‘claimed for  
itself,’ D. ‘prolonged,’ E. ‘carried with it.’  
ST.

<sup>10</sup> Prior in reference to his brother; primus  
in reference to all the Romans. Cn. Scipio  
was the first Roman who came into Spain. S.



incurrunt. extemplo improvisa res pavorem incutit Pœnis; Q.F. Flac.<sup>3</sup>  
 mirabundique<sup>a</sup> 'unde tot hostes tam subito exorti prope' <sup>Ap. Claud.</sup>  
 'deleto exercitu forent? unde tanta audacia, tanta fiducia  
 'sui victis ac fugatis? quis imperator duobus Scipionibus  
 'cæsis exstitisset? quis castris præesset? quis signum de-  
 'disset pugnae?' ad hæc tot tam<sup>b</sup> necopinata<sup>7</sup> primo  
 omnium incerti stupentesque referunt pedem, dein valida and repulse  
 impressione pulsi terga vertunt. et aut fugientium cædes the enemy.  
 fœda fuisset aut temerarius<sup>1</sup> periculosusque sequentium  
 impetus, ni Marcius propere receptui dedisset signum,  
 obaistensque ad prima signa, quosdam et ipse retinens,  
 concitatam repressisset aciem. inde in castra avidos adhuc  
 cædisque et sanguinis reduxit. Carthaginienses trepide  
 primo ab hostium vallo acti, postquam neminem insequi  
 viderunt, metu substitisse rati contemptim rursus et sedato  
 gradu in castra abeunt.

Par negligentia in castris custodiendis fuit: nam etsi <sup>Marcius de-</sup>  
 propinquus hostis erat, tamen reliquias eum esse duorum <sup>termines on</sup>  
 exercituum ante paucos dies deletorum succurrebat. ob <sup>assailing</sup>  
 hoc cum omnia neglecta apud hostes essent, exploratis <sup>the enemy's</sup>  
 iis Marcius ad consilium prima specie temerarium magis <sup>camp.</sup>  
 quam audax animum adjecit, ut ultro castra hostium op-  
 pugnaret<sup>1</sup>, facilius esse ratus unius Hasdrubalis expugnari  
 castra quam, si se rursus tres exercitus ac tres duces  
 junxissent, sua defendi; simul aut si successisset cœptis,  
 recepturum<sup>k</sup> se afflictas<sup>1</sup> res, aut si pulsus esset, tamen  
 38 ultro inferendo arma contemptum sui dempturum<sup>8</sup>. ne  
 tamen subita res et nocturnus terror<sup>a</sup> etiam non<sup>b</sup> suæ

<sup>a</sup> mirabundis conj. as mirabundus quidnam vellet, xxvi, 15; iii, 38. [pr. putting a full stop at pugnae. R.] Otherwise und. requirebant, as unde redisset? mirabundi requirebant, Curt. ix, 9, 26; DU. xxxiii, 32; put for mirantes, as concionabundus for concionans, iii, 47; the nominative of which participle is not used. B. <sup>1</sup> em. S.—jam Mss. <sup>1</sup> temerabilis  
 P. F. two PE. ME. V. H. two P. 2, 4 L. D. L. N. <sup>1</sup> simul ad. ed. AS. G. C. H.  
<sup>k</sup> erecturum conj. P. erigere afflictum is used as applying to a person by Cicero. DU.—refec-  
 turum cf. i, 53, 3. conj. D. Nep. xxi, 1; (res perditas restituit, above.) DU. pr. R. but  
 this is not so apposite to afflictas, 'dashed to the ground,' as recipere is, i. e. 'to take up again,'  
 'to recover.' E. <sup>1</sup> affectas conj. see xxii, 8, 2: GB. but cf. res, quamvis afflictæ, nondum  
 tamen perditæ, Just. iv, 5, 2. D. <sup>a</sup> terrorem P. PE.—error ed. AS. cf. xxiv, 30, e. D.  
<sup>b</sup> pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—etiam ne 3 P.—et non 2 L. HV. LI. SB.—etiamnum conj. SB. ed.  
 AS.—metu jam non conj. G.—et jam non conj. making consilium the nominative, and und.  
 milites as the accusative. PZ.

7 38; Cic. p. Plan. 16; for inopinata: victoria et militum trepidos animos firmaret et  
 S. iv, 27; D. 24; ii, 22; xxvi, 51. R. contemptum sibi [sui? BON.] hostium demeret,

8 Facillimis quibusque aggressis, quorum Just. vii, 6. GB.

Q. F. Flac.<sup>3</sup> fortunæ consilium<sup>1</sup> perturbaret, alloquendos adhortandos-  
Ap. Claud. que sibi milites ratus concione advocata ita disseruit.

His speech  
to the sol-  
diers.

“vel mea erga imperatores nostros vivos mortuosque  
“pietas, vel præsens omnium nostrum, milites, fortuna  
“fidem cuivis facere potest mihi hoc imperium, ut am-  
“plum iudicio vestro<sup>2</sup>, ita re ipsa grave ac sollicitum  
“esse. quo enim tempore, nisi metus mærorem obstupe-  
“faceret<sup>3</sup>, vix ita compos mei essem ut aliqua<sup>4</sup> solatia  
“invenire ægro animo possem, cogor vestram omnium  
“vicem<sup>5</sup>, quod difficillimum in luctu est, unus con-  
“sistere<sup>6</sup>. et de tum quidem, ubi quonam modo has  
“reliquias duorum exercituum patriæ conservare possim  
“cogitandum est. avertere animum ab assiduo mærore  
“libet<sup>7</sup>. præsto est enim acerba memoria, et Scipiones  
“me ambo dies noctesque curis insomniisque agitant, et  
“excitant sæpe somnia, neu se, neu invictos per octo  
“annos in his terris milites suos, commilitones vestros,  
“neu rem publicam patiar inultam; et suam disciplinam  
“suaque instituta sequi jubent<sup>8</sup>, et ut imperiis vivorum  
“neuno obediuntior me uno fuerit, ita post mortem suam,  
“quod quaque in re facturos illos fuisse maxime censeam,  
“id optimum ducere<sup>9</sup>. vos quoque velim, milites, non  
“laudentis lacrimisque tanquam extinctos prosequi (vivunt  
“vigentque<sup>10</sup> fama rerum gestarum), sed quotiescunque  
“occurrer memoria illorum, velut si adhortantes signum-  
“que dantes videatis eos, ita prælia inire<sup>11</sup>. nec alia pro-  
“fecto species hesternæ die oculis animisque vestris oblata

<sup>1</sup> *and* ed. G. CL. *adv. Mæ.* cf. ii. 49. vi. 2; 15; 27; ix. 29; x. 10; xii. 12; xiii. 18; xxv. 38; xxxv. 23. *SS.* on O. H. 12. 30; and O. M. iv. 445; CO, on PL E. ii. 1. 4. D. <sup>2</sup> *To take counsel,* put absolutely, though *consilium* is followed by an in-  
cursive, with *scriper* understood, *non sit in re*; i. 31; 55. *R.—moneri* conj. *SB.* pl. ant.  
Edd. pr. as *moneri* *moneri* *moneri*. *Var. Fam.* v. 8. *Dæ.* *adv. L.* <sup>3</sup> *em. G. pr. R.*  
cf. v. 34. 6; *an.* on *SL.* iv. 148; *M.* on *xxi.* 9; *FB.* on *xxv.* 10. *D.—libet* *Mæ.* ed.  
G. C. D. <sup>4</sup> *em. P. C.* cf. C. D.—*moneri* and *ducere*. ed. G. <sup>5</sup> *vicerique* pr. *L.*  
*adv. G.* cf. *xxix.* 40. 2. <sup>6</sup> *ante* 2 *L.* *HF.* *HV.* B 24. *G.A.* some Edd. conj. *DO.*  
*adv. D.*

1 For it did not seem to belong to men in those distressed and almost desperate circum-  
stances, to attack of their own accord the  
enemy's camp. *L.*

2 Honourable, as respects the favourable  
opinion expressed of me by your decision. *C.*

3 Uncompromised; *R.* v. 39. *R.*

4 The others being incapacitated for calm  
reflection, *L.* 'he was obliged to think for  
them and instead of them all;' or *moneri*  
*vicerique*, *xxix.* 32; *xxix.* 14; *xl.* 9;  
or (*and. 46*) 'on account of the state you are  
all in;' cf. *xxi.* 34. *E.*

5 Unhappily. *P.C.*

“memorabile illud edidit praelium, quo documentum de-<sup>Q. F. Flac. 3</sup>  
 “distis hostibus non cum Scipionibus extinctum esse <sup>Ap. Claud.</sup>  
 “nomen Romanum, et cujus populi vis atque virtus non  
 “obruta sit Cannensi clade, ex omni profecto saevitia  
 “fortunae emersurum<sup>1</sup> esse. nunc quia<sup>1</sup> tantum ausi estis  
 “sponte vestra, experiri libet quantum audeatis duce  
 “vestro auctore. non enim hesterno die, cum signum  
 “receptui dedi sequentibus effuse vobis turbatum hostem,  
 “frangere audaciam vestram, sed differre in maiorem  
 “gloriam atque opportunitatem volui, ut postmodo<sup>6</sup> prae-  
 “parati incautos, armati inermes atque etiam sopitos per  
 “occasionem aggredi possetis. nec hujus occasionis spem,  
 “milites, forte temere, sed ex re ipsa conceptam habeo.  
 “a vobis quoque profecto si quis quaerat *quonam modo*  
 “*pauci a multis, victi a victoribus castra tutati sitis?* nihil  
 “aliud respondeatis quam *id ipsum*<sup>7</sup> *timentes vos omnia*  
 “*et operibus firmata habuisse et ipsos paratos instructos-*  
 “*que fuisse.* et ita se res habet: ad id quod ne timeatur  
 “fortuna facit, minime tuti<sup>8</sup> sunt homines, quia quod ne-  
 “glexeris incautum atque apertum habeas<sup>8</sup>. nihil omnium  
 “nunc minus metuunt hostes quam ne obsessi modo ipsi  
 “atque oppugnati castra sua ultro oppugnemus. audeamus Th. ii, 89.  
 “quod credi non potest ausuros nos. eo ipso quod difficil-  
 “limum videtur, facilius<sup>1</sup> erit. tertia<sup>9</sup> vigilia noctis silenti  
 “agmine ducam vos. exploratum habeo non vigiliarum

<sup>1</sup> GA. some ant. Edd. und. *populum*. D. The metaphor is taken from a person extricating himself by struggling, from a swamp or miry ground, and regaining a firm footing; xxi, 25; xxvii, 38; Juv. iii, 164; [‘to keep one’s head above water’; ED.] opposed to *demergi aere alieno*, iii, 16; R. ‘to be over head and ears in debt.’—*emersuram* pl. and opt. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—*emersuram eam* conj. R. J P. F. G. V. H. 2, 4, 5 L. L. HV. B. GA. M. 1 Ed. ed. D.—*qui al.* Mss. ed. G. C. <sup>k</sup> Cf. *testudinem tutam ad omnes ictus video esse*, xxxvi, 32. DU.—*cauti* 2 P. 2, 5 L. L. D. S. from gl. GB. adv. (but cf. xxiv, 32; Tib. i, 10, 46; Curt. viii, 4, 24;) because of the tautology. DU. D.—*uti* F. V. H. 1, 4 L. GA. <sup>l</sup> P. F. C. pr. G. ST.—*facillimum* ed. G. C. and pr. D.

6 Cf. ii, 24; 43; iii, 41; iv, 7; vi, 30; xxvi, 29; xxviii, 19; xxix, 1; Col. i, 8; and a brass tablet in GT, p. DII, col. 2: thus also *propemodo*, xxiv, 20. D. left unguarded and exposed to one’s enemies.’ C. xxi, 61, 4; xxvi, 46. He who is most *securus* is often least *tutus*.

7 Viz. ‘that the camp would be attacked, and would have to be defended.’ R.

8 ‘Nothing is less safe, than that concerning which a person’s present fortune forbids, to fear: because that, for the most part, will be neglected; and what is neglected, is

9 This began at midnight. The *vigiliae*, as well as the *excubiae*, among the Romans were four: lasting for three hours each. They were set by sound of the bugle or pipe, and called in by sounding the horn. cf. vii, 36; xxvi, 15; xxviii, 24; 27; Sil. vii, 154 sq; L. M. R. v, 9. R. C.

[illegible]

\* *P. erug.*, *L. pr. 13*, *transl. per F. H. 200*, *P. L. 2*, *4*, *L. L.*, *transl. per S. L. H.*  
*H. E. G. A.* and *E. L.*, *transl. per S. L. H.*, and *S. pr. 13*, *transl. per S. L. H.*  
*V. E. 2*, *4*, *1*, *2*, *3*, *4*, *5*, *6*, *7*, *8*, *9*, *10*, *11*, *12*, *13*, *14*, *15*, *16*, *17*, *18*, *19*, *20*, *21*, *22*, *23*, *24*, *25*, *26*, *27*, *28*, *29*, *30*, *31*, *32*, *33*, *34*, *35*, *36*, *37*, *38*, *39*, *40*, *41*, *42*, *43*, *44*, *45*, *46*, *47*, *48*, *49*, *50*, *51*, *52*, *53*, *54*, *55*, *56*, *57*, *58*, *59*, *60*, *61*, *62*, *63*, *64*, *65*, *66*, *67*, *68*, *69*, *70*, *71*, *72*, *73*, *74*, *75*, *76*, *77*, *78*, *79*, *80*, *81*, *82*, *83*, *84*, *85*, *86*, *87*, *88*, *89*, *90*, *91*, *92*, *93*, *94*, *95*, *96*, *97*, *98*, *99*, *100*, *101*, *102*, *103*, *104*, *105*, *106*, *107*, *108*, *109*, *110*, *111*, *112*, *113*, *114*, *115*, *116*, *117*, *118*, *119*, *120*, *121*, *122*, *123*, *124*, *125*, *126*, *127*, *128*, *129*, *130*, *131*, *132*, *133*, *134*, *135*, *136*, *137*, *138*, *139*, *140*, *141*, *142*, *143*, *144*, *145*, *146*, *147*, *148*, *149*, *150*, *151*, *152*, *153*, *154*, *155*, *156*, *157*, *158*, *159*, *160*, *161*, *162*, *163*, *164*, *165*, *166*, *167*, *168*, *169*, *170*, *171*, *172*, *173*, *174*, *175*, *176*, *177*, *178*, *179*, *180*, *181*, *182*, *183*, *184*, *185*, *186*, *187*, *188*, *189*, *190*, *191*, *192*, *193*, *194*, *195*, *196*, *197*, *198*, *199*, *200*, *201*, *202*, *203*, *204*, *205*, *206*, *207*, *208*, *209*, *210*, *211*, *212*, *213*, *214*, *215*, *216*, *217*, *218*, *219*, *220*, *221*, *222*, *223*, *224*, *225*, *226*, *227*, *228*, *229*, *230*, *231*, *232*, *233*, *234*, *235*, *236*, *237*, *238*, *239*, *240*, *241*, *242*, *243*, *244*, *245*, *246*, *247*, *248*, *249*, *250*, *251*, *252*, *253*, *254*, *255*, *256*, *257*, *258*, *259*, *260*, *261*, *262*, *263*, *264*, *265*, *266*, *267*, *268*, *269*, *270*, *271*, *272*, *273*, *274*, *275*, *276*, *277*, *278*, *279*, *280*, *281*, *282*, *283*, *284*, *285*, *286*, *287*, *288*, *289*, *290*, *291*, *292*, *293*, *294*, *295*, *296*, *297*, *298*, *299*, *300*, *301*, *302*, *303*, *304*, *305*, *306*, *307*, *308*, *309*, *310*, *311*, *312*, *313*, *314*, *315*, *316*, *317*, *318*, *319*, *320*, *321*, *322*, *323*, *324*, *325*, *326*, *327*, *328*, *329*, *330*, *331*, *332*, *333*, *334*, *335*, *336*, *337*, *338*, *339*, *340*, *341*, *342*, *343*, *344*, *345*, *346*, *347*, *348*, *349*, *350*, *351*, *352*, *353*, *354*, *355*, *356*, *357*, *358*, *359*, *360*, *361*, *362*, *363*, *364*, *365*, *366*, *367*, *368*, *369*, *370*, *371*, *372*, *373*, *374*, *375*, *376*, *377*, *378*, *379*, *380*, *381*, *382*, *383*, *384*, *385*, *386*, *387*, *388*, *389*, *390*, *391*, *392*, *393*, *394*, *395*, *396*, *397*, *398*, *399*, *400*, *401*, *402*, *403*, *404*, *405*, *406*, *407*, *408*, *409*, *410*, *411*, *412*, *413*, *414*, *415*, *416*, *417*, *418*, *419*, *420*, *421*, *422*, *423*, *424*, *425*, *426*, *427*, *428*, *429*, *430*, *431*, *432*, *433*, *434*, *435*, *436*, *437*, *438*, *439*, *440*, *441*, *442*, *443*, *444*, *445*, *446*, *447*, *448*, *4*

16 Hence and from x. 32 sq.; &c.  $\geq L$ , on  
Pol. 2, proves against  $L$ , that the numbers  
were posted by night: as well as by day.  
D.L.

11 Cf. xxxv, 12; si huc occasione tempus se subderuerit, | nunquam edepol quadrigis albis indupicis postea, Plant. As. ii, 2. GB.

12 It was because they were despised, that their former sally had succeeded: while this feeling of contempt continued, they might again attack the enemy with good prospect of

success. But as soon as the story of their enterprising and felicitous boldness should get wind, this contempt of them would be dissipated in an instant, the enemy would be more on their guard, and would bring together their forces. cf. *Cass. G. v. 47. G.*

13 *Dum singuli pugnant, universi vincuntur.* Tac.

14 vi, 23; vii, 32; xxi, 21; xxvi, 36;  
xxviii, 32; xxix, 24; 25; xxxi, 7; xxxvi,  
17; xlii, 51; xliv, 38; &c. D.

Læti et audiere ab novo duce novum consilium, et quo Q.F.Flac.3  
audacius erat, magis placebat. reliquum diei expediendis Ap. Claud.  
armis et curatione corporum consumptum, et major pars  
39 noctis quieti data est. quarta<sup>15</sup> vigilia movere. erant ultra Hasdrubals  
proxima castra sex millium intervallo distantes aliæ copiae camp is  
Poenorum. vallis cava intererat, condensa<sup>1</sup> arboribus. in taken,  
hujus silvæ medio ferme spatio<sup>a</sup> cohors Romana arte  
Punica abditur et equites. ita medio itinere intercepto<sup>b</sup>  
ceteræ copiae silenti agmine ad proximos hostes ductæ.  
et cum statio nulla pro portis neque in vallo custodiæ  
essent, velut in sua castra, nullo usquam obsistente pene-  
travere. inde signa canunt et tollitur clamor. pars semi-  
somnos<sup>2</sup> hostes cædunt; pars ignes<sup>c</sup> casis<sup>d</sup> stramento arido<sup>e</sup>  
tectis injiciunt; pars portas occupant, ut fugam interclu-  
dant. hostes simul ignis clamor cædes, velut alienatos  
sensibus, nec audire nec providere quicquam sinunt. in-  
cidunt inermes inter catervas armatorum. alii ruunt ad  
portas, alii obseptis itineribus super vallum saliunt. et  
ut quisque evaserat, protinus ad castra altera fugiunt,  
ubi ab cohorte et equitibus ex occulto procurrentibus<sup>3</sup>  
circumventi cæsique ad unum omnes sunt. quanquam  
etiamsi quis ex ea cæde effugisset, adeo raptim a' captis  
propioribus castris in altera transcursum castra ab Ro- and the  
manis est, ut prævenire nuntius cladis non posset. ibi other Car-  
thaginian  
vero, quo longius ab hoste aberant, et quia sub lucem<sup>g</sup> camp.  
pabulatum lignatum et prædatum quidam dilapsi fuerant,

<sup>a</sup> em. S. G. FL. on Gr. C. 486. adv. GB.—statio P. PE. F.—stadio pl. Mss. <sup>b</sup> ix, 43; xxix, 9; Curt. iv, 2, 9; Tac. A. xv, 3. DU.—intersepto conj. OU, on Fr. i, 5, 11. cf. vi, 9; viii, 25; xxiv, 23; xxv, 11; xxxi, 46; xxxiv, 40; xxxvii, 8; obsepere is likewise used below; ii, 6; ix, 34; 43; xxi, 38; xxii, 50; and the preceding examples of interciperi are perhaps corrupted. DU. cf. viii, 25, 5. D. <sup>c</sup> ignis pl. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. DJ. adv. D.—signa one PE. <sup>d</sup> P. F. em. cf. xxvii, 3; xxx, 3. L. pr. GB.—casas one PE.—casas 5 L.—casus HF.—casas C. V. 2 L. H. B. GA. HV. RM. CO. L. N. ant. Edd. pr. DJ. adv. D. <sup>e</sup> stramenta arida ed. Pa. sqq.—frustamenta arida C. <sup>f</sup> em. G. pr. C.—raptivo P. PE.—raptim pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>g</sup> F. ed. A. G. C. cf. ii, 55, 1. D.—lucis publica V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. B. HF. GA. HV. N. ant. Edd.—lucum al. Mss. ed. D.—lucis pura conj. SB. ed. AS.—lucis prima or propinqua conj. AS.

<sup>15</sup> Three hours later than Marcius said in his speech. C.

<sup>1</sup> That is *condensis*. E. *densi colles* occurs simply, Tib. iv, 3, 7; as in Greek either *δαρὴς* δᾶς, or *δᾶς δαρὴς* ἴσθης, πύργος, &c. may be used. SH.

<sup>2</sup> xxx, 5; Cic. Fam. vii, 1; G. ix, 24; (n.) 37; xxxvii, 20; (n.) xl, 15; Sall. J. 21; Phæd. iv, 14, 11; Coel. in Quint. I. O. iv, 2; Tac. A. i, 51. D. <sup>3</sup> 11; 41; xl, 30; cf. G. on T. A. i, 68, 4; nn, on Sil. vii, 566. D.

Q. F. Acilius neglecta magis omnia ac soluta<sup>4</sup> invenere, arma tantum<sup>5</sup>  
 Ap. Claud. in stationibus posita, milites inermes aut humi sedentes  
 accubantesque aut obambulantes ante vallum portasque.  
 cum his tam securis solutisque Romani calentes adhuc  
 Ab. 2000 ab recenti pugna ferocesque victoria praelium ineunt. ita-  
 Cast. 2000 que nequaquam resisti in portis potuit. intra portas con-  
 max. 2000 cursu ex totis castris ad primum clamorem et tumultum  
 tales. facto atrox praelium oritur. diuque tenuisset, ni cruenta  
 scuta Romanorum visa indicium alterius cladis Pœnis at-  
 que inde pavorem injecissent. hic<sup>6</sup> terror in fugam avertit  
 omnes: effusique qua iter est<sup>6</sup>, nisi quos cædes oppressit,  
 exiuntur castris. ita nocte ac die bina castra hostium  
 V. i. 6. expugnata ductu L. Marcii. 'ad triginta septem' millia  
 'hostium cæsa' auctor est Claudius<sup>7</sup>, qui annales Acilia-  
 nos<sup>8</sup> ex Græco in Latinum sermonem vertit; 'captos  
 'ad mille octingentos triginta, prædam ingentem partam.  
 'in ea fuisse clipeum argenteum pondo centum triginta  
 'octo cum imagine<sup>9</sup> Barcini Hasdrubalis.' Valerius An-  
 tias<sup>10</sup> 'una castra Magonis capta' tradit, septem millia  
 'cæsa hostium: altero praelio eruptione pugnatum cum  
 'Hasdrubale. decem millia occisa, quattuor millia tre-

<sup>4</sup> 4. ne ed. GR. CL. adv. Mss.

<sup>5</sup> xxxviii Val. Max.

<sup>4</sup> 'Free from apprehension and care.' therefore 'fearless and careless.' vi, 3; viii, 30; iii, 8; *solute ac negligenter*, xxiii, 37. R. Observe, again, the difference between *securus* and *tutus*; with us *securus* has the same signification, though not in its colloquial use.

<sup>5</sup> 'Instead of armed soldiers.' >T.

<sup>6</sup> 'Where there was an opening.' C.

<sup>7</sup> Who this *Claudius* was is doubtful. V.O. de H. L. i, 10; 17. DU. C. ST. It might be (1) *Clo dius Licinius*, xxix, 22; S. or (2) Q. *Claudius Quadrigarius*, MAL, Par. de H. G. Gell. xv, 1; DD, Ap. Pr. C. p. 658. viii, 19; C. vi, 42; vii, 10; ix, 5; xxxiii, 10; xxxv, 14; Gell. i, 7; 16; 25; ii, 2; 19; iii, 7 sq; v, 17; vii, 11; ix, 1; 13 sq; App. B. G. 1; (SW, p. 172.) V. Pat. ii, 9. E. C. C. R.

<sup>8</sup> Of C. *Acilius* also little is known for certain. ST. He is mentioned, Cic. Off. iii, 32, 115; (FC.) Dion. iii; Plut. Rom. p. 31; S. Auct. de Or. G. R. 10; cf. Cic. Leg. i, 2. DU. Perhaps (1) the person who interpreted the speeches of Carneades and his companions to the senate, in 597 Y. R.

Plut. Cato M. p. 349. C. or (2) C. *Acilius Glabrio*, a provincial quaestor, 551 Y. R. (according to PG.) and tribune of the plebeians, 556 Y. R. xxxii, 29; VO, de H. G. i, 18. But he certainly lived after 561 Y. R. xxxv, 14. DU.

<sup>9</sup> They used to have on their shields the representations of illustrious men; nn, on Sil. i, 407. And these were called *clipei*, *clipee*, *imagines clipeate*, ('portraits in medallions, figures cast or engraved in relief,') from their round form; or perhaps more correctly *styloi* from *σταῖλον* 'to carve.' cf. xxxiv, 52; xxxv, 10; 41; xxxviii, 35; xl, 51; na, on Tac. A. ii, 83, 8; Pliny xxxiv, 4; xxxv, 2 sqq; DD, Pr. on Sp. H. p. 6. R.

<sup>10</sup> Q. *Valerius Antias*, the contemporary of Sisenna, C. *Licinius Macrus*, (iv, 7;) *Lucretius*, and *Catullus*, lived in the times of Sulla and composed a voluminous work called the 'Annals of Rome.' Gell. vii, 9; Prisc. ix; V. Pat. ii, 9. Livy charges him with exaggeration, xxxvi, 38; xxvi, 49. C. R.



‘centos triginta captos.’ Piso<sup>11</sup> ‘quinque millia hominum, Q. F. Flac.<sup>3</sup>  
‘cum Mago cedentes nostros effuse sequeretur, caesa ex Ap. Claud.  
‘insidiis’ scribit. apud omnes magnum nomen Marcii  
ducis est. et veræ gloriæ ejus etiam miracula addunt, Marvellous  
‘flammam ei concionanti fusam e capite, sine ipsius sensu, account of a  
‘cum magno pavore circumstantium militum. monumen- flame ap-  
‘tumque victoriæ ejus de Pœnis usque ad incensum<sup>12</sup> pearing to  
‘Capitolium fuisse in templo clipeum Marcium appella- issue from  
‘tum, cum imagine Hasdrubalis.’ quietæ deinde aliquam- the head of  
diu in Hispania res fuere, utrisque post tantas acceptas in Marcus,  
vicem illatasque clades cunctantibus periculum summæ i, 39; V. i,  
rerum facere. 6, 2; V.Æ.  
ii, 680 sqq.

- 40 Dum hæc in Hispania geruntur, Marcellus captis Syra- The spoils  
cusis, cum cetera in Sicilia tanta fide atque integritate of Syracuse  
composuisset ut non modo suam gloriam sed etiam maje- conveyed to  
statem populi Romani augeret, ornamenta urbis, signa Rome.  
tabulasque, quibus abundabant Syracusæ, Romam deexit,  
hostium quidem illa spolia, et parta belli jure: ceterum  
inde primum initium<sup>1</sup> mirandi Græcarum artium opera<sup>a</sup>  
licentiæque huic<sup>b</sup> sacra profanaque omnia<sup>3</sup> vulgo spoliandi  
factum est, quæ postremo in Romanos deos, templum id C. i, 365.  
ipsum primum<sup>3</sup> quod a Marcello eximie ornatum est,  
vertit. visabantur enim ab externis ad portam Capenam

<sup>a</sup> om. conj. as *vestri adhortandi*, xxi, 41; *agrorum condonandi*, Cic. Ph. v, 6; &c. *artes* being taken for ‘works of art,’ as in Virg. *Æ.* v, 359; Hor. O. iv, 8, 5. C. adv. cf. e below; xxiv, 23, a. D. <sup>b</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ‘of the present day,’ ‘which is now the fashion or in vogue;’ thus *hæc opera*, i, 55; *hæc magnificentia*, vi, 4; *hæc effusio*, xlv, 9; *vindemia hæc*, ‘of this year,’ Plant. Cur. i, 2; (*LM.*) *hæc annona*, id. Trin. ii, 4, 83; *luxuria hæc*, Cic. Pis. 27; (*FAE.*) G. i, 5; 42; ii, 13; xxxix, 22. R. The change of construction from genitive to dative is familiar to Livy: cf. xxxviii, 39, 10. D.—*hinc* VI. al. Mss. ant. and pl. Edd. ed. C. pr. DJ.

<sup>11</sup> L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi was consul in 620 Y. R. He wrote *Annals* and *Orationes*. R.

<sup>12</sup> Y. R. 669, when Scipio and Norbanus were consuls. C. *Pœni ex auro [argenteum, above;] facitaverit et clipeos et imagines, secumque in castris tulere. certe captis eis talem Hasdrubalis invenit Q. Marcius, Scipionum in Hispania ultor: isque clipeus supra fores Capitolinæ ædis usque ad incendium primum fuit*, Pliny xxxv, 3. D. The second time was when Vitellius was emperor; Tac. H. i, 2; iii, 72; iv, 53. R.

<sup>1</sup> Which increased after the destruction of Corinth: cf. xxxix, 6; Cic. Fam. viii, 14. (MN.) R.

<sup>2</sup> ‘In Greece and other provinces.’ cf. Juv. viii, 94 sq. nn. R.

<sup>3</sup> ‘The temples of the gods at Rome, especially the very temple &c.’ D. xxvii, 25; (where the reason why *templa* and *templum* are used in speaking of the same building is seen: R.) xxix, 11; *victoriæ putabat esse, multa Romam deportare, quæ ornamento Urbi esse possent; humanitatis, non plane spoliare urbem.... Romam quæ asportata sunt, ad ædem Honoris atque Virtutis itemque in aliis locis videmus*, Cic. Ver. iv, 54. This edifice was probably without the city, xxvi, 32; N. A. R. V. iii, 2; BOR, A. U. R. 3; DU. In εἰς Σινδωνῶν λαφύρων ἀποδεμασμένον, Plut. Mar. p. 314; Pliny xxxv, 10 a. 37. R.

Q. F. Flac.<sup>3</sup> dedicata a Marcello<sup>4</sup> templa propter excellentia ejus  
Ap. Claud. generis ornamenta, quorum perexigua pars comparet<sup>5</sup>.

Marcellus  
settles the  
affairs of  
Sicily.

legationes omnium ferme civitatum Siciliae ad eum conveniebant. dispar ut causa earum, ita condicio erat. qui ante captas Syracusas aut non desciverant aut redierant in amicitiam, ut socii fideles accepti cultique: quos metus post captas Syracusas dederat<sup>6</sup>, ut victi a victore leges acceperunt.

Erant tamen haud parvae reliquiae belli circa Agrigentum Romanis, Epicydes et Hanno duces reliqui prioris

Mutines, a  
new Cartha-  
ginian gene-  
ral, arrives  
in Sicily.

belli, et tertius novus ab Hannibale in locum Hippocratis missus, Libyphoenicum<sup>c</sup> generis Hipponiates<sup>d</sup> (Mutinem<sup>7</sup> populares vocabant), vir impiger et sub Hannibale magistro omnes belli artes edoctus. huic ab Epicyde et Hannone

37.

Numidae dati auxiliares, cum quibus ita pervagatus est

xxi, 52.

hostium agros, ita socios ad retinendos in fide animos eorum ferendoque<sup>e</sup> in tempore cuique auxilium<sup>f</sup> adiit, ut brevi tempore<sup>g</sup> totam Siciliam impleret nominis sui, nec spes alia major apud faventes rebus Carthaginensium esset. itaque inclusi ad<sup>h</sup> tempus moenibus Agrigenti dux Pœnus Syracusanusque, non<sup>i</sup> consilio Mutinis quam fiducia magis<sup>j</sup>

xxiv, 6;  
Pt. iii, 4;  
Str. vi, 266;  
Pl. iii, 8.

ausi egredi extra muros ad Himeram amnem posuerunt castra. quod ubi perlatum ad Marcellum est, extemplo copias movit, et ab hoste quattuor ferme millium intervallo consedit, quid agerent pararentve exspectaturus. sed

<sup>c</sup> *Libyphœnicus* ant. Edd.—*Libyphœnicis* conj. SB. This people occupied the most fertile portion of Africa between Bragada and the lesser Syrtis: Ptol. GL. Diod. xx, 55. RS. <sup>d</sup> em. S.—*Hippacinales* [P. C.] or *Hippacinales* [three P.] pl. Mss.—var. cet. Mss.—*Hippacinales* conj. SB.—*Hippacinales* c. GL.—*Hippacinales* c. <sup>e</sup> *ferendosque*, Steph. Pol. i, 70, 9: *ferendosque*, Diod. t. ii, p. 567. (i. e. 'of Hippacra,' from *ἵππακρα*, *Hippacra*, Pol. i, 70, 9?) There were two towns of this name; [one near Uica, taken by Agathocles, the other in Numidia, taken by Eumachus the lieutenant of his son Archagathus: Diod. xx, p. 762 sq. This same city is called Hippagreta by Appian, and Hippo by Zonaras: of which latter name likewise there were two towns. C.] viz. *Hippo Regius* and *Hippo Diarrhytus*, GR. or *Zerytus*; ED. the latter of which is here meant. SW. R. <sup>f</sup> P. 2 P. ME. F 2d. V 2d. 1, 5 L. L. pr. G.—*ferendosque* 1 PE. V. F. 2 L. II. GA. HV. N.—*ferendumque* vulg. ed. G. C.—*ferendo* conj. R. <sup>g</sup> *auxilio* conj. cf. xxi, 5; 52; xxiii, 7. G. <sup>h</sup> conj. om. as gl. R. <sup>i</sup> *id* conj. ad. C. <sup>j</sup> *tam* ad. B. 5 L. ant. Edd.

4 'By Marcellus the son.' R.

5 'Is to be seen at the present day.' [vi, 1; xxx, 37; D.] xxvi, 30, n; xxvii, 24; xix, 21; xxxii, 10; xxxviii, 11; R. the greater part having been plundered during the civil wars.' ST.

6 'Had driven to surrender.' C.

7 *Mutines*, Zon. *Mutines*, Pol. ix, 22, 4. R.

8 'Not more from the advice of Mutines, than from the confidence they placed in him.' GL. R.

nullum neque locum neque tempus cunctationi consiliove <sup>Q. F. Flac. 3</sup>  
 dedit Mutines, transgressus amnem ac stationibus hostium <sup>Ap. Claud.</sup>  
 cum ingenti terrore ac tumultu invectus. postero die prope <sup>He alarms</sup>  
 justo prælio compulit hostem intra munimenta. inde revo- <sup>the Ro-</sup>  
 catus seditione Numidarum in castris facta, cum trecenti <sup>mans.</sup>  
 ferme eorum Heracleam Minoam concessissent, ad miti- <sup>xxiv, 35;</sup>  
 gandos revocandosque eos profectus magnopere monuisse <sup>CS. i, 17,</sup>  
 duces dicitur 'ne absente se cum hoste manus conse- <sup>216. St.</sup>  
 'rerent.' id ambo ægre passi duces, magis Hanno jam <sup>xxviii, 18, e.</sup>  
 ante anxius gloria ejus: 'Mutinem sibi modum facere,  
 'degenerem' Afrum imperatori Carthaginiensi, misso ab  
 'senatu populoque.' is perpulit cunctantem Epicyden ut  
 'transgressi flumen in aciem exirent: nam si Mutinem  
 'opperirentur et secunda' pugnae fortuna evenisset, haud  
 41 'dubie Mutinis gloriam fore.' enimvero indignum ratus <sup>A battle is</sup>  
 Marcellus se, qui Hannibalem subnissum<sup>1</sup> victoria Can- <sup>fought in his</sup>  
 nensi ab Nola reppulisset, his terra marique victis ab se <sup>absence.</sup>  
 hostibus cedere, 'arma propere capere milites et efferr'<sup>2</sup>  
 'signa' jubet. instruente<sup>3</sup> exercitum decem effusis equis  
 advolant ex hostium acie Numidæ, nuntiantes 'populares  
 'suos, primum ea seditione motos qua trecenti ex numero  
 'suo concesserint Heracleam, dein quod præfectum suum  
 'ab obtrectantibus ducibus gloriæ ejus sub ipsam certa-  
 'minis diem ablegatum videant, quieturos in pugna.' gens  
 fallax<sup>4</sup> promissi fidem<sup>4</sup> præstitit. itaque et Romanis crevit  
 animus, nuntio celeri per ordines<sup>5</sup> misso 'destitutum ab  
 'equite hostem esse,' quem maxime timuerant; et territi  
 hostes, præterquam quod maxima parte virum suarum  
 non juvabantur, timore etiam incusso ne ab suo et ipsi

<sup>1</sup> F. al. opt. Mss. ed. A. ix, 41; D. iv, 61; ix, 18 twice; xxvii, ep. Virg. *Æ.* iv, 603.  
*DU.*—*secundæ* pl. Mss. cf. xxx, 32. *DU.* <sup>a</sup> em. making it dependent on *nuntiantes*.  
*G.*—*instruente* pl. and opt. Mss.—*instruentem* ant. Edd.—*ad instruente* ed. *AS.* <sup>b</sup> 'The  
 ranks;' cf. x, 27; & c. ed. D. em. *FB.* 5 L. al. Mss. pr. *G. C.*—*ordinem* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.  
 ed. *G. C.* pr. *DJ.*

9 'A Libyphœnician;' S. not of pure Carthaginian blood, (see xxi, 22.) *DU.* but  
 'degenerated into an African.' *ST.* *fiduciaque; quoniam, quibus innititur, iis*  
*quasi erigimur attollimurque*, Gell. xvii, 2.  
*R.*

1 'Confident and arrogant;' iv, 42; xxvi,  
 13; xli, 19; *ejus artis arrogantia subnisi*  
*ambulant*, Cic. Or. i, 58; *subnissum, hoc est,*  
*sursum nissum, sublime*, Non. *subnizzo animo*

2 'From the camp.' *R.*

3 xxvi, 41. *GR.*

4 xxx, 12; xxvi, 19; the same as *promis-*  
*sum præstare*, xxvi, 4. *GR.*



Apulia<sup>c</sup>; Lentulo Sardinia evenit. consulibus prorogatum Q.F.Flac.3  
in annum imperium est. Ap. Claud.

<sup>c</sup> *Apulia, Cethego Sicilia*, conj. cf. xxvi, 21; 28; 1, b; c. S. adv. GB.—*Sicilia Cethego*, conj. PG.—var. Mss.

subsequently went into Macedonia: and Cethegus took charge of the new province of Sicily, xxiv, 21; on the departure of Marcellus for Italy: xxvi, 21; 26; 28. Such changes were not unusual: C. Claudius Nero was first before Capua, ib. 5; afterwards in Spain, 17; where he was succeeded by Silanus, 20; who, at the beginning of the year, was continued in the command of Etruria; 1. Our author often omits noticing these changes, and even appointments, when the narrative itself acquaints the reader with them. Thus we find A. Cornelius Mammula proprætor in Sardinia, xxiii, 21; 32; 34; M'; Pomponius continued as prætor in Gaul, xxiv, 10; C. Lætorius transferring his pro-

vince, with the army therein, to L. Veturius, [al. C. Hostilius,] xxvii, 7; but no specific account of their appointments; or of the change of M. Valerius Falto from the province of the Bruttii to that of Campania, xxx, 40 sq; xxxi, 8. PZ. As no mention is here made of the consular provinces, xxvi, 22; we may conclude that these were not settled at the commencement of the year; and that the consuls were detained at Rome by various avocations, but more especially by the rumoured approach of Hannibal, xxvi, 9—11. After this alarm subsided, they left the city and proceeded to Apulia; where they relieved Cethegus, who then went to Sicily, ib. 16; 21. DU.



**TITUS LIVIUS.**



**THE THIRD DECADE,**

**PART II.**

THE

NEW

EDITION

OF

THE

OF

THE

THE  
HISTORY OF ROME

BY  
TITUS LIVIUS.

WITH ENGLISH NOTES, MARGINAL REFERENCES, AND  
VARIOUS READINGS.

VOL. II. PART II.  
THE THIRD DECADE.

BY  
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## BOOK XXVI.

### EPITOME.

Hannibal ad tertium ab urbe Roma lapidem super Anienem castrametum; ipse vero cum duobus millibus equitum usque ad ipsam Capenam<sup>a</sup> portam, ut urbis situm exploraret, obequitavit<sup>b</sup>. et cum per eum<sup>c</sup> in aciem utrinque exercitus omnis descendisset, certamen pestas diremit: nam<sup>d</sup> cum in castra rediissent, statim serenitas. Capua capta est a Q. Fulvio et Ap. Claudio consulibus<sup>e</sup>. principes Campanorum veneno sibi consciverunt mortem. cum genatus Campanorum deligatus esset ad palos, ut securi feriretur, litteras a stuf missas Q. Fulvius consul, quibus jubebatur parcere, antequam iret, in sinu posuit, et lege agi jussit, et supplicium peregit. cum comitiis apud populum quæreretur 'cui mandaretur Hispaniarum imperium,' nullo id volente suscipere P. Scipio P. filius, qui in Hispania iderat, professus est 'se iturum,' et suffragio populi consensuum missus Novam Carthaginem uno die expugnavit, cum ageret annum quartum annum, videreturque divina stirpe creatus, quoniam ipse, postquam togam acceperat, quotidie in Capitolio erat, et in iculo matris ejus anguis sæpenumero videbatur<sup>h</sup>. res præterea in lia gestas continet, et amicitiam cum Ætolis junctam, bellumque tum adversus Acarnanas et Philipum Macedoniæ regem.

CN. Fulvius Centumalus P. Sulpicius Galba consules Cn. F. Cent. P. S. Galba  
in idibus Martiis magistratum inissent, senatu in Capitolio vocato de re publica, de administratione belli, de provinciis exercitibusque patres consuluerunt. Q. Fulvius Ap. Claudio, prioris anni consulibus, prorogatum imperium<sup>g</sup> et atque exercitus quos habebant decreti, adjectumque e a Capua' (quam obsidebant) 'abscederent priusquam expugnassent.' ea tum cura maxime intentos habebat

cf. *Capenam portam armis Hannibale pulsante*, V. Max. iii, 7, 10.—*Collinam* conj. (for it is hardly credible that Hannibal could go past the camp of Fulvius and the Esquiline gate to Capenan gate;) cf. 10; Pliny xv, 20; SV, on V. Æ. viii, 110. PZ, A. H. 9, p. 379.

<sup>b</sup> cf. 10. D.—*adequitavit* conj. cf. Pl. l. c. i, 14, 7. D. <sup>c</sup> *biduum* cf. 11. C. from this particle it would seem that something is lost: as in *religionem ea res apud Panos* est: cf. 11. C.—at conj. R. <sup>e</sup> *proconsulibus* conj. C. <sup>f</sup> *a prætoris* conj. DL. 15. R.—*cum senatus consulto* conj. R. <sup>g</sup> *proconsul* or *proconsule* conj. C. <sup>h</sup> In rectly used. C.—*virus erat* NO.—*virus est* ant. Edd.

Cn. F. Cent. Romanos, non ab ira tantum, quæ in nullam unquam  
P. S. Galba civitatem justior fuit, quam<sup>1</sup> quod urbs tam nobilis ac  
potens, sicut defectione sua traxerat<sup>2</sup> aliquot populos, ita  
recepta inclinatura rursus animos videbatur ad veteris im-  
xxiv, 44; perii respectum<sup>3</sup>. et prætoribus<sup>4</sup> prioris anni, M. Junio  
xxv, 2 sq. in Etruria. P. Sempronio in Gallia, cum binis legionibus  
quas habuerant, prorogatum est imperium<sup>5</sup>. prorogatum  
et M. Marcello, ut 'pro consule in Sicilia reliqua<sup>6</sup> belli  
'perficeret eo exercitu quem haberet. si supplemento opus  
xxv, 3. 'esset. suppleret de legionibus quibus P. Cornelius<sup>6</sup> pro-  
'prætor in Sicilia præseset, dum<sup>7</sup> ne quem militem legeret  
xxiii, 25. 'ex eo numero quibus senatus missionem reditumque in  
'patriam negasset ante belli finem.' C. Sulpicio<sup>8</sup>, cui  
Sicilia<sup>6</sup> evenerat, duæ legiones quas P. Cornelius habuisset  
decretæ, et supplementum de exercitu Cn. Fulvii, qui<sup>8</sup>  
xxv, 21. priore anno in Apulia fœde cæsus fugatusque erat. huic  
generi militum senatus eundem quem Cannensibus finem  
statuerat militiæ. additum etiam utrorumque ignominia  
est 'ne in oppidis hibernarent, neve hiberna propius ullam  
'urbem decem millibus passuum ædificarent.' L. Cornelio  
in Sardinia duæ legiones datæ, quibus Q. Mucius præ-  
fuerat: supplementum, si opus esset, consules scribere  
xxiv, 40; jussi. T. Otacilio et M. Valerio Siciliæ Græciæque ora<sup>4</sup>  
44; xxv, 3. cum legionibus classibusque quibus præerant decretæ.  
3 legions. quinquaginta Græci<sup>9</sup> cum legione una, centum Siculi cum

<sup>1</sup> P. F. 1 PE. ME. ed. D. cf. xxv, 5, 11. R. pr. C.—*reliquas* opt. RG.—*reliquas* cet. Mss. ed. G. C. <sup>2</sup> *Cethego* (and om. C.) conj. PG. but cf. xxv, 41, e. D. <sup>3</sup> *Apulia* conj. S. but cf. xxv, 41, e. D. <sup>4</sup> *ora* conj. R. <sup>5</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. und. *provinciæ*; G. or *ora cum legionibus classibusque* is taken as *ora et legiones classesque*; cf. xxi, 60. R.—*decreta* conj. GL. 3, 5 L.

1 'Not so much out of anger, as &c.:' *quam* answers to *tantum*, as in Stat. Ep. in P. 212: G. cf. iii, 63, 3; G, diat. Stat. 57; D. Ter. Hec. iii, 4; thus *quo magis novi, tanto scipius*, id. Ph. ii, 1. C.

2 Und. 'along with it, over to the Carthaginian side.' R.

3 'To respect the Roman authority, to which they had so long been subject.' R. cf. *antiquam societatem respicere*, xxiv, 45. RS.

4 Cf. xxi, 40, a. DU.

5 Cn. Fulvius and C. Claudius Nero were also prætors for the last year, xxv, 2. Fulvius will be mentioned presently. Nero was continued in his command, with the pro-

consuls before Capua, ib. 22; whence he was sent off to Spain, 5; 8; 17. cf. xxi, 41, 9. DU.

6 There were four persons of the name of P. Cornelius, in office during the former year: (1) P. C. Lentulus, the prætor of the old province of Sicily. (2) P. C. Sylla, the prætor of the city. (3) P. C. Scipio, who was killed in Spain, and (4) P. C. Scipio, his son, the curule ædile. GL.

7 'Provided he did not choose any soldier from among those who were engaged at Cannæ;' who are called *Cannenses*, below. R.

8 The relative to *exercitus*. D.

9 *Græci habebant* i. e. 'there were on the coasts of Greece.' C.

duabus legionibus habebant naves. tribus et viginti legionibus Romanis eo anno bellum terra marique est gestum.

Cn.F.Cent.  
P. S. Gsiba

- 2 Principio ejus anni cum de litteris L. Marcii referretur<sup>1</sup>, res gestæ magnificæ senatui visæ: titulus honoris, quod imperio non populi jussu<sup>2</sup>, non ex auctoritate patrum dato "proprætor senatui" scripserat, magnam partem hominum offendebat. 'rem mali exempli esse imperatores' legi ab exercitibus et sollemne<sup>3</sup> auspicatorum comitiorum 'in castra et provincias, præcul ab legibus magistratibus' que, ad militarem temeritatem transferri.' et cum quidam 'referendum ad senatum' censerent, melius visum 'differri eam consultationem, donec proficiscerentur<sup>5</sup> equites' qui ab Marcio litteras attulerant. rescribi de frumento et vestimentis exercitus placuit; 'eam utramque rem curæ fore' 'senatui.' adscribi autem "proprætori L. Marcio" non placuit, ne id ipsum quod consultationi reliquerant, pro præjudicato ferret<sup>6</sup>. dimissis equitibus de nulla re prius consules rettulerunt, omniumque in unum sententiæ congruebant, agendum<sup>7</sup> cum tribunis plebis esse, 'primo quoque' 'tempore ad plebem ferrent, quem cum imperio mitti placeret' 'in Hispaniam ad eum exercitum cui Cn. Scipio<sup>8</sup> imperator' 'præfuisset.' ea res cum tribunis acta promulgataque<sup>9</sup> est.

Despatches  
from L.  
Marcius;  
xxv, 37; V.  
ii, 7, 15.

xxv, 3, 3;  
xxiv, 24, a;  
34; 36 sq.

Sed aliud certamen occupaverat animos. C. Sempronius Blæsus<sup>10</sup> die dicta Cn. Fulvium ob exercitum in Apulia

Cn.Fulvius,  
xxv, 20 sq;  
is accused

1 Und. a consilibus ad senatum. R.

2 'But by the military.' R.

3 Und. institutum, 'the solemnity or solemn rite of the public meetings held under auspices.' S. R. cf. GC, R. ad R. p. 724; and R. ad p. D. § 35. DU.

4 Cf. G, Obs. i, 22: DU. 'that the matter should be brought before the senate by the consuls;' without which preliminary step, no decree of the senate could be made. cf. Tac. A. ii, 33, 4. Thus we have *referre ad consilium* ('the council of war') xxx, 4; 31; xxxiii, 12; *ad populum* Flor. iii, 21, 9; V. Max. ix, 10, 1; and *referre* simply (und. *ad senatum*) xxi, 6; xxvi, 27; xxx, 21; xxxviii, 42; (or *ad concilium*) xxxii, 20; xxxiii, 12; (or *ad concionem*) xxxii, 22; (or *ad populum*) xxxviii, 47: unless it is used for *deferre*, as xxxvii, 57; xxxix, 44; xlv, 4; (D.) as it is also for *ferre* xlv, 4; &c. R.

5 'Should set out from Rome,' R. on their

return to Spain.

6 'He might take, as already prejudged and decided, the very point which they had reserved for discussion:' as *præmium ferre*; Cic. p. Quint. 31; G. cf. BKII, on Tib. i, 1, 24; CO, on Porc. Lat. decl. in Sall. 26; D. iii, 45. C. *Præjudicium* is when those, with whom the decision rests, not only make up their minds before the regular trial in court, but either silently or publicly intimate the decision to which they have come. iii, 40; v, 11; xxvi, 29; xxxv, 10. R.

7 'That they must negotiate.' R.

8 And P. Scipio also: but the greater part of the army, with Marcus himself, served under Cn. Scipio; and these were the first to assemble. R.

9 It was set forth by the tribunes on a tablet stuck up in public, before it was brought forward to be put to the vote. R.

10 This tribune of the people was son of C. and grandson of Ti. Sempronius. R.

- Cn. F. Cent. amissum in concionibus vexabat, 'multos' imperatores<sup>a</sup>  
P. 3. Gaiba 'temeritate atque inscitia' exercitum in locum præcipientem  
by C. Sem- 'perluxisse' dicitans, 'neminem præter Cn. Fulvium ante  
primus Blæsus, 'corripisse omnibus vitiis legiones suas quam proderet.  
xxvii, 6. 'itaque vere dici posse prius eos perisse quam viderent  
'hostem, nec ab Hannibale sed ab imperatore suo victos  
'esse. neminem, cum suffragium ineat, satis cernere<sup>11</sup> cui  
'imperium. cui exercitum permittat. quid interfuisse inter  
xxiii, 35 sq; 'hunc et<sup>4</sup> Tl. Sempronium? cum ei servorum exercitus  
xxiv, 14 sq; 'datus esset. brevi effecisse disciplina atque imperio ut  
' nemo eorum generis ac sanguinis sui<sup>12</sup> memor in acie  
xxv, 1. 'esset, præsidio sociis, hostibus terrori essent; Cumas<sup>c</sup>  
' Beneventum aliasque urbes eos velut e faucibus Hanni-  
' balis ereptas<sup>f</sup> populo Romano restituisse. Cn. Fulvium  
' Quiritium<sup>13</sup> Romanorum<sup>e</sup> exercitum, honeste genitos,  
' liberaliter educatos. servilibus vitiis imbuisse. ergo effe-  
' cisse ut feroces et inquieti inter socios, ignavi et imbelles  
xxii, 3, 4. 'inter hostes essent, nec impetum modo Pœnorum sed ne  
' clamorem quidem sustinere possent. nec<sup>b</sup> hercule mirum  
' esse<sup>1</sup> milites in acie<sup>1</sup>, cum primus omnium imperator  
' fugeret. magis mirari se aliquos stantes cecidisse, et non  
' omnes comites Cn. Fulvii fuisse pavoris ac fugæ. C.  
' Flaminium, L. Paullum, L. Postumium, Cn. ac P.  
' Scipiones cadere<sup>14</sup> in acie maluisse quam deserere cir-  
' cumventos<sup>g</sup> exercitus: Cn. Fulvium prope unum nuntium  
' deleti exercitus Romam redisse. facinus indignum esse  
xxiii, 25. 'Cannensem exercitum, quod ex acie fugerit, in Siciliam  
' deportatum, ne prius inde dimittatur quam hostis ex

<sup>a</sup> F 2d. em. G.—multo P. F.—multa cet. Mss. <sup>b</sup> P. F.—imperatoris pl. Mss. ant.  
Edd.—imperatorem ed. FR. <sup>c</sup> cf. viii, 33; vi, 30. D.—inscientia V. 1 L. H. GA. ed.  
Rom. Parm. cf. xxii, 25. G. <sup>d</sup> 2 P. pr. DJ. C. cf. viii, 33. D.—hunc et om. cet. Mss.  
ed. G. C. D.—hunc et (om. inter) conj. cf. Ter. Ad. i, 1, 51; G. xxxi, 7. D.—inter conj.  
ad. cf. x, 7; BY, on H. S. i, 7, 11; [Hor. Ep. i, 2, 12; ED.] CG. An. on Hor. 13, p. 244;  
VV, "inter et inter;" nn, on vi, 28, 6. D. <sup>e</sup> P. ed. G.—cum ad cet. Mss. ant. Edd.  
<sup>f</sup> em. G.—ereptos Mss. <sup>g</sup> Romanum conj. PZ. but cf. v, 41. (BR.) D. <sup>h</sup> non  
pr. R. <sup>i</sup> cessisse conj. G 1st. pr. D. R. , pl. and opt. Mss. und. fugisse. RS.—  
non stetiisse ad. al. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—fugere, or non stare, (om. in acie) conj. G 2d. adv. D.  
<sup>k</sup> P. F.—hostibus suos ad. cet. Mss.

11 'Reflected,' 'minded,' 'took care.'  
R.

12 Cf. MN, on C. p. Quint. 26; on C.  
ad F. iv, 5; G, Obs. iv, 2, p. 28. DU.

13 The citizens collectively and in their

civil capacity were called *Quirites*; but indi-  
vidually and as soldiers, *Romani*; i, 13. R.

14 Flaminius at Tramenus, Paullus at  
Cannæ, Postumius in Gaul, the Scipios in  
Spain. S.

' Italia decesserit<sup>15</sup>, et hoc idem in Cn. Fulvii legionibus Ca.F. Cent.  
P. S. Galba  
 ' nuper decretum: Cn. Fulvio fugam ex prælio ipsius  
 ' temeritate commisso impunitam esse; et eum in ganea<sup>1</sup>.  
 ' lustrisque, ubi juventam egerit, senectutem acturum: SJ. 90.  
 ' milites, qui nihil aliud peccaverint quam quod<sup>1</sup> impera-  
 ' toris similes fuerint, relegatos prope in exsilium igno- xxv, 6.  
 ' miniosam pati militiam. adeo imparem libertatem Romæ  
 3 ' diti ac pauperi, honorato atque inhonorato esse.' reus ab  
 se culpam in milites transferebat: ' eos ferociter pugnam His defence.  
 ' poscentes productos in aciem, non eo quo voluerint, quia  
 ' serum diei fuerit, sed postero die, et tempore et loco  
 ' æquo instructos, seu famam seu vim hostium non susti-  
 ' nuisse. cum effuse omnes fugerent, se quoque turba  
 ' ablatum, ut Varronem Cannensi pugna, ut multos alios  
 ' imperatores. qui<sup>a</sup> autem solum se restantem<sup>1</sup> prodesse  
 ' rei publicæ<sup>b</sup>, nisi si<sup>2</sup> mors sua remedio publicis cladibus  
 ' futura esset<sup>c</sup>, potuisse<sup>d</sup>? non<sup>5</sup> se inopia commeatus<sup>e</sup>, non  
 ' in loca iniqua incaute deductum, non agmine inexplorato  
 ' euntem insidiis circumventum: vi aperta, armis, acie  
 ' victum. nec suorum animos nec hostium in potestate  
 ' habuisse: suum cuique ingenium audaciam aut pavorem  
 ' facere.' bis est accusatus pecuniaque anquisitum<sup>4</sup>. tertio  
 testibus datis, cum præterquam quod omnibus probris  
 onerabatur, iurati permulti dicerent ' fugæ pavorisque  
 ' initium a prætore ortum; ab eo desertos milites, cum  
 ' haud vanum timorem ducis crederent, terga dedisse;  
 tanta ira accensa est ut ' capite<sup>5</sup> anquirendum' concio

<sup>1</sup> peccaverint and quod conj. om. cf. iv, 26. G, on xl, 49. cf. xxxiv, 2, 12. qui might also be omitted: but adv. *Mss.* D. see also Cic. T. Q. i, 31; p. Cœl. 13; in *BD*, C. L. G. p. 933.

<sup>a</sup> opt. *Mss.* 'in what way,' 'in what respect,' 'how.' *R.*—quid pl. *Mss.* <sup>b</sup> potuisse ad. l L. B. <sup>c</sup> U. ed. G. C. D.—esse cet. *Mss.* <sup>d</sup> em. G.—potuisset *Mss.* <sup>e</sup> pressum, or interclusum, conj. ad. or om. non which follows. *DÆ.*

<sup>15</sup> Decedere et xxxii, 7; xxxvi, 23; xlv, 33: D. cf. xxvii, 10, a.

<sup>1</sup> Sallust uses the word in the same sense. U.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. vi, 26, 5; D. xxviii, 31, b.

<sup>3</sup> The order is *se non inopia commeatus, non incaute in loca iniqua deductum, DU.* or *se non inopia commeatus, non...deductum, non...circumventum victum esse, &c. RS.*

<sup>4</sup> Anquirere is properly the same as *querere* or *inquirere*. It is here applied to the accuser:

'to sue a person for damages,' or 'to bring an action for the recovery of a penalty:' C. cf. xxv, 3, 9; S. vi, 20, 12; D. Otho, in *GI*, O. L. L. 50, p. 32 sq. R.

<sup>5</sup> *Caput* does not always denote 'life,' but sometimes merely the 'political life' of an individual or his 'existence as a citizen.' Here it is synonymous with banishment: C. because when a Roman was debarred the use of fire and water in his own country, he would have perished, if he had not sought

Cn.F. Cent. succlamaret. de eo quoque novum certamen ortum. nam  
P. S. Graba cum his pecunia anquisisset<sup>6</sup>, tertio 'capitis'<sup>7</sup> se anquirere<sup>8</sup>  
diceret, tribuni plebis appellati<sup>9</sup> 'collegæ' negârunt 'se  
' in mora esse<sup>3</sup> quo minus, quod ei more majorum<sup>10</sup> per-  
' missum esset, seu legibus seu moribus<sup>11</sup> mallet, anqui-  
' reret, quoad vel capitis vel pecuniæ judicasset<sup>12</sup> privato<sup>13</sup>,  
tum Sempronius 'perduellionis<sup>14</sup> se judicare Cn. Fulvio'  
dixit, diemque comitiis ab C. Calpurnio prætore<sup>15</sup> urbis  
petit<sup>16</sup>. inde alia spes ab reo tentata est, si adesse in'

<sup>6</sup> Cf. xlv, 57. D.—om. cet. Mss. cf. xlv, 4. D.

these necessities of life in a foreign land. Therefore the interdict of fire and water was equivalent to a declaration "you are doomed to death if you remain."

6 Und. *Sempronius tribunus, GL.*

7 The genitive here and ii, 52: the ablative above and viii, 33. On this double construction see xxvi, 3, 11. D.

8 Und. *a reo Fulvio aduersus tribunum Sempronium*. The appeal was made for help and protection against the unfavourable judgement of a colleague; ii, 27. But often it denotes the same as *provocatio* 'an appeal to a distinct and controlling power, as of tribunes (in opposition to other magistrates) or of the people.' R.

9 'To offer any impediment to their colleague,' C. 'to stand in his way;' iii, 24; xxx, 44: *morum rei* [or *alicui*, ED.] *facere* is a similar phrase; iii, 2; xxi, 32; xxvii, 6. R.

10 'The laws,' NT, Pr. i, 11. 'The unwritten law,' FER, Th. J. C. t. ii, p. 511. By the Aterian law, the tribunes and other magistrates (after 299 Y. R.) were authorized to bring actions for the recovery of penalties; Dion. x, 50: but it appears that they were not allowed by law to institute capital prosecutions; id. vii, 31; 52. After the condemnation of Coriolanus, however, (262 Y. R.) it became the practice for the tribunes to prosecute any one they chose; ib. 63. This therefore seems to be one of the many assumptions of power, which by prescription came to be regarded as a right. DU. cf. ii, 52; xxv, 4. S, de Jud. iii, 10.

11 In legal proceedings *leges* and *mores* are often opposed; because in practice it was found advisable to mitigate the rigour of the laws; and this practice from constant repetition acquired the validity of law itself. The strict letter of the law declared the general's life forfeited, who lost an army by any fault of his own: the practice was to impose

a heavy fine upon him. Fabius Ambustus asserts that no general had been tried capitally for ill-success in war; viii, 33. C.

12 *Judicare* here signifies 'to call (in winding up the charges against an offender) for a sentence' either of death or of fine, as the case might be. S, de Jud. iii, 10; 6 sqq. Cic. Leg. iii, 3: but cf. BD, on l. 3, v. ad Leg. Jul. Maj. FAB, S. ii, 23. DU. xliii, 16. It applies to the judge as well as to the accuser, i, 26. C.

13 'He then being a private man.' Our author seems to be quoting the words of the decree itself, and to have introduced, from the formulary, this word which is unnecessary: xliii, 16. C.

14 This is a species of capital offence, which falls under the head of high treason. Such was afterwards the conduct of Q. Cæpio in the war with the Cimbri. Cic. Or. ii. S. cf. GC, de C. i. 2. DU. i, 26; C. Tac. A. i, 72, 5; Cic. p. Rab. Perd. 4 &c; E, C. C. GRU, de C. P. C. 1802. R.

15 These proceedings must have happened, therefore, after the city was freed from the alarm excited by Hannibal, and after the consuls left the city, 22; otherwise the application would have been made to them. (cf. xxv. 41; xxvi, 15; 21; xxxviii, 44. R.) Consequently they are not narrated with strict accuracy in point of time. The same may be observed respecting the despatches sent off to Fulvius by Calpurnius, 15; and to the meeting of the senate summoned by the same prætor to receive Marcellus in the temple of Bellona; 21. DU.

16 He requested the prætor to fix the day; because only the assemblies of centuries were competent to try causes in which the life of a Roman citizen was at stake: but the tribunes of the commons could convene only the assemblies of tribes. cf. GC, l. c. MN, de Com. 14; S, de Jud. iii, 13 sq; DU. xliii, 16; C. i, 26; vi, 20; Cic. Ver. i, 5; GC, i, 2.

judicio Q. Fulvius frater posset, florens tum et fama rerum Ca. F. Cent.  
 gestarum et propinqua spe Capuæ potiundæ. id cum per P. S. Galba  
 litteras miserabiliter pro fratris capite scriptas petisset  
 Fulvius, negâssentque patres 'e re publica esse abscedi a  
 'Capua,' postquam<sup>1</sup> dies comitiorum aderat<sup>17</sup>, Cn. Fulvius He goes  
 exsulatum Tarquinius abiit. 'id ei justum<sup>18</sup> exsilium esse' into exile.  
 scivit plebs.

- 4 Inter hæc vis omnis belli versa in Capuam erat. obside- Capua is  
 batur tamen acrius quam oppugnabatur; nec aut famem closely be-  
 tolerare servitia ac plebs poterant, aut mittere nuntios ad sieged.  
 Hannibalem per custodias tam artas. inventus est Numida,  
 qui 'acceptis litteris evasurum se' professus, ut promissum  
 præstaret, per media Romana castra nocte egressus spem  
 accendit Campanis, dum aliquid virium superesset, ab  
 omni parte eruptionem tentandi. ceterum in multis certa- Several en-  
 minibus equestria prælia ferme prospera faciebant<sup>2</sup>, pedites gagements  
 superabantur. sed nequaquam tam lætum vincere quam of the  
 triste vinci ulla parte<sup>1</sup> erat ab obsesso et prope expugnato cavalry in  
 hoste. inita tandem ratio est<sup>2</sup> ut, quod viribus deerat, arte favour of  
 æquaretur. ex omnibus legionibus electi sunt juvenes, the Cam-  
 maxime vigore ac levitate corporum veloces: eis parmæ panians:  
 breviores quam equestres<sup>3</sup> et septena jacula quaternos<sup>4</sup> V. ii, 3, 3;  
 longa pedes data, præfixa ferro, quale hastis velitaribus<sup>5</sup> Fr. iv, 7,  
 inest. eos singulos in equos suos accipientes equites assue- 29.  
 fecerunt et vehi post sese et desilire perneciter, ubi signum  
 datum esset. postquam assuetudine quotidiana satis intre-  
 pide visum est fieri, in campum, qui medius inter castra

<sup>1</sup> 1, 2 P. P. PE. F. HV. D. N.—quam 3 P.—priusquam cet. Mss. ed. G. <sup>2</sup> Romani  
 conj. ad. R. adv. ED.—Cumpani und. S. whose cavalry was more numerous: V. Max. R.  
<sup>b</sup> conj. G.—pedites Mss. ed. G. C. D. cf. xxxiii, 7. R.

<sup>17</sup> 'When the day was now arriving.' C.

<sup>18</sup> 'True and lawful banishment, as though pronounced in judgement by the people assembled,' C. and not voluntary exile. DE. The assembly of the tribes might decree thus, if the delinquent withdrew before the trial came on. GC, de C. ii, 2. S, de J. iii, 14. DU.

<sup>1</sup> Und. copiarum. ED. Their cavalry is meant. R.

<sup>2</sup> 'By the Romans;' as appears from what follows. S.

<sup>3</sup> The shape and the materials of the cavalry shields are described, Pol. vi, 25;

but their size is nowhere mentioned. The light-infantry shield, περιφρεῖς οὖρα τῶν ὀψήμων, περιφρεῖς ἔχει τὸν διάμπερον, ib. 22, 2; (SW.) cf. xxxviii, 21; xlv, 35. It is not likely that the cavalry shield was larger. R.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. xl, 29. D.

<sup>5</sup> 'The missile spear' is here meant, which was in use both before the institution of the velites, xxiv, 34, 4; and after their suppression. For in the age of Cæsar the velites probably no longer existed; and yet we hear of hastæ velitaires: C. cf. L, M. R. iii, 1; 4; SL, on Pol. 14. DU.

Ca. F. Cent. murumque erat, adversus instructos Campanorum equites processerunt. et<sup>a</sup> ubi ad conjectum teli ventum est, signo dato velites desiliunt. pedestris inde acies<sup>d</sup> ex equitatu<sup>e</sup> repente in hostium equites incurrit, jaculaque cum impetu alia super alia emittunt. quibus plurimis in equos virosque passim conjectis permultos vulneraverunt: pavoris tamen plus ex re nova atque inopinata injectum est, et in perculsum hostem equites invecti fugam stragemque eorum usque ad portas fecerunt. inde equitatu quoque superior Romana res<sup>e</sup> fuit. institutum ut velites<sup>f</sup> in<sup>g</sup> legionibus essent. 'auctorem peditum equiti immiscendorum centurionem Q. Navium<sup>h</sup>' ferunt, 'honorique id ei apud imperatorem<sup>i</sup> fuisse.'

Introduc-  
tion of the  
velites into  
the legions;  
xxx, 33.

Hannibal  
returns into  
Campania.

Cum in hoc statu ad Capuam res essent, Hannibalem<sup>j</sup> diversum<sup>k</sup> Tarentinae arcis potiundae Capuaeque retinendae trahebant curae. vicit tamen respectus Capuae, in quam omnium sociorum hostiumque conversos videbat animos, documento futurae, qualemcunque eventum defectio ab Romanis<sup>l</sup> habuisset<sup>l</sup>. igitur magna parte impedimentorum relictis in Brutiis et omni graviore armatu<sup>m</sup>, cum delectis<sup>n</sup> peditum equitumque quam poterat aptissimis<sup>o</sup> ad maturandum iter, in Campaniam contendit. secuti tamen tam raptim euntem tres et triginta elephantum. in valle occulta

<sup>a</sup> om. G. C. <sup>d</sup> res P. <sup>e</sup> P. F. C. pr. C. HS, on V. P. ii, 1, 3. ed. D.—acies cet. Mss. ed. G. C. <sup>f</sup> ii or hi or illi conj. (as there is no subsequent mention in Roman history of these velites carried by cavalry: [Aurelius, ED.] cf. *SH*, on Pol. i, 33; and vi, 22, 2.) R. <sup>g</sup> Navium Front. (OU.) and Val. Max. cf. PG, An. GP, On. DU, pr. ED. <sup>h</sup> imperatores (viz. Claudius and Fulvius) conj. cf. xxv, 18; but see also xxiv, 24. R. <sup>i</sup> P. V. and pl. Mss. *divorsus distrahor*, Plaut. Mer. ii, 4, 2; G. CO, on S. J. 25, 6; D. Cms. B. C. i, 21; Cic. Ac. iv, 44; Sil. v, 102; (nn.) Virg. A. viii, 20 sq. R.—in *diversum* H. al. Mss of G. cf. xxv, 26; xxxviii, 56. D. <sup>j</sup> defectio ab Romanis conj. om. G. adv. DU. DJ. Livy should have said *qualem eventum....haberet*. G. But his meaning is, 'if the Campanian revolt succeeded, it would show that more dependence was to be placed on the friendship and protection of Hannibal, than on the power of Rome; if it failed, it would show the reverse.' That which is to be shown is very often left to be understood from the context: i, 28; v, 51; xxiv, 45. DU. <sup>k</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. xxxvii, 40 sq; xlii, 55; G. xxxiii, 3. (HO.) D.—armatura al. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>l</sup> exercitiis ad. pl. Mss. but cf. xxviii, 39, 4. <sup>m</sup> aptis or aptatis conj. R.

6 Und. facta. R.

7 Before this time there were light-armed troops in the Roman army. But these troops are of different kinds, as *rorarii*, *accensi*, viii, 8; and *velites*. Archers, slingers, and darters were comprehended under the two former names: the *velites* (*expediti milites*, quasi *volites* i. e. *volantes*, Fest. "advelitatio." R.)

were not; and whenever they are previously mentioned, as (xvi, 55; xxiii, 29; R.) xxiv, 34; the name is applied by the figure prolepsis (i. e. anticipation) to the light troops then existing. C. L, An. ad M. R. iii, 1, p. 426 sq. R.

1 Cf. PEU, tab. "le Galasse." PER, de C. ii, 27. G.

post Tifata montem imminentem Capuæ consedit. adveniens cum castellum Galatiam præsidio vi<sup>f</sup> pulso cepisset, in circumsedentes Capuam se vertit. præmissis ante nuntiis Capuam, 'quo tempore castra Romana aggressus esset, ut eodem et illi ad eruptionem parati portis omnibus sese effunderent<sup>h</sup>,' ingentem præbuit terrorem. nam alia parte ipse adortus est; alia Campani omnes, pedites equitesque, et cum iis Punicum præsidium, cui Bostar et Hanno præerant, erupit. Romani ut in re trepida, ne ad unam concurrento partem aliquid indefensi relinquerent, ita inter se copias partiti sunt. Ap. Claudius Campanis, Fulvius Hannibali est oppositus; C.<sup>1</sup> Nero pro-prætor cum equitibus sextæ legionis via quæ Suessulam fert, C. Fulvius Flaccus legatus<sup>2</sup> cum sociali equitatu constitit e regione Vulturni amnis. prælium non solito modo clamore ac tumultu est cœptum; sed ad<sup>3</sup> alium virorum equorum<sup>4</sup> armorumque sonum, disposita in muris Campanorum imbellis multitudo tantum cum æris crepitu<sup>5</sup>, qualis in defectu lunæ silenti nocte cieri<sup>1</sup> solet, edidit clamorem, ut adverteret<sup>k</sup> etiam pugnantium animos. Campanos facile a vallo Appius arcebat. major vis ab altera parte Fulvium, Hannibal et Pœni, urgebant. legio ibi sexta loco cessit, qua pulsa cohors Hispanorum cum tribus elephantis usque ad vallum pervasit; ruperatque mediam aciem Romanorum, et in incipiti spe ac<sup>1</sup> periculo erat, utrum in castra perrumperet an intercluderetur<sup>m</sup> a suis. quem pavorem legionis periculumque castrorum

Cn.F. Cent.  
P. S. Galba

C. ii, 205.

ix, 11; Str.

vi, 283;

AC. iii, 552;

C. ii, 207.

He attacks

the Roman

camp-

The Cam-

panians

make a

sally.

S. viii, 500;

Ju. vi, 443;

ST. vi, 686.

<sup>f</sup> three P. P. F. 3, 4 L. H. GA. L. ed. C. D.—inde 5 L. N.—inde vi al. Mss. ed. G. cf. xxxix, 49, 12. D.—om. (reading *impulso*) 1, 2 L. V. <sup>g</sup> *præmissisque* VI. pr. C. D.—

*præmissis namque* F. V. five L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. <sup>h</sup> *res nec explorata* (as nec

*opinata* for *inopinata*, S.) *Romanis* ad. some Mss. ant. Edd. ed. but adv. G. <sup>i</sup> S. 1 P.

F. 2, 3 L. B. GA. HV. L. P. VI. cf. 17. D.—*Caius* 2 P.—*Claudius* cet. Mss. ed.

A. G. <sup>j</sup> *feri* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>k</sup> M. 5 L. und. *ad se*. D. pr. M.—*adverteret*

cet. Mss. ed. G. C. (und. *a pugna*) D. cf. i, 28; xxviii, 6. DU. <sup>l</sup> *et* ed. G. C.

<sup>m</sup> 2, 3 P. al. Mss. ed. 2 Min. G. C. D. as below; iii, 70; iv, 41; v, 42; vii, 34; viii, 24;

&c. DU.—*intercluderetur* 2 L.—*includeretur* 1 P. P. V. ME. F. 3, 4 L. B. HV. N. ant.

Edd. as xxi, 58; xxvii, 27, i; G. Virg. Æ. vii, 533; DU. cf. xxxiv, 30. D.

2 And brother of Q. Fulvius the proconsul: cf. 14; 33; (G.) xxvii, 8. DU.

3 'In addition to;' xxiii, 38; G. xxiv, 45; xxx, 1; S. on xlv, 37; G. on xxxv, 32; and lvii, ep. SM, on Sol. p. 17; RY, on T. H. ii, 10; D. iii, 42. R.

4 'Of foot and horse;' v, 37; xxi, 27; &c. cf. vi, 24; E. C. C. R.

5 There is no allusion here to sounding the tocsin, or ringing an alarm bell, (as was supposed by J. An. iii, 11;) which is a custom of more recent origin. DU.

Cn. F. Cest.  
P. S. Gaiba

xxx, 4, 1.

Fulvius ubi vidit, Q. Navium primoresque alios centurionum hortatur ut 'cohortem hostium sub vallo pugnantes invadant'. in summo discrimine rem verti: aut viam dandam iis esse, et minore conatu quam condensam aciem rupissent, in castra irrupturos; aut conficiendos sub vallo esse. nec magni certaminis rem fore: paucos esse et ab suis interclusos; et quæ, dum paveat? Romanus manus, interrupta acies videatur, eam, si se utrinque in hostem vertat. ancipiti pugna medios circumventuram. Navius ubi hæc imperatoris dicta accepit, secundi hastati signum ademptum signifero in hostes infert, 'jacturum in medios eos' minitans, 'ni se propere sequantur milites et partem capessant pugnae.' ingens corpus erat, et arma honestabant: et sublatum alte signum converterat ad spectaculum cives hostesque. ceterum postquam jam ad signa pervenerat Hispanorum, tum undique in eum tragulae conjectæ et prope tota in unum acies versa. sed neque hostium multitudo neque telorum vis arcere impetum ejus viri potuerunt. et M. Atilius legatus primis principis ex eadem legione signum inferri<sup>1</sup> in cohortem Hispanorum coegit. et qui castris præerant, L. Porcius Licinus et T. Popillius<sup>2</sup> legati pro vallo acriter propugnant, elephantosque transgredientes in ipso vallo conficiunt. quorum corporibus cum oppleta esset fossa, velut aggere aut ponte injecto transitum hostibus dedit. ibi per stragem jacentium elephantorum atrox edita cædes. altera in parte castrorum jam impuls<sup>3</sup> erant Campani Punicumque præsidium, et sub ipsa porta Capuæ, quæ Vulturum fert, pugnabatur; neque tam armati irruptentibus Romanis resistebant, quam quod porta bal-

The Campanians are beaten back into the town.

<sup>1</sup> ac trucidant ad. ed. G. C. adv. pl. and opt. Mss. <sup>2</sup> em. cf. above; C. xxxvii, 30; vi, 13, 3. D.—irrupissent M. s. ed. G. C. D.—erupissent three ant. Edd. P HV. one CO. em. FAE. ed. C. D.—p. erat, cet. Mss. ed. G.—parent, conj. L. <sup>3</sup> HV. one CO. em. FAE. ed. C. D.—Romanus F 2d.—Romanis cet. Mss.—Romana conj. G. but this is to be understood. C. <sup>4</sup> P. D. N. al. Mss. em. L. FAE.—etiam pl. Mss. <sup>5</sup> in-ferre...capit. conj. R. <sup>6</sup> 1 L. cf. vii, 12, 1; xxvii, 4, 7; xli, 28, 4; lv, ep. cxz, ep. D.—Popilius V. 2, 4 L. GA.—Popilius cet. Mss. ed. G. C. <sup>7</sup> P. F. C. V. 1 L. cf. G. Obs. iv, 19, p. 304. D.—pugnant, cet. Mss.—propugnabant, ant. Edd. <sup>8</sup> P. F. xxii, 47, 5. R.—puli cet. Mss. <sup>9</sup> ad ad. ant. Edd. i. e. 'to the river Vulturum.' C. <sup>10</sup> resistabant P.—restabant conj. G. cf. xxii, 29, 5. D. <sup>11</sup> quo F. V. 1, 3—5 L. H. GA. CO. RM. 'as far as.' DJ.—om. conj. G. pr. cf. xxviii, 43, b. C. D.

6 Cf. xxv, 14, 5.

1 Viz. 'By the standard-bearer.' R.

listis<sup>b</sup> scorpionibusque instructa missilibus procul hostes arce-  
bat. et suppressit impetum Romanorum vulnus imperatoris<sup>c</sup>  
Ap. Claudii, cui suos ante prima signa adhortanti sub lævo<sup>xxiv</sup>, 34, 8.  
humero summum pectus gæso<sup>2</sup> ictum est. magna tamen  
vis hostium ante portam est cæsa, ceteri trepidi in urbem  
compulsi. et Hannibal postquam cohortis Hispanorum<sup>Hannibal</sup>  
stragem vidit summaque vi castra hostium defendi, omissa<sup>retreats.</sup>  
oppugnatione recipere<sup>5</sup> signa et convertere agmen pedi-  
tum, objecto a tergo equitatu, ne hostis instaret, cœpit.  
legionum ardor ingens ad hostem insequendum fuit: Flac-  
cus receptui cani jussit, satis ad utrumque profectum<sup>4</sup>  
ratus, ut et Campani quam haud multum in Hannibale  
præsidii esset, et ipse Hannibal sentiret. 'cæsa eo die,'  
qui hujus pugnæ auctores sunt, 'octo millia hominum de  
'Hannibalis exercitu, tria ex Campanis tradunt, signaque  
'Carthaginensibus quindecim adempta, duodeviginti Cam-  
'panis.' apud alios 'nequaquam tantam molem pugnæ'  
inveni<sup>1</sup>, 'plusque pavoris quam certaminis fuisse, cum  
'inopinato in castra Romana Numidæ Hispanique cum  
'elephantis irrupissent, elephantum per media castra vadentes  
'stragem tabernaculorum ingenti sonitu ac fugam abrum-  
'pentium<sup>1</sup> vincula jumentorum facerent<sup>4</sup>. fraudem quoque  
'super tumultum adjectam, immissis<sup>1</sup> ab Hannibale qui'  
(habuit<sup>m</sup> aliquot<sup>a</sup>) 'gnari<sup>o</sup> Latinæ linguæ juberent<sup>p</sup> consu-  
'lum verbis<sup>5</sup>, *quoniam amissa castra essent, pro se quem-*  
*que militum in proximos montes fugere.* sed eam celeriter  
'cognitam fraudem, oppressamque magna cæde hostium;  
'elephantos igni<sup>6</sup> e castris exactos.'

<sup>b</sup> F. pr. VO, Et. L. L. DQ. Or. pt. ii, "balistrarius." ed. D.—balistis cet. Mss. ed. G. C.  
<sup>1</sup> P. 1 L 2d. HV. pr. G. ed. D.—inveniri 1, 2 P. P 2d. V. MF. F. C. 1, 2 L.—invenio cet.  
Mss. ed. G. C. <sup>1</sup> obrumpentium 2 P. ed. CL. adv. D. <sup>k</sup> elephantos...fecisse. conj.  
or und. et before elephantum GL. <sup>1</sup> immissum ant. Ed. conj. GL 1st.—immissos conj.  
GL 2d. <sup>m</sup> qui (habuit om. 1 P. G. F 2d. GA. pr. G. adv. cf. xl, 57, 3. D.—(et  
habuit [and om. qui] conj. GL. <sup>n</sup> aliquem 2, 3 P. V. ant. Ed. GL 1st.—aliquibus  
1 P. G. F 2d.—om. conj. G. <sup>o</sup> gnaris 1 P. G. F 2d. GA. pr. G.—gnarus conj. GL  
2d.—gnarum 2, 3 P. V. ant. Ed. GL 1st. <sup>p</sup> juberet 2, 3 P.—) qui juberet ant. Ed. GL  
1st.—) qui juberent 1 P. G. F 2d. GA. GL 2d.—om. V.

<sup>2</sup> A missile weapon peculiar to the Gauls,  
ST. and Spaniards; Sil. i, 629; R. ix, 36;  
D. viii, 8; xxviii, 45. It was entirely of  
iron: cf. VO, de V. S. i, 2. C.

<sup>3</sup> 'To withdraw, or move backwards,'  
xxviii, 7; Virg. Æ. ix, 348. R.

<sup>4</sup> 'That he had gone far enough to effect

both objects, namely, that &c.' R. RS.

<sup>5</sup> 'In the name of the consul;' ix, 36;  
xxxvii, 36. R.

<sup>6</sup> It is well known that elephants are afraid  
of fire. R. Hence it is used in driving wild  
elephants out of the forests, with a view to  
their capture by the decoy elephants.

Ca.F.Cent. Hoc ultimum, utcumque initum finitumque est, ante  
P. S. Galba deditionem Capuæ prælium fuit. medix tuticus, qui sum-  
Seppius Le- mus magistratus apud Campanos est, eo anno Seppius  
sius chief Lesius erat. loco obscuro tenuique fortuna ortus. matrem  
magistrate of Ca; ua; ejus quondam pro pupillo eo<sup>7</sup> procurantem<sup>8</sup> familiare<sup>9</sup>  
xxiii. 35, f.; ostentum. cum respondisset haruspex, 'summum quod  
xxiv. 19. 'esset imperium Capuæ, perventurum ad eum puerum,'  
nihil ad eam spem agnoscentem<sup>10</sup> dixisse ferunt "næ  
"tu<sup>1</sup> perditas res Campanorum narras", ubi summus honos  
"ad filium meum perveniet." ea ludificatio veri et ipsa in  
verum vertit<sup>11</sup>: nam cum fame ferroque urgerentur nec  
spes ulla superesset, iis qui nati in spem honorum erant  
honores detrectantibus, Lesius, querendo desertam ac pro-  
ditam a primoribus Capuam, summum magistratum ultimus  
omnium Campanorum cepit.

P. ix. 3—7. Ceterum Hannibal ut nec hostes elici amplius ad<sup>7</sup>  
pugnam vidit nec per castra eorum perrumpi ad Capuam  
posse, ne suos quoque<sup>8</sup> commeatus intercluderent novi  
consules, abscedere irrito incepto et movere a Capua  
statuit castra. multa secum, quonam<sup>9</sup> inde ire pergeret,  
volenti subiit animum impetus caput<sup>1</sup> ipsum belli Ro-  
mam petendi<sup>2</sup>; cujus rei semper cupitæ prætermisissam  
Hannibal occasionem post Cannensem pugnam et alii vulgo fre-  
resolves to make for Rome.

<sup>7</sup> ed. Mo. A. LT. L. pr. MD. GR.—*næ tu prædicas* B. ant. Edd.—*noctu* pl. Mm.—*tu*  
ed. FR.—*tu prædicas* (and om. *perditas*) B 2d. <sup>8</sup> om. C. V. 1—4 L. H. GA. HV.  
B. ant. Edd. <sup>9</sup> om. GR. <sup>10</sup> 2 P. 5 L. L. em. M. pr. G. ed. D.—*quo jam* pl.  
Mm. ed. G. C.

<sup>7</sup> 'For him left fatherless.' D.

<sup>8</sup> 'Offering a sacrifice to expiate something portentous which had occurred to the little boy at home.' C.

<sup>9</sup> The entrails were divided by the soothsayers into two parts, by an imaginary line drawn from the cleft (σύντα) of the lobes of the liver, [one of which parts was called hostile and the other 'domestic'; the appearances of the former pertained to one's enemies, those of the latter to the party sacrificing, or his family and friends: cf. viii, 9; C.] xxvii, 26; xxx, 2; xli, 14 sq; E. C. C. "fissum;" Luc. i, 618 sq; Virg. G. i. 485; *haruspices fissum familiare et vitale tractant*, &c; Cic. Div. ii, 12 sq; i, 10, 52; SF, on J. O. p. 68, ed. OU. R.

<sup>10</sup> 'Conscious that there was nothing

either in her own condition or in that of her son to give countenance to such an expectation.' C.

<sup>11</sup> 'That, which she said in derision of the truth predicted, itself turned out true.' C. She unconsciously uttered words of ill omen, which the event confirmed. DCE. The like occurred in one of the sieges of Babylon; Her. iii, 151—153.

<sup>1</sup> 'The head quarters,' *caput atque ars belli*, xxviii, 42; 3; *sedes belli*, iv, 31; cf. xxix, 35; xxxiii, 14; i, 33; ii, 34; vii, 11; 29; xxvii, 18; *ἀποστράτευσις ἐν τῷ σιλήνῳ*, Pol. i, 17; ii, 51 sq; iii, 15; iv, 71; v, 3, 9. R.

<sup>2</sup> 'Of making for, attacking, aiming at, or striking a blow at;' 27; xxvii, 25; R. Virg. E. iii, 64.

mebant et ipse non dissimulabat. ‘necopinato pavore ac tumultu non esse desperandum aliquam partem urbis occupari posse; et si Roma in discrimine esset, Capuam<sup>3</sup> extemplo omissuros aut ambo<sup>4</sup> imperatores Romanos aut alterum ex iis; et si divisissent copias, utrumque infirmiore factum aut sibi aut Campanis bene gerendæ rei fortunam daturus esse.’ una ea cura angebat, ne ubi abscessisset, extemplo dederentur Campani. Numidam promptum ad omnia audenda donis perlicit ut litteris acceptis, specie transfugæ castra Romana ingressus, altera parte Capuam clam pervadat. litteræ autem erant adhortatione plenæ: ‘profectionem suam, quæ salutaris illis foret, abstracturam ad defendendam Romam ab oppugnanda Capua duces atque exercitus Romanos. ne desponderent animos<sup>4</sup>: tolerando paucos dies totam soluturos obsidionem.’ inde naves in flumine Vulturno comprehensas<sup>5</sup> subigi<sup>6</sup> ad id quod jam ante præsidii causa fecerat castellum jussit. quarum ubi ‘tantam copiam esse, ut una nocte trajici posset exercitus,’ allatum est, cibariis decem dierum præparatis deductas nocte ad fluvium legiones ante lucem trajecit.

- 8 Id priusquam fieret, ita futurum compertum ex trans-  
fugis Fulvius Flaccus senatui Romam cum scripsisset, varie hominum animi pro cuiusque ingenio affecti sunt. ut in re tam trepida, senatu extemplo vocato P. Cornelius<sup>1</sup>, cui Asinæ cognomen erat, ‘omnes duces exercitusque ex tota Italia,’ neque Capuæ neque ullius alterius rei memor<sup>2</sup>, ‘ad urbis præsidium’ revocabat; Fabius Maximus ‘abscedi a Capua, terrerique et circumagi ad nutus com-

<sup>3</sup> three P. P. F. 21—4 L. GA. ed. C. D.—eo S. ed. G.—ei V. 1, 21 L. HF. H.—om. C. B. <sup>4</sup> P. F. ed. cf. iii, 62; xxv, 21, 5. G. D.—ambos pl. Mss. ed. C. CL. <sup>5</sup> pl. Mss.—qui et 3 L. D.—qui cet. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. C. <sup>6</sup> om. C. <sup>7</sup> em. G.—ubi gladio P. F. E.—duci ad id conj. V. pr. S.—duci Casilinum MO.—duci Galatiam B. 2d. conj. cf. 5; 16; xxiii, 14. GL.—duci gladio pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—duci in Galatiam L.

3 ‘The siege of Capua.’ R.

4 iii, 38; xxxi, 22. D.

5 ‘Collected by having an embargo laid on them;’ xxix, 24; Suet. iii, 38; iv, 39; G. contrahere ib. 19; conquerere Tac. A. i, 47. R.

6 ‘To be rowed up;’ Virg. G. i, 202; Æ.

vi, 302; Sil. [xiii, 610; R.] xv, 218; adigi Tac. A. ii, 7, 1; H. ii, 83; iii, 47; agi iv, 22. G.

1 Consul in 529 Y. R. S.

2 ‘Without the least regard either to Capua or to any thing else;’ iii, 36; 69; i, 28; 32; vii, 31; 33; ix, 3; and below. R.

Cn. F. Cent. ' minationesque Hannibalis, flagitiosum<sup>3</sup> ducebat. ' qui ad  
 P. S. Galba ' Cannas victor ire tamen ad urbem ausus non esset, eum  
 ' a Capua repulsum spem potiundæ urbis Romæ cepisse?  
 ' non ad Romam obsidendam, sed ad Capuæ<sup>4</sup> liberandam  
 ' obsidionem<sup>5</sup> ire. Romam<sup>6</sup> cum eo exercitu qui ad urbem  
 ' esset, Jovem fœderum ruptorum ab Hannibale testem<sup>7</sup>  
 ' deosque alios defensuros esse<sup>8</sup>. ' has diversas sententias  
 media<sup>9</sup> sententia<sup>6</sup> P. Valerii Flacci<sup>6</sup> vicit, qui utriusque<sup>7</sup>  
 rei memor ' imperatoribus qui ad Capuam essent scriben-  
 ' dum' censuit, ' quid ad urbem præsidii esset, quantas  
 ' Hannibal copias duceret, aut quanto exercitu ad Capuam  
 ' obsidendam opus esset, ipsos scire. si et Romam e  
 ' ducibus alter et exercitus pars mitti posset, ut ab reliquo  
 ' et duce et exercitu Capua recte obsideretur, inter se  
 ' compararent Claudius Fulviusque utri obsidenda Capua,  
 ' utri ad prohibendam obsidione patriam Romam veni-  
 ' undum esset,' hoc senatus consulto Capuam perlato Q.  
 Fulvius proconsul, cui collega ex vulnere ægro eundum  
 from Capua. Romam erat, e tribus<sup>8</sup> exercitibus milite electo, ad quin-  
 decim millia peditum, mille equites Vulturum traducit.  
 inde cum Hannibalem Latina via iturum satis comperisset,  
 ipse per Appiæ municipia<sup>9</sup> quæque<sup>6</sup> propter eam viam  
 C. ii, 107;  
 104; 27. sunt, Setiam<sup>6</sup> Coram<sup>6</sup> Lanuvium<sup>1</sup> præmisit, ut ' com-

<sup>3</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ed. D.—a Capuæ F 1st.—ad Capuam F 2d. al. Mss. ed. G. C.  
<sup>4</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ed. D. cf. xxxvi, 25. G.—obsidione F. al. Mss. ed. G. C. <sup>5</sup> ire  
 Romam. conj. G 1st.—ire obviam conj. FB. adv. D. <sup>6</sup> sese conj. G 1st. <sup>7</sup> conj.  
 om. R. <sup>8</sup> quæve conj. or om. quæque...sunt, as gl. or, rather, und. urbes, or coloniae, R.  
 or oppida. ED. <sup>9</sup> ed. Mo. GT.—Sedium F.—Sediam 2—4 L. V. H. HF. HV. GA.  
 ant. Edd.—Sediam ed. AS.—seducit 5 L. B 2d.—secundum conj. SB. <sup>1</sup> F. V. ed. GT.  
 CV, I. A. iii, 936; 1018.—Soram HF. HV. ed. Mo. AS.—horam 3 L.—oram 2, 4, 5 L. H.  
 GA. ant. Edd. SB.—exercitum B 2d. <sup>1</sup> CV. ed. GT.—Lavinium Mss. ant. Edd. SB.

<sup>3</sup> ' An ignominy, R. and disgrace; ' flagi-  
 tium xlii, 60; xlii, 4. RS.

<sup>4</sup> And the avenger of perjury; whence he  
 was called ἵππος and ἵππος τῆς πόλεως. R.

<sup>5</sup> ' Intermediate, moderate in its tone,  
 avoiding each extreme; ' medium consilium  
 ii, 30; iv, 43; viii, 13; decretum iii, 13;  
 ingenium i, 32; [where it is followed, by et  
 Numæ et Romuli (i. e. utriusque, as here.)  
 memor, ED.] μέσος Luc. Conv. 43; cf. ii,  
 27; xxvii, 25; xl, 20; media oratio x, 15;  
 R. medium visum est 21.

<sup>6</sup> Consul in 524 Y. R. S.

<sup>7</sup> ' Both of the siege of Capua and of the  
 defence of Rome.' R.

<sup>8</sup> Viz. ' His own, that of Appius, and that

of Nero,' cf. 1; DU. 5; xxv, 22. R.

<sup>9</sup> The following towns, which are here called  
 'municipal' cities, above are called 'colonies.'  
 Thus Placentia, which was a colony, is called  
 municipium, Cic. Pis. 53. S. Setia was a  
 colony, vii, 42; xxvii, 9; xxix, 15; [ii, 16;  
 22; vi, 30; &c. R.] V. Pat. i, 14; Sora,  
 ix, 23; x, 1; V. Pat. l. c. and Cora, xxvii,  
 9; Lanuvium too (though a municipal town,  
 viii, 14; Cic. p. Bal. 13; &c.) is mentioned  
 as a colony, lxxx, ep. Hence it would seem  
 that the same cities were sometimes designated  
 by both appellations: cf. viii, 14, 8; S, de  
 A. J. I. ii, 9; VE, R. A. v, p. 279; OT,  
 de Æ. C. M. 1; NO, de C. P. i, 1, p. 15;  
 SN, O. R. i, 12. DU.

‘ meatus paratos et in urbibus haberent et ex agris deviis Cn. F. Cent.  
 ‘ in viam proferrent, præsidiaque in urbes contraherent, ut P. S. Galba  
 ‘ sua cuique res publica in manu esset<sup>10</sup>.’

- 9 Hannibal quo die Vulturnum est transgressus, haud P. ix, 5;  
 procul a flumine castra posuit; postero die præter Cales S. xii, 524.  
 in agrum Sidicinum pervenit. ibi diem unum populando  
 moratus per Suessanum<sup>a</sup> Allifanumque<sup>b</sup> et Casinatem  
 agrum via Latina ducit. sub Casinum biduo stativa habita  
 et passim populationes factæ. inde præter Interamnam  
 Aquinumque<sup>c</sup> in Fregellanum agrum ad Lirim fluvium C. ii, 116;  
 ventum, ubi intercisum pontem a Fregellanis morandi 132.  
 itineris causa invenit. et Fulvium Vulturnus tenuerat  
 amnis, navibus ab Hannibale incensis, rates<sup>1</sup> ad trajicien-  
 dum exercitum in magna inopia materiæ<sup>2</sup> ægre comparan-  
 tem. trajecto ratibus exercitu, reliquum Fulvio expeditum  
 iter non per urbes modo sed circa viam expositis<sup>3</sup> benigne  
 commeatibus erat; alacresque milites alius alium, ut ‘ ad-  
 ‘ deret gradum memor ad defendendam ire<sup>4</sup> patriam,’  
 hortabantur. Romam Fregellanus nuntius<sup>5</sup>, diem noctem—State of  
 que itinere continuato, ingentem attulit terrorem. tumultus alarm at  
 tuosius quam allatum erat<sup>6</sup>, cursus hominum affingentium Rome; iii,  
 vana auditis totam urbem conciverat<sup>7</sup>. ploratus<sup>8</sup> mulierum  
 non ex privatis solum domibus exaudiebatur; sed undique P. ix, 6;  
 matronæ in publicum effusæ circa deum delubra dis- B. i, 39.

<sup>a</sup> em. *CV*, I. A. iv, 5, 1182. pr. *C. D.*—*Suessulam* Mss. adv. *GL.* ed. *G. C. D.*—*Suessulanum* conj. *S.* adv. *GB.*

<sup>b</sup> *Venafranumque* conj. *CV*, I. A. iii, 8, 1035: but the territory of Allifæ might extend across the river on its right bank. *C.* Consult a map of Italy.

<sup>c</sup> *S.* em. *SB.* pr. *GL.*—*Nequinumque* ant. Edd. <sup>d</sup> *iri* conj. *P.* but und. *u. D.*

<sup>e</sup> *nustius* *P. F. CO.* Perhaps a proper name; as *L. Nostius* *Cic. Fam. xiii, 46; C. Mustius* id. *Ver. i, 51*; and in *Inscr.* in which and in coins we have also the name of *Rustius*. *G.* Rather, a mistake from repeating the preceding syllable. *P2. D.*—*nūptius* *L.*—*om. N.*

<sup>f</sup> *v, 18*; cf. *iii, 53, 3.*—*conciuat* *P.* according to *SM.* i. e. *concibat*, *G.* rather for *conciuat* i. e. *conciderat*. *D.*—*conciliat* 1, 3 *P. P?* *ME. V. 1*—4 *L. H. L. F. B.* ant. Edd.—*conciat* 2 *P. HV. F 2d. B 2d.* al. ant. Edd.—*inconciliat* conj. (i. e. *turbat*) cf. *Plaut. Mo. iii, 1, [85; ED.] Tri. i, 2, [99; ED.] G.* adv. see *Festus* and *nn.* on *Plaut. D.*

<sup>10</sup> ‘ That the citizens of each state might have at their command the means of self-defence.’ *C.* cf. *xxiv, 33; xxxix, 50; xlv, 23. (D.) R.*

<sup>1</sup> *Ratis* is either ‘ a bark constructed rudely and hastily,’ or ‘ a raft’ [*tigna inter se colligata, quæ per aquas aguntur*, *Fest. ED.*] consisting of timbers lashed together and floated by means of casks: in poetry it is put

as synonymous with *navis*. *C.*

<sup>2</sup> ‘ Of timber,’ *xxviii, 45; n.* on *Tac. A. i, 35, 4*; ‘ green wood,’ *vi, 2. R.*

<sup>3</sup> ‘ Carried out of the towns to appointed places, for the refreshment of the troops on their march.’ *E.*

<sup>4</sup> ‘ More alarm was excited, than the news brought would justify.’ *DCE.*

<sup>5</sup> *13; xxv, 26; xxxviii, 22. D.*

Cn. F. Cent. currunt, crinibus passis<sup>8</sup> aras<sup>9</sup> verrentes, nixæ genibus,  
P. S. Galba supinas<sup>6</sup> manus ad cælum ac deos tendentes, orantesque ut

‘urbem Romanam e manibus hostium eriperent, matresque  
‘Romanas et liberos parvos inviolatos servarent.’ senatus  
magistratibus in foro præsto est, si quid consulere velint.  
alii accipiunt imperia, disceduntque ad suas quisque officiorum partes; alii offerunt se, si quo<sup>7</sup> usus operæ sit.  
præsidia in arce, in Capitolio, in muris, circa urbem, in  
C. ii, 66. monte etiam Albano atque arce Æsulana<sup>1</sup> ponuntur. inter  
hunc tumultum ‘Q. Fulvium proconsulem profectum cum  
‘exercitu a Capua’ affertur: cui ne minueretur imperium,  
si in urbem venisset<sup>8</sup>, decernit senatus ut ‘Q. Fulvio  
‘par cum consulibus imperium esset.’ Hannibal infestius  
perpopulato agro Fregellano propter intercisos<sup>9</sup> pontes,  
C. ii, 80; 74 sqq. per Frusinate Ferentinatēque et Anagninum agrum  
S. xii, 534 in Lavicanum venit: inde Algidio<sup>1</sup> Tusculum petiit, nec  
sq; C. ii, receptus mœnibus infra Tusculum dextrorsus Gabios de-  
48. scendit: inde in Pupiniam<sup>10</sup> exercitu demisso octo millia  
ix, 41; VR. i, 9, 5; V. passuum ab Roma posuit castra. quo propius hostis  
iv, 4, 4; accedebat, eo major cædes fiebat fugientium præcedenti-  
6; Co. i, 4, 2; CAG. bus Numidis, pluresque omnium generum atque ætatum  
ii, 35. capiebantur.

Fulvius en- In hoc tumultu Fulvius Flaccus porta Capena cum exer-10  
ters Rome citu Romam ingressus, media urbe per Carinas<sup>1</sup> Esquilias<sup>1</sup>  
with his citu Romam ingressus, media urbe per Carinas<sup>1</sup> Esquilias<sup>1</sup>  
army. C. i, contendit: inde egressus inter Esquilinam Collinamque  
384; 387; portam posuit castra. ædiles plebis commeatum eo com-  
361.

<sup>8</sup> P. F. al. opt. Mss. ed. A. ‘loose, hanging down, dishevelled,’ as those of mourners and suppliants. E. BU, on V. Æ. i, 480; ii, 403; D, on i, 13.—*sparsis* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. cf. Sil. xii, 598. GB. ‘scattered, flying about,’ like those under the influence of divine inspiration or frenzy: E. BU. xxxix, 13; Juv. vi, 316. R. <sup>9</sup> cf. Stat. Th. ix, 633; *crinibus templa verrentes*, iii, 7; (D.) Sil. vi, 560 sq. R.—*areas* (‘the pavements,’ *πλάτυνας τῶν ἀσφῶν ἐν τῶν ἱερῶν ἰδιόφω*, Pol.) conj. SW. <sup>1</sup> opt. Mss. ant. Edd. Hor. O. iii, 29, 6; G. V. Pat. i, 14; Pliny iii, 5 s. 9. R.—var. cet. Mss.—*Tusculana* conj. SB. ed. Ven. al. Edd. <sup>1</sup> *ab Pædo* conj. GR, Diss. Geogr. ep. iii, p. 24; and Diss. 2d, 1685. adv. FBR, de Aq. iii, 369; and Ap. p. 93 sqq; D. cf. ii, 39. <sup>2</sup> *Esquiliasque* conj. GL. but und. ad, C. or in. D.

6 Hor. O. iii, 23, 1.

7 ‘Any how,’ ‘any where,’ ‘in any thing;’ xxvii, 28; xxxvii, 52; xl, 26. (D.) DE.

8 No proconsul had any command within the city walls; S. *proconsul portam Romæ ingressus deponit imperium*, Ulp. l. ult. de Off. Proc. MD. cf. GC, R. ad p. Disp. 4; CJ, Obs. xii, 13; DU. 21; xlv, 35; nn, on

Tac. A. iii, 19, 6. R.

9 Above; *interrumpere pontem*, ii, 10. D.

10 Und. *tribum*; cf. xxxiii, 37; & ix, 41,

10. D. Festus; and SR, Lex. R.

1 That is ‘through nearly the whole of the third district of the city, between the Esquilæ [i, 44; C.] and Mount Cælius:’ cf. HY, on V. Æ. viii, 361. R.

portârunt. consules senatusque in castra venerunt. ibi de <sup>Cn.F.Cent.</sup> summa re publica<sup>2</sup> consultatum. placuit ' consules<sup>b</sup> circa <sup>P. S. Galba</sup> ' portas Collinam Esquilinamque ponere castra, C. Cal-  
 ' purnium prætorem urbanum Capitolio atque arci præ-  
 ' esse, et senatum frequentem in foro contineri, si quid  
 ' in tam subitis rebus consulto opus esset.' inter hæc  
 Hannibal ad Anienem fluvium, tria millia passuum ab <sup>Hannibal</sup> urbe, castra admovit. ibi stativis positus ipse cum duobus <sup>encamps</sup> millibus equitum a porta Collina usque ad Herculis tem- <sup>three miles</sup> plum<sup>5</sup> est progressus; atque unde proxime poterat, moenia <sup>from the</sup> situmque urbis obequitans contemplabatur. id eum tam <sup>city; and</sup> licenter atque otiose facere Flacco indignum visum est. <sup>rides up to</sup> itaque immisit equites, ' summo verique atque in castra <sup>the gates</sup> <sup>with his</sup> ' redigi hostium equitatum' jussit. cum commissum præ- <sup>cavalry to</sup> lium esset, consules transfugas Numidarum, qui tum in <sup>reconnoitre:</sup> Aventino ad mille et ducenti erant, ' media urbe transire <sup>P. ix, 5;</sup> ' Esquilias' jusserunt, nullos aptiores inter convalles tectaque <sup>F. ii, 6, 44;</sup> hortorum et sepulcra aut cavas undique vias ad pugnan- <sup>56; Pl. xv,</sup> dum futuros rati. quos cum ex arce<sup>4</sup> Capitolioque<sup>5</sup> clivo <sup>18 s. 20;</sup> Publicio<sup>c</sup> in equis decurrentes quidam vidissent, ' captum <sup>xxxiv, 6 s.</sup> <sup>15; AHn.</sup> <sup>38; 40;</sup> <sup>E. C. i, 391.</sup> <sup>xxiii, 46.</sup>

<sup>b</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. C. D.—*consulibus* al. Mss. ed. HN. G. CL. H. <sup>c</sup> G. P 2d. F. (cf. xxvii. 37; DN. U. R. ii, 11. GR.) pr. cf. Ov. F. v, 285 sqq; G. GF. A. R. iv, prol. Suet. vii, 19; Oros. v, 12. DS. D. xxx, 26; *clivus Publicius ab ædilibus plebei Publiciis, qui cum publice ædificaverunt. simili de causa Publicius vicus et Cosconius vicus, quod ab his vicacureis dicuntur ædificati*; Varr. L. L. iv, 32; *Publicius clivus appellatur, quem duo fratres L. et M. Publicii Malleoli* (cf. n, on Tac. A. ii, 49, 2;) *ædiles curules pecuariis condemnatis ex pecunia quam ceperant, munierunt, ut in Aventinum vehiculis Velia venire posset, Festus. G.—publico* pl. Mss. Edd. ed. G. C. D.

2 Cf. Cic. Cat. i, 6; (GF.) ED. xxxviii, 50, 9; (G.) D. xlii, 49; Cic. At. i, 16; p. Plan. 27; Cæl. to Cic. ep. 14, Sall. to Cæs. de O. R. ii, 2; (CRR. CO.) Plaut. Mer. v, 4, 25; Suet. i, 28; CJ. Obs. xii. 32; (adv. Z. P. C. 43.) Virg. Æ. ii, 322. The following expressions also occur; *salus summa rei publicæ*, Cic. Cat. i, 5; in Cæc. 22; in Ver. i; *s. existimatio*, 'the entire reputation,' Att. i, 1; *s. observatio*, Off. i, 11; *summum periculum*, Cæs. B. C. i, 19; *s. bellum*, B. G. viii, 6. *Summa res* is 'an affair or business of the highest importance,' (as *tibi mea consilia s. semper credidi*, Plaut. Tru. ii, 4, 34; and 1, 5; *s. res causaque*, Cic. Ver. i; *res s. agitur*, Pliny xviii. 28;) the addition of *publica* denotes its being important 'to the public,' 'to the commonwealth:' as *cum tantam rem publicam agere arbitrarer*, Cato Or. vii; *G. summa rei bellicæ*, ix, 38; *s. totius spei*, iii,

61; xxix, 10, 2; *s. rerum*, iii, 6; xxi, 12; 29; xxiii, 17; xxv, 22; *s. rei*, iii, 10; viii, 26; (D.) x, 39; *s. belli*, iii, 61; xxxi, 37; cf. xxi, 16, 2; xxii, 12, 13; Tac. A. ii, 45, 6; R. *s. curæ*, 12; *summæ belli moles*, xxix, 4; *s. rerum cura*, iv, 17; *s. r. discrimen*, x, 14; xxxix, 1; *s. r. periculum*, vi, 22; D. xxviii, 17. b.

3 This temple of Hercules and Honour was without the walls and very near the Sacred Mount: cf. ep. note a; Cic. Leg. ii, 23. R. DN and NA have erroneously placed it without the Colline gate. GR. DU.

4 The citadel was another part of the Tarpeian rock, on which the Capitol was: *ἡ ἄκρα ἐν Καπιτωλίῳ ὀρεσὶ χῆς*. Dion. x, p. 640. R. CR, i, 427.

5 'Some who were standing in the citadel and Capitol, and looking on from thence.' H.

Ca.F. Cent. 'Aventinum' conclamaverunt. ea res tantum tumultum ac  
P.S. Ga. 33

fugam præbuit, ut nisi castra Pœnica extra urbem fuissent, effusura se omnis pavidâ multitudo fuerit. tunc in domos atque in tecta refugiebant. vagosque in viis suos pro hostibus lapidibus telisque incessebant. nec comprimi tumultus apeririue error poterat refertis itineribus agrestium turba pecorumque, quæ repentinus pavor in urbem compulerat. equestre prælium secundum fuit, summotique hostes sunt. et quia multis locis comprimendi tumultus erant, qui temere oriebantur, placuit 'omnes qui dictatores ' consules censorsve fuissent cum imperio esse, donec recessisset a muris hostis.' et diei quod reliquum fuit, et nocte insequenti multi temere excitati tumultus sunt compressique<sup>6</sup>.

The Roman cavalry drives him away.

The two armies are drawn up for battle; P. ix. 6 sq.; A.H. 40, but a storm prevents the engagement; S. xii, 609 sq.

A reinforcement is sent from Rome into Spain; S. xii, 686 sq. The ground on which Hannibal is

Postero die transgressus Anienem Hannibal in aciem<sup>11</sup> omnes copias eduxit; nec Flaccus consulesque certamen detrectavere, instructis utrinque exercitibus in ejus pugnae casum in<sup>4</sup> qua urbs Romæ victori præmium esset, imber ingens grandine mixtus ita utramque aciem turbavit, ut vix armis retentis in castra sese receperint, nullius rei minore quam hostium metu<sup>1</sup>. et postero die eodem loco acies instructas eadem tempestas diremit. ubi recepissent se in castra, mira serenitas cum tranquillitate oriebatur. in religionem ea res apud Pœnos versa est; auditaque vox Hannibalis fertur, 'potiundæ sibi urbis Romæ modo<sup>2</sup> ' mentem non dari, modo fortunam.' minuere etiam<sup>3</sup> spem ejus<sup>5</sup> et<sup>4</sup> aliæ, parva magnaue<sup>7</sup>; res; magna illa, quod cum ipse ad mœnia urbis Romæ armatus sederet, milites sub vexillis in supplementum Hispaniæ profectos audiit; parva autem, quod per eos dies eum forte agrum in quo ipse castra haberet, venisse nihil ob id deminuto pretio cognitum ex quodam captivo est. id vero adeo superbum atque

<sup>a</sup> conj. om. DU. <sup>b</sup> vere etiam K.—vertere et jam conj. KL 1st. <sup>c</sup> em. (or spem illius conj.) V. AS marg.—per me dico REG.—per melius K.—præter dico melius (1st) præter dico, vertere melius (2d) conj. KL.—permiscue B.—promiscue HF.—per melius five L. H. GA. HV. ant. Edd.—per medium F.—perinde ejus conj. marg. ed. Ve. <sup>d</sup> om. conj. R. <sup>e</sup> RE V int.—magnaue P.—magna parvæque REG. S.—parvæ magnaue B. HF. five L. H. GA. HV. F. ant. Edd.

<sup>6</sup> Twice above; comprimere motus i, 60;

<sup>7</sup> 27; seditionem v, 2; xxxii, 3; xli, 27.

<sup>1</sup> 'There was nothing now, which they feared less than they did the enemy.' DÆ.

<sup>2</sup> Viz. after the battle of Cannæ. R.

indignum visum, ejus soli quod ipse bello captum pos-  
sideret haberetque inventum Romæ emptorem, ut<sup>3</sup> ex-  
templo vocato præcone tabernas argentarias, quæ circa  
forum Romanum tunc essent, jusserit venire. his<sup>4</sup> motus  
ad Tutiam fluvium castra rettulit, sex millia passuum ab  
urbe. inde ad lucum Feroniæ pergit ire<sup>5</sup>, templum ea  
tempestate inclitum divitiis. Capenates aliqui<sup>6</sup> accolæ ejus  
erant<sup>7</sup>; primitias<sup>8</sup> frugum eo donaque alia pro<sup>9</sup> copia por-  
tantes, multo auro argentoque id exornatum habebant. his  
omnibus donis tum spoliatum templum. æris acervi, cum  
rudera<sup>7</sup> milites religione<sup>8</sup> inducti<sup>1</sup> jacerent<sup>9</sup>, post profec-  
tionem Hannibalis magni<sup>10</sup> inventi. hujus populatio templi  
haud dubia inter scriptores est. Cælius 'Romam euntem<sup>11</sup>  
' ab Ereto<sup>1</sup> devertisse<sup>2</sup> eo Hannibalem<sup>3</sup> tradit, iterque ejus  
ab Reate Cutiliisque et ab Amiterno orditur<sup>12</sup>: 'ex Cam-  
'pania in Samnium, inde in Pelignos pervenisse, præterque  
'oppidum Sulmonem in Marrucinos<sup>1</sup> transisse; inde Al-  
'bensi agro in Marsos, hinc Amiternum Forulosque vicum  
'venisse.' neque ibi<sup>m</sup> error est, quod tanti exercitus vestigia  
intra tam<sup>13</sup> brevis ævi memoriam potuerint confundi. isse

Ca.F.Cent.  
P. S. Galba

encamped  
is sold at  
Rome.

He retires.

CI. ii, 10;  
S. xiii, 5 sq;

C. xiv, 4;

i, 233.

xxii, 1,

xxvii, 4 sq;

xxxiii, 26;

S. xiii, 86;

DH. ii, 6;

49; iii, 32;

Str. v, 2, 9,

11 p. 226; C.

i, 232.

His route:

iii, 26; C.

i, 308; 314;

317; 319.

Al- C. i, 334.

x, 1; S. viii,

507.

S. viii, 414

Sq; C. i, 318.

<sup>3</sup> *ire* conj. *CF*, 1. A. ii, 3, p. 548.—*ire* et conj. *R*. <sup>8</sup> *alique* *P. F.* 1 L. H.—*alique*  
qui *CO* conj. *G* 1st. pr. *DJ*. C.—*aliquot* 2 L. B 2d. *HV*.—qui conj. *CF*. *R* 1st.—*Faliscique*  
c. *G* 2d.—*olim* qui as opposed to *tum* c. *R*.—*antiqui* c. *WL*. <sup>b</sup> *templum*,...*divitiis*,...  
qui...*erant*, (and om. *id*) conj. *CV*.—*ejus* *erant* conj. om. *G* 2d. <sup>1</sup> *induti* 3 P. 3—5 L.  
*HV*.—*imbuti* conj. *GB*.—*intacti* c. *WL*. <sup>j</sup> *em*. cf. *V. Max.* ii, 4, 5. (nn.) *SB*. iii, 26, 2.  
*D*.—*ac freto* *F. V.* 1—3, 5 L. H. *GA*.—*a freto* *B. HV*.—*huc freto* 4 L. <sup>k</sup> *F. II V.* cf.  
i, 57, 8; *D. ed. R.* pr. cf. xxi, 48, f. *ED*.—*divertisse* pl. *Mss. ed. G. C. D. BK.* <sup>l</sup> *F.*  
*V marg.* conj. *SB*.—var. *Mss.* <sup>m</sup> 'Therein.'—*inde* conj. *R*.

3 'That, by way of retaliation.' *R*.

4 'By these signs of confidence,' *R*. or  
'by the two circumstances just mentioned.'

5 The *ἀσπράγματα* were usually offered to the  
gods. *R*.

6 xxi, 29, 1; xxviii, 21. *R*.

7 *Rudus*, *rodus*, or *raudus* signifies 'an  
unwrought piece of brass:' *æs infectum*  
*rudusculum*. *apud ædem Apollinis æs confla-*  
*tum jacuit: id ad rudus appellabant*; *Cinc.*  
*in Fest.* "rodus;" *χαλκὸς ἀνέργαστος*, *rudus*;  
*Gl. Philox. V. Max.* v, 6, 3, (*PG.*) *DU*.  
cf. *SM*, *M. U.* p. 26; *Var. L. L.* iv, 34. *R*.

8 How could superstition have led them to  
throw down the brass, when they carried off  
the gold and silver without compunction?  
*DU*. It was by way of atonement; *DE*.  
and this is but one instance among many of  
the imposition, which men are continually  
practising upon themselves in matters of

religion: see *St Matthew* xxiii, 24; 1 *Samuel*  
xv, 9.

9 *In consulis domum plebes quadrantes, ut*  
*funere ampliore efferretur, jactasse fertur*, iii,  
18; *omnes ordines in lacum Curtii quotannis*  
*ex voto pro salute ejus stipem jaciebant*, *Suet.*  
ii, 57. *DU*.

10 Either from the plunder taken in the  
march from Capua to Rome, *Pol.* ix, 6; or  
from the treasures of the temple itself. *DU*.

11 'As he went, not as he returned from  
Rome.' *R*.

12 *Livy* is here tracing back the march  
(according to *Cælius*) from the Grove of  
*Feronia* to *Amiternum*; but, as this town lies  
very wide of the direct line from *Capua* to  
*Rome*, he next traces the route from *Campania*  
to *Amiternum*. *S. C*.

13 'As the age of *Cælius* and the other  
annalists.' *R*.

Cn.F. Cent. enim ea constat. tantum id interest, veneritne eo itinere  
P. S. Galba ad urbem, an ab urbe in Campaniam redierit.

P. ix, 7. Ceterum non quantum pertinaciæ ad premendam obsi-12

He proceeds dione Capuam Romanis fuit, tantum ad defendendam  
to Rhegium.

Distress  
and de-  
spondency  
at Capua.

Hannibali. namque ex Lucanis in Bruttium agrum, ad  
fretum<sup>1</sup> vero ac Rhegium eo cursu<sup>a</sup> contendit, ut prope  
repentino adventu incautos oppresserit. Capua etsi nihilo<sup>b</sup>  
segniùs obsessa<sup>c</sup> per eos dies fuerat, tamen adventum  
Flacci sensit<sup>2</sup>; et admiratio orta est non simul regressum  
Hannibalem. inde per colloquia intellexerunt relictos se  
desertosque, et spem Capuæ retinendæ deploratam apud  
Pœnos esse. accessit edictum proconsulis ex senatus con-  
sulto propositum vulgatumque apud hostes, ut 'qui civis  
'Campanus ante certam diem transisset, sine fraude<sup>3</sup>  
'esset.' nec ulla facta est transitio, metu magis eos quam  
fide continente, quia majora in defectione deliquerant  
quam quibus ignosci posset. ceterum quemadmodum nemo  
privato consilio ad hostem transibat, ita nihil salutare in  
6. medium consulebatur<sup>d</sup>. nobilitas rem publicam deseruerat  
neque in senatum cogi<sup>4</sup> poterant<sup>e</sup>; in magistratu autem  
erat<sup>5</sup> qui non sibi honorem adjecisset, sed indignitate<sup>6</sup> sua  
vim ac jus magistratui quem gerebat dempsisset. jam ne  
in foro quidem aut publico loco principum quisquam appa-  
rebat: domibus inclusi patriæ occasum cum suo exitio in  
dies expectabant. summa curæ omnis in Bostarem Han-  
nonemque præfectos præsidii Punici versa erat, suo, non

<sup>a</sup> F. ed. A.—*se occurru* 1, 2 P. V. 1, 3—5 L. H.—*se occurru* GA.—*se occursum* 2 L.—  
*tanto concursu* B. ant. Edd. conj. V. <sup>b</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. L. ed. S. C. D. pr.  
cf. ii, 47; xxxv, 9; xxxii, 22; GR. vi, 38, 8. D.—*nihil* ed. Bas. G. <sup>c</sup> em. L. adv.  
GB.—*oppressa* pl. Mss. <sup>d</sup> cf. xxiv, 22, 11. D. no variation is noticed in G. C. three  
P. 5 L. HF. R. B. ED.—var. cet. Mss.—*constituebatur* RE. Rut. Lup. i; ii. G.—*con-*  
*scisciebatur* BS. 1 L. cf. i, 32. RB.—*constitebatur* P.—*confitebatur* F. <sup>e</sup> V. 1, 3—5 L.  
H. B. ant. Edd. Sall. J. 13; cf. xxxv, 26, 9. F also with *deseruerant* but this is unnecessary;  
for Livy often joins a singular verb to a collective noun in the former clause, and a plural in  
the latter; cf. iv, 16, 8. D.—*poterat* pl. Mss. ed. G. C.

1 Und. Siculum. R.

2 'The return of Fulvius the proconsul  
with his army, from Rome, made a sensible  
difference.' R.

3 'That no participation in the revolt of  
the Campanians should be imputed to him;  
he should be acquitted of all blame;'

C. 'unhurt, without loss, harm, or prejudice,'  
cf. i, 24; iii, 53; xxii, 10. R.

4 Cf. xxiii, 32, 3; xxxii, 2, 4. R.

5 *Seppius Lesius* who was *medix tuticus*.  
R.

6 'Unworthiness.' R. Cic. in Vat. 6; de  
O. ii, 32.

sociorum periculo sollicitos. hi<sup>7</sup> conscriptis<sup>8</sup> ad Hanniba-  
 lem litteris non libere modo sed etiam aspere, quibus<sup>9</sup> Cn. F. Cent.  
P. S. Galba  
 'non Capuam solam<sup>10</sup> traditam in manum hostibus<sup>11</sup>, sed se<sup>12</sup> Bostar and  
Hanno send  
despatches  
to Hanni-  
bal;  
 'quoque et praesidium in omnes cruciatus proditos' incu-  
 sabant. 'abisse eum in Bruttios velut avertentem sese, ne  
 'Capua in oculis ejus caperetur. at hercule Romanos ne  
 'oppugnatione quidem urbis Romanæ<sup>13</sup> abstrahi ab Capua  
 'obsidenda potuisse: tanto constantiorem inimicum Ro-  
 'manum quam amicum Pœnum esse. si redœt Capuam  
 'bellumque omne eo vertat, et se et Campanos paratos  
 'eruptioni fore. non cum Rheginis neque Tarentinis bel-  
 'lum gesturos transisse Alpes. ubi Romanæ legiones sint,  
 'ibi et Carthaginensium exercitus debere esse. sic ad  
 'Cannas, sic ad Trasimenum rem bene gestam, coeundo,  
 'conferendo cum hoste castra, fortunam tentando.' in  
 hanc sententiam litteræ conscriptæ Numidis, proposita  
 mercede jam<sup>14</sup> professis operam, dantur<sup>15</sup>. hi specie trans-  
 fugarum cum ad Flaccum in castra venissent, ut inde  
 tempore capto<sup>16</sup> abirent, famesque, quæ tam<sup>17</sup> diu Capuæ  
 erat, nulli non probabilem causam transitionis faceret,  
 mulier repente Campana in castra venit, scortum trans-  
 fugarum unius, indicatque imperatori Romano 'Numidas'  
 'fraude composita transisse litterasque ad Hannibalem  
 'ferre: id<sup>18</sup> unum<sup>19</sup> ex iis, qui sibi rem aperuisset, arguere  
 'sese<sup>20</sup> paratam esse.' productus primo satis constanter  
 'ignorare se mulierem' simulabat; paullatim dein con-  
 victus veris<sup>21</sup>, cum tormenta<sup>22</sup> posci et parari videret, which are  
intercepted  
by Flaccus.  
 fassus 'id ita esse.' litteræque prolatæ; et<sup>23</sup> additum  
 etiam indicio quod<sup>24</sup> celabatur, 'et alios specie trans-  
 'fugarum Numidas vagari in castris Romanis.' hi supra

fff quibus (om. 1st) conscribere...litteras (2d) litteras conscriptas...dant. (3d) conj. R.  
 s solum ed. G. C. h manu or hostium al. Mss. but cf. *Gabina res regi in manum traditur*,  
 i, 54. D. i ed. GR.—Romæ ant. Edd. j eam conj. cf. G, on i, 39, 2. DU.  
 k jam conj. S. l ed. FR.—Numidum ant. Edd. m per conj. ad. CC. n conj.  
 om. FB. adv. Mss. o conj. om. DU.

7 Hi has no verb; there is a like instance  
 in viii, 11. C. We may understand *incusa-*  
*bant*. RS.

8 'Watching their opportunity,' iii, 9, 10;  
 xxx. 42; xxxiii, 28; xxxv, 19 v. l. Virg. *Æ.*  
 xi, 783; G. Cic. *Fam.* xi, 16; ED. und. *op-*  
*portuno*; λαβόν τῆς αἰχμῆς, R. *capere occasionem*,

Plaut. *Ps.* iv, 3, 6.

9 'Of this she was ready to convict one of  
 them.' GL. C.

10 Und. *indiciis* or *argumentis*. R.

11 'The torture ordered to be applied.'  
 RS. *ἔμμενος* Her. i, 116, n. 47.

12 Und. *primo*, C. 'previously.'



" ac fossas sæpe trucidati, et prope ad extremum\* castris  
 " exuti. sed omitto hæc. vetus atque usitata res est in Co.F. Cent.  
P. S. Galba  
 " oppugnanda hostium urbe labores ac pericula pati. illud<sup>6</sup>  
 " iræ atque odii execrabilis indicium est. Hannibal in-  
 " gentibus copiis peditum equitumque castra oppugnavit  
 " et ex parte cepit: tanto periculo nihil moti sunt ab  
 " obsidione. profectus trans Vulturum perussit Calenum<sup>9</sup>.  
 " agrum: nihil tanta sociorum clade avvocati<sup>7</sup> sunt. ad  
 " ipsam urbem Romam infesta signa ferri jussit: eam  
 " quoque tempestatem imminuentem spreverunt. trans-  
 " gressus Anienem tria millia passuum ab urbe castra<sup>10</sup>.  
 " posuit; postremo ad mœnia ipsa et ad portas accessit;  
 " Romam se adepturum eis, nisi omitterent Capuam, 7.  
 " ostendit: non omiserunt. feras bestias, cæco impetu  
 " ac rabie concitatas, si ad cubilia et catulos earum ire  
 " pergas, ad opem suis ferendam avertas. Romanos Roma  
 " circumsessæ, conjuges, liberi, quorum ploratus hinc<sup>1</sup> prope  
 " exaudiebantur<sup>8</sup>, aræ, foci, deum delubra, sepulcra majo-  
 " rum temerata ac violata<sup>9</sup> a Capua non averterunt: tanta  
 " aviditas supplicii expetendi, tanta sanguinis nostri hauri-  
 " endi est sitis. nec injuria forsitan: nos quoque idem  
 " fecissemus, si data fortuna esset. itaque quando aliter  
 " diis immortalibus visum<sup>10</sup> est, cum mortem ne recusare  
 " quidem debeam, cruciatus contumeliasque quas sperat<sup>11</sup>  
 " hostis, dum liber, dum mei potens sum, effugere morte,  
 " præterquam honesta, etiam leni possum. non videbo  
 " Ap. Claudium et Q. Fulvium victoria insolenti subnisis, xxv, 41, 1.  
 " neque victus per urbem Romanam triumphi specta-  
 " culum trahar, ut deinde in carcere aut ad palum deli-  
 " gatus, lacerato virgis tergo, cervicem securi Romanæ  
 " subijciam; nec dirui incendique patriam videbo, nec

\* in ad. 2 P.—vi conj. ad. GB.  
G.—om. C. D.

<sup>1</sup> quoque ad. (adv. pl. and opt. Mss.) ant. Edd. S.

6 Viz. 'what follows.' RS.

7 'From the siege of Capua.' D.

8 Rhetorical exaggeration. R.

9 *Temerare* is 'to do any thing rashly and recklessly'; *violare* 'to thrust one's self into a forbidden and hallowed place.' [The former would apply to the action of Uzzah, 11 Sam. vi, 6; the latter to the sin of the men of

Beth-shemesh, 1 Sam. vi, 19. ED.] cf. Sil. i, 11; ii, 472; iii, 499. Burial places were accounted peculiarly sacred; xxxi, 30; cf. PZ, de D. C. § xi, on v, 2. R. Her. iv, 127.

10 Cf. xxii, 49, 7.

11 'Is looking forward to inflict upon us.' R.

13. 1. 17. - capi ad stuprum matres Campanas virginesque et in-  
 13. 1. 17. - pueros. Albam, unde ipsi oriundi erant, a  
 13. 1. 17. - fundamentis proterant. ne stirpis<sup>1</sup>, ne memoria origi-  
 - nem suam exstaret: nedum eos Capuæ parsuros cre-  
 - dunt. nulli infestiores quam Carthagini sunt. itaque quibus  
 - vestrum ante facio cedere quam hæc tot tam acerba  
 - videant in animo est. iis apud me hodie epulæ instructæ  
 - paritæque sunt. satiatis vino ciboque poculum idem<sup>12</sup>  
 - quod mihi datum fuerit circumferetur: ea potio corpus  
 - id cruciatum animum a contumeliis, oculos aures a  
 - videndis audiendisque omnibus acerbis indignisque, quæ  
 - manent victos, vindicabit. parati erunt qui magno rogo  
 - in peripatulo ædium accenso corpora exanima injiciant.  
 - hæc una via et honesta et libera ad mortem. et ipsi  
 - virtutem mirabuntur hostes. et Hannibal fortes socios  
 - sciet ab se desertos ac proditos esse."

Hanc orationem Virrii<sup>1</sup> plures cum assensu audierunt<sup>14</sup>  
 quam ferri animo id quod probabant exsequi potuerunt.  
 Atque hinc major pars senatus, multis sæpe bellis expertam populi  
 Romani clementiam haud diffidentes sibi quoque placabilem fore, legatos ad dedendam Romanis Capuam de-  
 creverunt miseruntque. Vibium Virrium septem et viginti  
 ferme senatores domum secuti sunt epulatique cum eo.  
 et quantum facere<sup>1</sup> potuerant, alienatis mentibus vino ab  
 imminentis sensu mali venenum omnes sumpserunt; inde  
 misso convivio, dextris inter se datis ultimoque complexu,  
 collacrimantes suum patriæque casum, alii ut eodem rogo  
 cremarentur manserunt, alii domos digressi sunt. impletæ  
 cibis vinoque venæ minus efficacem in maturanda morte  
 vim veneni fecerunt: itaque noctem totam plerique eorum  
 et diei insequentis partem cum animam egissent<sup>1</sup>, omnes  
 tamen priusquam aperirentur hostibus portæ, expirârunt.  
 Postero die porta Jovis, quæ adversus castra Romana

<sup>1</sup> This is to be taken as an old form of the nominative; thus *frondis* for *frons*; and *urbis* for *urbs*, ix. 32. D.—*stirps* S. BS. D. 3 L. HV. one Ms of C. ant. Edd. pr. C. D.—*stirpes* cl. xli. 8. conj. C. D. <sup>2</sup> 3 P. 3 L. ant. Edd. D.—*Virrii* ed. A. GB. G. [er.] BK. <sup>3</sup> conj. om. as in 25; 38; ii. 27; ix. 24; x. 41; Cic. Fam. v. 13; Ter. often. DU.

12 'Of death,' 'of poison,' 14. R.

1 'That they continued alive:' this phrase is used of persons at the point of death; Cic. p. Ros. C. 8; T. Q. 9; &c. R.

erat, jussu proconsulis<sup>c</sup> aperta est. ea intromissa legio una Co. F. Cent.  
P. S. Galba  
et duæ alæ<sup>2</sup> cum C. Fulvio<sup>d</sup> legato. is cum omnium

primum arma telaque quæ Capuæ erant ad se conferenda curâsset, custodiis ad omnes portas dispositis, ne quis exire aut emitti posset, præsidium Punicum comprehendit, senatum Campanum 'ire in castra ad imperatores Romanos' jussit. quo cum venissent, extemplo his omnibus catenæ injectæ, jussique ad quæstores deferre quod auri argenti-que haberent. auri pondo septuaginta fuit, argenti tria millia pondo et ducenta<sup>e</sup>. senatores quinque et viginti Cales in custodiam, duodetriginta Teanum missi, quorum

15 de sententia maxime descitum ab Romanis constabat. de Difference  
of opinion  
between  
Claudius  
and Ful-  
vius.  
supplicio Campani senatus haudquaquam inter Fulvium  
Claudiumque conveniebat. facilis impetrandæ veniæ Clau-  
dius, Fulvio<sup>d</sup> durior sententia erat. itaque Appius 'Romam  
'ad senatum arbitrium ejus rei totum' rejiciebat: 'per-  
'cunctandi etiam æquum esse potestatem fieri patribus  
'num communicâssent consilia cum aliquibus sociorum Latini  
'nominis et' municipiorum<sup>1</sup>, et num ope eorum<sup>e</sup> in bello  
'forent' adjuti.' 'id vero minime committendum esse'  
Fulvius dicere, 'ut sollicitarentur criminibus dubiis  
'sociorum fidelium animi, et subjicerentur indicibus, queis  
'neque quid facerent neque quid dicerent<sup>f</sup>, quicquam  
'unquam pensi fuisset. itaque se eam quæstionem oppres-  
'surum extincturumque.' ab hoc sermone cum digressi  
essent, et Appius quamvis ferociter loquentem collégam  
non dubitaret tamen litteras super tanta re ab Roma  
expectaturum, Fulvius, ne id ipsum impedimentum in-

<sup>c</sup> 'Of Fulvius:' but *proconsulum* conj. R. yet cf. xxi, 52, 8 and c. <sup>d</sup> cf. 33; G. xxvii, 8. R. pr. D.—C. Flaminio Fulvii V. G. M. L. cf. 49; G. 47. R.—C. Flaminio Fulvio 3 L. H. GA.—C. Flaminio 1, 2, 4, 5 L. <sup>e</sup> 2,070 lbs of gold and 31,200 lbs of silver, according to P. RE. 3,060 of gold, 230 of silver, E. 30,000 of silver. F. C. <sup>a</sup> P. RE. F. RG opt. ed. D.—Fulvii cet. Mss. ed. G. C. <sup>b</sup> conj. ad. G. pr. C. D. (or conj. *municipiorumque* or *municipiorumve*) R. adv. DJ.—om. Mss. Edd. G. C. D. <sup>c</sup> *socio- rum* conj. R. <sup>d</sup> et *municipiorum* ad. ed. G. C. D. R. om. L. pr. C. DJ. D. DCE.— *dad municipiorum* P.—et *ad municipiorum* RE. ME. V. F. 2—4 L. H. CO.—*municipi- orum* 5 L.—*ad municipiorum* GA. <sup>e</sup> *neque quid dicerent* om. pl. Mss. cf. xxxiv, 31; 49. C.

2 'Two squadrons of allied cavalry.' They consisted of about 400 men each. cf. xxv, 21; L. de M. R. ii, 7. C.

1 Qui ea conditione cives Romani fuissent,

ut semper rem publicam separatam a populo Romano haberent, æque cives Romani erant, et in legionibus merebant, sed dignitates non capiebant; Fest. "municeps." D.

Cn. F. Cent. **cepto foret, dimittens prætorium tribunis militum ac præ-**  
P. S. Galba **fectis socium imperavit uti 'duobus millibus equitum**  
xxi, 54, 4. **'delectis denuntiarent ut ad tertiam buccinam præsto**  
C. ii, 193. **'essent.'** cum hoc equitatu nocte Teanum profectus, prima  
lucē portam intravit atque in forum perrexit; concursuque  
ad primum equitum ingressum facto magistratum Sidici-  
num citari jussit, imperavitque ut 'produceret Campanos  
Fulvius **'quos in custodia haberet.'** producti omnes virgisque  
executes the **cæsi<sup>2</sup> ac securi percussi. inde citato equo Cales percurrit:**  
Campanian **ubi cum in tribunali consedisset productique Campani**  
senators. **deligarentur ad palum, eques citus ab Roma venit, lit-**  
**terasque a C. Calpurnio prætore Fulvio et senatus con-**  
**sultum<sup>1</sup> tradidit<sup>3</sup>. murmur ab tribunali totam concionem**  
**pervasis, 'differri rem integram ad patres de Campanis.'**  
**et<sup>4</sup> Fulvius id ita esse ratus, acceptas litteras neque re-**  
**solutas<sup>5</sup> cum in gremio reposuisset, præconi imperavit ut**  
**'lictorem lege agere<sup>6</sup> juberet.'** ita de iis quoque qui  
Calibus erant sumptum supplicium. tum litteræ lectæ  
senatusque consultum serum ad impediendam rem actam,  
quæ summa ope appropinquata erat, ne impediri posset.  
consurgentem jam Fulvium Taurea Jubellius Campanus,  
per mediam vadens urbem turbamque<sup>7</sup>, nomine inclamavit;  
et cum mirabundus quidnam sese vellet resedisset Flaccus,  
"me quoque" inquit "jube occidi, ut gloriari possis multo  
<sup>8</sup>qq. "fortiorem, quam ipse es, virum abs te occisum esse."

<sup>1</sup> em. G.—et s. c. P.—est c. F.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>2</sup> tradit P. F. al. Mss.—contradit  
three P. RE. <sup>3</sup> at conj. DÆ. <sup>4</sup> turbam (and om. urbem) 1 P. F. C. ed. A.  
pr. D. 2 P. RE. F. C. ed. A. pr. G. D.—inquireret residents pl. Mss. ant. Edd.

2 The most ancient Roman punishment (Suet. vi, 49;) was scourging to death with rods; and sometimes the head was afterwards struck off with an axe. This was reserved for the greatest crimes, (ii, 5; vii, 19; xxviii, 29;) as high treason (which in two cases was punished with exile, xliii, 16; Sall. C. 51;) incest with a vestal; (xxii, 47; Dion. viii, 89; ix, 40;) and breach of the military oath. (ii, 59.) A mitigation of its cruelty was soon adopted, by beheading the criminal before he died under the flogging; ii, 5; 41. Some consider the scourging to have been used as a torture or question before execution. By the Valerian Law of Appeal, no one who appealed was to be scourged with rods and executed with the axe; by the Porcian Law,

and the Sempronian Law of Ti. Gracchus, no citizen, except a soldier, could be scourged with rods. cf. ii, 8; x, 9; Cic. p. Rab. perd. 4; [Acts xxii, 24—29. ED.] In a later age, especially under the emperors, cudgels were substituted for rods; and a punishment adopted, called *fustuarium*, peculiar to the Romans, who used to beat to death those soldiers who were guilty of any enormous crimes, or, sometimes, every tenth soldier drawn by lot; which was called 'decimation:' cf. v, 6; Pol. vi, 37 sq; L. de M. R. v, 18. HY, O. A. t. iii, p. 184 sq. R.

3 'Without undoing the string with which it was tied.' C.

4 'To do his duty by executing the law;' C. i, 26; ii, 5; viii, 7. R.

cum Flaccus<sup>5</sup> negaret ‘profecto satis compotem mentis Ca.F. Cent. P. S. Galba  
 ‘esse<sup>6</sup>,’ modo ‘prohiberi etiam se, si id vellet, senatus  
 ‘consulto’ diceret, tum Jubellius “quandoquidem” inquit,  
 “capta patria, propinquis amicisque amissis, cum ipse  
 “manu mea conjugem liberosque interfecerim, ne quid  
 “indigni paterentur, mihi ne mortis quidem copia eadem  
 “est quæ his civibus meis, petatur a virtute invisæ hujus  
 “vitæ vindicta<sup>7</sup>.” atque ita gladio, quem veste texerat, per  
 adversum pectus transfixus, ante pedes imperatoris mori-  
 bundus procubuit.

- 16 Quia et quod ad supplicium attinet Campanorum, et Different accounts; 33 sq.  
 pleraque alia de Flacci unius sententia acta erant, mor-  
 tuum Ap. Claudium sub deditionem Capuæ quidam tra-  
 dunt. hunc quoque ipsum Tauream neque sua sponte  
 venisse Cales neque sua manu interfectum; sed dum inter  
 ceteros ad palum deligatur<sup>a</sup>, quia parum inter strepitus  
 exaudiri possent quæ vociferabatur, ‘silentium fieri’ Flac-  
 cum jussisse; tum Tauream illa quæ ante memorata sunt  
 dixisse, ‘virum se fortissimum ab nequaquam pari ad  
 ‘virtutem occidi;’ sub hæc dicta jussu proconsulis præ-  
 conem ita pronuntiâsse “lictor, viro forti adde<sup>1</sup> virgas,  
 “et in eum primum lege age.” lectum quoque senatus  
 consultum, priusquam securi feriret, quidam auctores sunt;  
 sed quia adscriptum in senatus consulto fuerit, ‘si ei  
 ‘videretur, integram rem ad senatum rejiceret,’ interpre-  
 tatum esse, ‘quid magis e re publica duceret, æstima-  
 ‘tionem sibi permissam.’

Capuam a Calibus reditum est, Atellaque et Calatia<sup>xxii</sup>, 61.  
 in deditionem acceptæ. ibi quoque in eos qui capita rerum  
 erant animadversum. ita ad septuaginta<sup>b</sup> principes senatus

<sup>a</sup> em. FR.—cum...deligatus Mss.

28 at Teanum; GL. or at Capua, Atella, and Calatia. C. ed. GT. G. C. adv. Mss. for perhaps Livy omits those who destroyed themselves with Virrius, but includes the nobles of Atella and Calatia. D.

5 Und. modo; cf. Tac. A. i, 50, 4. R.

6 Prisc. vi, p. 709. DU.

7 ‘Liberation from life;’ mors una vindicta est, xl, 4: in xxxiv, 49, the sense is different. In liberating a slave, it was customary for the prætor to lay a wand two or three times on the slave’s head, saying, “I pronounce this man free, and a Roman citizen,” or “I

assert this man to be free after the manner of the Romans.” After this the slave was twirled round, and had the power of going where he chose. This was the public manumission by the vindicta, which conferred not only liberty but citizenship; ii, 5. R.

1 ‘Lay on.’ R.



niam circa accolunt populi ingemuissent; confessio expressa Ca. F. Cent. P. S. Galba  
 hosti quanta vis in Romanis ad expetendas poenas ab infidelibus sociis, et quam nihil in Hannibale auxilii ad receptos in fidem tuendos esset.

- 17 Romani patres<sup>a</sup> perfuncti, quod<sup>b</sup> ad Capuam attinebat, cura C. Neroni ex iis duabus<sup>1</sup> legionibus quas ad Capuam habuerat sex millia peditum, et trecentos equites quos ipse legisset, et sociūm Latini nominis peditum numerum parem et octingentos equites decernunt<sup>c</sup>. eum exercitum Nero goes to Spain. Puteolis in naves impositum Nero in Hispaniam transportavit. cum Tarraconem navibus venisset, expositisque ibi copiis et navibus subductis socios quoque navales multitudinis augendæ causa armasset, profectus ad Iberum flumen exercitum ab T. Fonteio et L. Marcio accepit. inde pergit ad hostes ire. Hasdrubal Hamilcaris ad Lapides Atros Hasdrubal, being surrounded, castra habebat in †Ausetanis<sup>d</sup>. is locus est inter oppida Illiturgin et Mentissam. hujus saltus<sup>e</sup> fauces<sup>e</sup> Nero<sup>f</sup> occupavit. Hasdrubal<sup>g</sup>, ne in<sup>h</sup> arto<sup>1</sup> res esset<sup>1</sup>, caduceatorem<sup>4</sup> escapes by artifice. misit qui promitteret, 'si inde missus foret, se omnem exercitum ex Hispania deportaturum.' quam rem cum

<sup>a</sup> *prætores* 2 P. R. L.—*proconsules* al. Mss. <sup>b</sup> *qua* conj. SB. <sup>c</sup> *Romæ proconsulibus perfunctis, ... habuerant* [F 2d. 2. 4 L. ant. Edd.]...*decernuntur.* conj. PG. adv. G. DU. <sup>d</sup> *Ausetanis* HV.—*Hausentanis* 5 L.—*Ausetanis* 2 L.—*Lusitanis* 3 L.—*Oretanis* conj. for the *Ausetani* are a tribe in Hither Spain, [near the Pyrenees, R.] xxi, 23; Plin. Cæs. Ptol. &c. whereas *Illiturgis* and *Mentissa* are very far off, [on the Bætis, below and above Castulo, and in Bætica. ED.] GL. pr. DJ.—*Bastitanis* conj. R. <sup>e</sup> *ut* conj. ad HS, on T. A. i, 5, in O. M. t. ix, p. 284. <sup>f</sup> *Nerone* BS. pr. RB. <sup>g</sup> *occupavit* Hasdrubal om. V. 1, 5 L. (om. *ne* also) P. 1 PE. F. ME. RE. BS. C. pr. G. RB. HS. D.—*obederat* RE. F.—*obederet* C.—*insidente* conj. RB.—*cum* conj. ad. RB. G. <sup>h</sup> om. conj. HS. G.—*ut* conj. D. <sup>1</sup> RE. V. BS. F. 1, 5 L. C. pr. RB.—*arte* P. 1 PE. ME. pr. HS. cf. xxi, 4. G 2d. D.—*alto* R. GA.—om. conj. G 1st. <sup>4</sup> *sepsisset* conj. and und. Hasdrubal with *misit*. G 2d.—*insedisset* G 1st.—*præsepsit* HS. pr. D.—*sed* ad. F. V.

1 At first he had but one legion, which was with Varro in Picenum, xxv, 3; xxiv, 44: but his army was augmented at the time when his command was prolonged, 1. DU.

2 Called *Tugiensis* (now 'Sierra di Alcaraz') from the town of *Tugia*. In it are the sources of the *Bætis* and the *Tader*; Pliny iii, 1 s. 3. R.

3 This word, (like 'strait' in English, ED.) may be taken either literally, as applied to the glen; und. *loco*, as with *angusto*, xxvii, 46, 2; [xxviii, 33, 5; ED.] or metaphorically as denoting 'difficulty and jeopardy, like the words *angustia*, (cf. *laxius vivere*, xxviii, 24;) *στυδι*, *στυγχεῖα*, &c. xxvii,

46; xxviii, 33. R. And *res esset* may mean 'lest he and his army should be involved,' or 'lest he should have to act, or should be forced to engage.' RS.

4 'An envoy with the herald's wand,' This wand was surrounded with two serpents, of which the bodies are twisted into a knot in the centre and then bend round till the mouths meet. This symbol of peace was given by the Greeks and other nations to heralds, when they were sent to beg a truce. It is fabled to have been given by Apollo to Mercury, in return for the lyre. Cf. *SF*, on V. Æ. iv, 242. C. See an enquiry into the origin of this symbol, and a representation of it, in Deane on the Worship of the Serpent.



spexerunt Romani. tum demum Claudius Punicam frau- Cā. F. Cent.  
dem agnoscens, ut se dolo captum sensit, proficiscentem P. S. Galba  
institit sequi, paratus configere acie: sed hostis detrectabat  
pugnam. leviam tamen<sup>1</sup> praelia inter extremum Punicum  
agmen præcursoresque Romanorum fiebant.

- 18 Inter hæc Hispaniæ populi nec qui post cladem accep- xxv, 34 sqq.  
tam defecerant, redibant ad Romanos, nec ulli novi de-  
ficiebant<sup>1</sup>. et Romæ senatui populoque post receptam Public  
Capuam non Italiæ jam major quam Hispaniæ cura erat; meeting at  
et exercitum augeri et imperatorem mitti placebat. nec Rome to  
tamen<sup>2</sup> quem mitterent satis constabat, quam<sup>3</sup> illud, ubi elect a pro-  
duo summi imperatores intra dies triginta cecidissent, qui consul for  
in locum duorum succederet, extraordinaria cura deligen-  
dum esse. cum alii alium nominarent, postremum eo  
decursum est ut populus proconsuli creando in Hispaniam  
comitia haberet; diemque comitiis consules edixerunt.  
primo expectaverant ut, qui se tanto imperio dignos crede-  
rent, nomina profiterentur<sup>3</sup>. quæ ut destituta<sup>4</sup> exspectatio  
est, redintegratus luctus acceptæ cladis desideriumque im-  
peratorum amissorum. mæsta itaque civitas, prope inops S. xv, 1 sqq;  
consilii, comitiorum die tamen in campum descendit; at- 131 sqq.  
que in magistratus versi circumspectant ora principum  
aliorum alios intuentium, fremuntque 'adeo perditas res  
'desperatumque de re publica esse ut nemo audeat in P. Cornelius  
'Hispaniam<sup>b</sup> imperium accipere;' cum subito P. Cornelius, Scipio, who

<sup>1</sup> 'Yet, notwithstanding,' *D.*—*tantum* conj. *M.* adv. *Mss.*      <sup>a</sup> *tam* conj. *G.* pr. *DJ.*—  
*tamen tam* conj. *B.*      <sup>b</sup> *Hispania* 2 *L.* pr. for the command was not 'over Spain,' but  
'over the army in Spain.' *G.* on xl. 36. see also below; xxx, 40 sq; xxxi, 50; *S.* on  
xxviii, 38; de *Lege Cur.* 8 sq; *Post. Disp. advers. GC.* 15 sqq. *GC.* Ref. ad *Post. Disp.*  
16—18 &c; *DU.* v. l. xxvii, 7. *D.* see also above; xxx, 41; xxi, 42, 3. *R.* In Greek,  
the use of *eis* for *in* is common; and in such instances the idea of motion is generally implied,  
as *eis* *οἶκόν* *ἔειπεν*, St Mark ii, 1; equivalent to *eis* *οἶκόν* [*ἐκ* *αὐτοῦ καὶ* *ἐν* *οἶκῳ*] *ἔειπεν*. *ED.*

<sup>1</sup> *Defecerant* [*ab Romanis*]...*deficiebant* [*a*  
*Pennis*] *C.*

<sup>2</sup> 'It was not so easy to determine whom  
they should send, as it was to perceive that it  
was no ordinary election which they had to  
make.' *tam* is sometimes understood in *Livy*;  
*ut absente hero rem heri diligenter tutetur*,  
*quam si ipse adsit*, *Plaut. Men.* v, 6, 3; *G.*  
ii, 56, 9. *D.*

<sup>3</sup> It was incumbent on those who were  
anxious to solicit any honourable appointment  
from the people, to signify their wish by  
giving out their names. The next requisite

was, that the magistrate, who presided at the  
election, should receive their names when  
reported to him from the prerogative tribe;  
x, 15. If he considered any candidates dis-  
qualified, he publicly refused to take account  
of their names, or of the votes which might  
be given them after this notification on his  
part; and then all their hopes of success  
were at an end. cf. *GC.* de *C. R.* i, 3; *C.*  
xxxix, 39, 2; *Gell.* vi, 9; *Cic. Brut.* 14.  
*R.*

<sup>4</sup> 'Disappointed;' i, 51; xxxv, 44;  
xxxix, 39; *R. Hor. O.* iii, 3, 21.



dinem aut<sup>b</sup> per nocturnas visa species<sup>4</sup> aut velut divinitus mente monita<sup>c</sup> agens, sive et<sup>d</sup> ipse capti quadam superstitione animi, sive ut imperia consiliaque velut sorte<sup>5</sup> oraculi missa sine cunctatione exsequerentur<sup>e</sup>. ad hoc jam inde ab initio præparans animos, ex quo togam virilem sumpsit, nullo die prius ullam publicam privatamque rem egit quam in Capitolium iret, ingressusque ædem<sup>6</sup> consideret, et plerumque solus in secreto ibi tempus tereret<sup>7</sup>. hic mos<sup>f</sup> per omnem vitam servatus<sup>g</sup> seu consulto seu temere<sup>h</sup> vulgatæ opinionioni fidem apud quosdam fecit, stirpis eum divinæ<sup>9</sup> virum esse; rettulitque<sup>10</sup> famam in Alexandro magno prius vulgatam, et vanitate et fabula parem<sup>11</sup>, anguis immanis concubitu conceptum, et in cubiculo matris ejus persæpe visam prodigii ejus speciem, interventuque hominum evolutam<sup>12</sup> repente atque ex oculis elapsam. hujus miraculi<sup>13</sup> nunquam ab ipso elusa<sup>14</sup> fides est; quin potius aucta arte quadam nec abnuendi tale quicquam nec palam affirmandi<sup>15</sup>. multa alia ejusdem generis, alia vera alia assimilata<sup>16</sup>, admirationis humanæ<sup>17</sup> in eo juvene ex-

Cn. F. Cent.

P. S. Galba

P. x, 2—5;

SS. v, 3.

291 sqq.

G. vii, 1;

Au. 49.

Which cor-

roborates

the belief

that he was

of divine

origin.

xxxviii, 58;

S. iv, 476;

xiii, 628 sq.

Pl. vii, 9;

xxvi, 43;

PAx.

<sup>b</sup> ut conj. R. Why should *velut* be added to the next clause and not to this? DU. <sup>c</sup> mota conj. PZ. cf. xxxv, 35, 5; nn, on Sil. x, 373. adv. D. <sup>d</sup> esset conj. DE. otherwise it is to be understood. R. <sup>e</sup> em. und. *homines* 'the men to whom he issued his orders or offered his advice.' G. pr. PZ. cf. PZ, on V. M. ii, 2, 1; on SA, M. iv, 4, "*homines*;" SCA, on Cat. 2; LN, on C. O. i, 7. DU. ed. cf. PR, on V. A. viii, 72; BEH. Ap. i, 1. D, on xxxiv, 56. or the verb may be taken in a passive sense. R.—*exsequeretur* P. cf. v. 1. ii, 2, 8; 43, 3; iv, 8, 6; v, 35, 1; vi, 6, 18; 35, 9; vii, 35, 6; viii, 16, 1; ix, 10, 2; xxvi, 24, 16; xxxvi, 9, 9; xl, 4, 3. D.—*exsequeretur* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*exsequeretur* al. Mss. ed. A. G. C. <sup>f</sup> qui ad. G. C. D. adv. pl. and opt. Mss. and some ant. Edd. <sup>g</sup> 1 P marg. B 2d. HV. pr. GB. G. C. ed. R.—*servabat* P. F.—*servabant* PE.—*servabatur* al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>h</sup> em. G.—*his miraculis* Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>i</sup> abnuentis...affirmantis. conj. G.

4 'As though the will of the gods was communicated to him either by visions, or by more direct inspiration.' C. He imitated in this Numa (i, 19) and Lycurgus, to persuade the multitude, that he held conferences with the deities night and day, sleeping and waking. R.

5 Cf. i, 56; Juv. i, 82 n. R.

6 'The chapel of Jove,' which was between those of Juno and Minerva: Ov. RQ, de Cap. 13.

7 *Quasi consultantem de re publica cum Jove*, Gell. R. RS.

8 'Either from Scipio's own artifices, or without any apparent cause.' C.

9 The son of Jupiter (under the form of a snake) by Pomponia. cf. SN, U. et P. N.

5. R.

10 'Renewed, revived;' R. iii, 55. RS. Colum. vii, 3.

11 'Alike in its fabulous nature and in the fiction itself.' C.

12 Und. *a cubiculo*.

13 'Made a jest of,' 'treated with ridicule,' i, 36; 48; ii, 45; vii, 13; ix, 2; 6; xxvi, 22, 7; or 'weakened and impaired by being made light of;' *eludere* is used as synonymous with *elevere*, and opposed to *extollere*, xxviii, 44, 2; cf. 22, 6; xl, 5; PA, on Pr. iv, 1, 139. G. D. R.

14 Thus Cicero often speaks of *virtus assimilata*. RS.

15 'The admiration of him as a mere man;' R. cf. Virg. *Æ*. i, 327—329.

Cn. F. Cent. *cesserant modum; quibus freta tunc civitas aetati haudqua-*  
P. S. Galba *quam maturæ tantam molem rerum tantumque imperium*  
*permisit.*

He proceeds to Spain. Ad eas copias quas ex vetere exercitu Hispania habebat, quæque a Puteolis cum C.<sup>1</sup> Nerone trajectæ erant, decem xxii, 37, 4; millia militum et mille equites adduntur. et M. Junius xxviii, 1, 3. Silanus proprætor adjutor ad res gerendas datus est. ita cum triginta navium classe (omnes autem quinqueremes DH. iii, 44; erant) ostiis Tiberinis profectus præter oram Tusci maris, Pl. iv, 5. Alpes atque Gallicum sinum, et deinde Pyrenæi<sup>k</sup> circum- Str. iii, 159. vectus promontorium, Emporiis urbe Græca (oriundi et H. i, 167, 18; ipsi<sup>l</sup> a Phocæa sunt) copias exposuit. inde sequi navibus HO. v, 16, jussis, Tarraconem pedibus profectus conventum omnium 17 sqq. sociorum (etenim legationes ad famam adventus ejus ex omni se provincia effuderant) habuit. naves ibi subduci jussit, remissis quattuor triremibus Massiliensium, quæ officii causa ab domo prosecutæ fuerant. responsa inde legationibus suspensis varietate tot casuum dare cœpit, ita<sup>16</sup> elato ab ingenti virtutum suarum fiducia animo, ut nullum ferox verbum excideret, ingensque omnibus quæ diceret cum majestas inesset tum fides<sup>17</sup>. profectus ab<sup>20</sup> Tarracone et civitates sociorum et hiberna exercitus adiit, collaudavitque milites 'quod duabus tantis cladibus de- 'inceps icti<sup>1</sup> provinciam obtinuissent<sup>2</sup>, nec fructum secun- 'darum rerum sentire hostes passi omni cis Iberum agro 'eos arcuissent, sociosque cum fide tutati essent.' Marcium secum habebat cum tanto honore, ut facile appareret nihil minus quam<sup>3</sup> vereri ne quis obstaret gloriæ suæ. successit

<sup>1</sup> Claudie ed. G. C. <sup>k</sup> F. V. 2—4 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. 43; xxi, 24; xxvii, 19 sq; *Pyrenæi jugum* xxi, 30; *portus* xxxiv, 8. D.—*Pyrenæi* al. Mas. ed. G. C. the poetical form; cf. n, on Sil. iii, 415 sq. R. <sup>l</sup> ut *Massilienses* und. (this reference to Marseilles, which came into our author's head when he mentioned the gulf of Lyons, arises rather from Livy's thoughts than from his words.) CL. conj. ad. (and, even then, perhaps om. *oriundi...sunt* as gl.) R. From the four triremes mentioned just below, we may suspect that something had here preceded, respecting Marseilles, which is now lost. C. or om. et ipsi. R.

16 'So little.' This particle has often a restrictive rather than an intensive force; 'so warily,' 'so guardedly,' xxviii, 44, j. C. 2 'They had kept possession of;' C. 5, 10; iv, 16; vii, 18; ix, 29; 38; xxiii, 24; xl, 36; G. on iii, 36; and on Tac. Ag. 22. R.

17 'By the moderation of his language, he not only maintained his own dignity, but gained the confidence of his hearers.' C. 3 That is *nihil minus vereri quam ne et nihil minus facere quam ut vereretur ne de-* compare the use of *nihil aliud quam* xii, i xxvii, 53; xxxiv, 17; xxxvii, 24. GB.

inde Neroni Silanus, et in hiberna novi milites deducti. Cn. F. Cent. P. S. Galba  
 Scipio, omnibus quæ adeunda agendaque erant mature  
 aditis peractisque, Tarraconem concessit. nihilo minor xxv, 41, 9.  
 fama apud hostes Scipionis erat quam apud cives socios-  
 que, et divinatio quædam futuri, quo minus ratio timoris  
 reddi poterat<sup>a</sup> oborti<sup>b</sup> temere<sup>c</sup>, majorem inferens metum. in P. x, 7;  
 hiberna diversi concesserant, Hasdrubal Gisgonis usque ad AH. 19; 24.  
 Oceanum et Gades, Mago in mediterranea, maxime supra  
 Castulonensem<sup>d</sup> saltum; Hasdrubal Hamilcaris filius proxi- xxii, 20;  
 mus Ibero circa Saguntum hibernavit. CF. x, 31.

Æstatis ejus extremo qua<sup>d</sup> capta est Capua et Scipio The Cartha-  
 in Hispaniam venit, Punica classis<sup>e</sup> ex Sicilia Tarentum ginian fleet  
 accita ad arcendos<sup>f</sup> commeatus præsidii Romani, quod in arrives at  
 arce Tarentina erat, clauserat quidem omnes ad arcem a Tarentum;  
 mari aditus, sed assidendo diutius artio<sup>g</sup>rem<sup>h</sup> annonam sociis xxiii, 41;  
 quam hosti faciebat. non enim tantum subvehi oppidanis xxiv, 36;  
 per pacata littora apertosque portus præsidio navium xxv, 27.  
 Punicarum poterat, quantum frumenti classis ipsa turba  
 navali mixta ex omni genere hominum absumebat, ut<sup>i</sup>  
 arcis præsidium etiam sine invecto<sup>j</sup>, quia pauci erant,  
 ex ante præparato sustentari posset, Tarentinis classique  
 ne invectum quidem sufficeret. tandem majore gratia  
 quam venerat classis dimissa est<sup>k</sup>. annona<sup>l</sup> haud multum  
 laxaverat, quia remoto maritimo præsidio subvehi frumen-  
 tum non poterat.

- 21 Ejusdem æstatis exitu M. Marcellus ex Sicilia provincia Marcellus  
 cum ad urbem venisset, a C. Calpurnio prætore<sup>1</sup> senatus enters the  
 city with an

<sup>a</sup> *eo* ad. 2, 4 L. B. GA. HV. pr. L. RB. but cf. xxii, 43, 4. At other times *quo* is omitted as xxix, 14, 1; cf. SE, de P. L. L. D. <sup>b</sup> *em. SM. G 2d.—oborta HF. conj.*  
*G 1st.—oborto conj. L.—oportet pl. Mss.—opportune 4 L. B.—forte conj. RB.—metum L.—om. 2, 5 L. GA. HV.* <sup>c</sup> *pl. Mss.—emere P. RE. F. C.—timere 1, 3 L.—timore conj. L.—om. 4, 5 L. B.—eo ad. HF. SM. G 1st.* <sup>d</sup> *em. cf. xxvii, 17; xxviii, 5; 9; PZ. xxii, 19; D. ed. cf. 21. R.—quo Mss. ed. G. C. D.* <sup>e</sup> *ad om. three P. F. H. GA.*  
<sup>f</sup> *dimissa annonam conj. G. cf. xxxii, 5; ii, 34: but se may be understood. DU.*

60, 9; G, on xl, 49. D. As the latter phrase means *tantummodo*, so the former means *minime* i. e. *non*. RS.

4 Cf. VSS, on C. B. C. i, 38. DU.

5 Cf. Heron. Pol. p. 321; Pol. t. v, p. 36. (SW.) R.

6 *Arta* and *lara* applied to *annona* signify 'high' or 'dear,' and 'low' or 'cheap.' RS.

7 'So that.' R.

8 Und. *frumento*. R.

9 'They were glad to receive the fleet on its arrival, but were still more glad to witness its departure.' C.

1 In the absence of the consuls, the right of convening the senate devolved on the city prætor; 3, 15; xxii, 55; xxxviii, 44; &c. R.



‘urbem’ ovans iniret, imperium esset.’ pridie quam urbem iniret, in monte Albano triumphavit<sup>7</sup>. inde ovans multam præ se prædam in urbem intulit. cum simulacro<sup>8</sup> capta-  
 rum Syracusarum catapultæ ballistæque et alia omnia instrumenta belli lata, et pacis diuturnæ regiæque opulentiae ornamenta, argenti ærisque fabrefacti<sup>4</sup> vis<sup>5</sup>, alia supellex pretiosaque vestis et multa nobilia signa, quibus inter primas Græciæ urbes Syracusæ ornatae fuerant. Punicae quoque victoriæ signum octo ducti elephantum. et non minimum fuit<sup>6</sup> spectaculum cum coronis aureis præcedentes Sosis Syracusanus et Mericus Hispanus, quorum altero duce nocturno Syracusas introitum erat<sup>9</sup>, alter Nasum quodque ibi præsidii erat prodiderat. his ambobus civitas data et quingena<sup>10</sup> jugera agri, Sosidi in agro Syracusano, qui aut regius aut hostium populi Romani fuisset, et aedes Syracusis cuius vellet eorum in quos belli jure animadversum esset; Merico Hispanisque qui cum eo transierant, urbs agerque in Sicilia ex iis qui a populo Romano defecissent jussa dari. id M.<sup>10</sup> Cornelio mandatum, ut ‘ubi ei videretur, urbem agrumque eis assignaret.’ in eodem agro Belligeni, per quem illectus ad transitionem Mericus erat, quadringenta jugera agri decreta.

Post profectionem ex Sicilia Marcelli Punica classis octo millia peditum, tria Numidarum equitum exposuit ad eos Murgantini<sup>1</sup> descivere<sup>2</sup>. secutæ defectionem eorum Hybla et Macella<sup>3</sup> sunt et ignobiliores quædam aliæ et Numidæ præfecto Mutine vagi per totam Siciliam socio-

<sup>4</sup> P. RE. F. C.—*fabrefacta* cet. Mss. *vasa* cet. Mss. cf. xxxiv, 52. DU.

<sup>5</sup> *quingenta* HV. B. pr. GL.—om. V. 1 L.

<sup>1</sup> *in eodem agro Syracusano...animadversum esset.* [repeated from above. G. D.] ad. P. ME. F. BA. V. H. GA. B marg. j em. G. ed. CL. C.—*Murgantina* ed. G. D. pr. GL.—*Murgentina* al. cf. CV, S. A. ii, 8, p. 335. D.—*Murgenia* pl. and opt. Mss.—*Murganea* 2 L.—*Murgenia* conj. GR, Ep. iv, p. 30. adv. FBR, Apol. p. 19. <sup>2</sup> em. (or conj. *defecere*) G. ed. CL. C.—*desciverunt terræ* B. pr. GL. ed. G. D.—*desciverunt* 2 P.—*terre* pl. and opt. Mss.—*terre defecerunt* 5 L. HV. HF.—*et Enna*; conj. GR. adv. FBR. <sup>3</sup> em. G. ed. CL. C.—*earum* Mss. ed. G. D. BK. <sup>10</sup> pr. SB, as in an ancient marble. L. MD.—*Marcella* pl. Mss.

<sup>6</sup> P. und. magna, cf. Flor. iv, 2, 72. DU.—

<sup>7</sup> pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*fuere* F. al. Mss. ed. A.

<sup>8</sup> P. conj. GL. adv. cf. xxv, 41, 9. S.

<sup>7</sup> This was done solely on his own authority; and C. Papirius Maso was the first to institute such a practice, S. on the site of the ancient city of Alba, 521 Y. R. C.

<sup>8</sup> The representations of conquered towns, mountains, nations, kings, and rivers were

carried in procession before the triumphal car: v, 30; xxxvii, 59; nn, on Sil. xvii, 635 sqq. R.

<sup>9</sup> There is no mention of this service done by Sosis, in the preceding book. GL.

<sup>10</sup> Und. *urbes*. C.



‘*rei publicæ: vixdum requiēsse*’ *aures a strepita et tumultu* Ca. F. Cent.  
‘*hostili, quo*<sup>5</sup> *paucos ante menses assederint*’ *prope mœnia* P. S. Galba  
‘*Romana.*’ post hæc cum centuria frequens succlamâsset  
‘nihil se mutare sententiæ, eosdemque consules dicturos  
‘esse,’ tum Torquatus “neque ego vestros” inquit “mores  
“consul ferre potero neque vos imperium meum. redite  
“in suffragium, et cogitate bellum Punicum in Italia  
“et hostium ducem Hannibalem esse.” tum centuria,  
et auctoritate mota viri et admirantium circa fremitu,  
petit<sup>h</sup> a consule ut ‘*Veturiam seniorum citaret: velle*  
‘se cum maioribus natu colloqui, et ex auctoritate eorum  
‘consules dicere.’ citatis Veturie senioribus, datum secreto  
in Ovili cum his colloquendi tempus. seniores ‘*de* xxv, 2, f;  
‘tribus consulendum’ dixerunt ‘esse, duobus jam plenis’ Lu. ii, 197.  
‘honorum, Q. Fabio et M. Marcello; et si utique novum  
‘aliquem adversus Pœnos<sup>4</sup> consulem creari vellent, M.  
‘Valerium Lævinum egregie adversus Philippum regem  
‘terra marique res gessisse<sup>5</sup>.’ ita de tribus consultatione  
data, senioribus dimissis juniores suffragium ineunt. M. M. Claudius  
Claudium Marcellum fulgentem tum Sicilia domita et Marcellus  
M. Valerium absentes<sup>1</sup> consules dixerunt. auctoritatem and M. Va-  
prærogativæ omnes centuriæ secutæ sunt. eludant<sup>1</sup> nunc lerius Lævi-  
antiqua mirantes<sup>6</sup>. non equidem<sup>7</sup>, si qua sit sapientium nus choœn  
civitas, quam docti fingunt magis quam nôrunt<sup>8</sup>, aut consula.  
principes graviorés temperantioresque a cupidine imperii

<sup>f</sup> opt. *Mss.* Livy is fond of this contracted form; iii, 48; xxxviii, 10; xlii, 57; G. xxxvii, 11, 6. *D.*—*requiescere* al. *Mss.*—*requiescere* se ant. Edd. <sup>g</sup> *asserint* F. (or *usserint*)  
*P.*—*asserint* 3 L.—*assueverint* R.—*accesserint* F 2d.—*sonuerint* or *circumsonuerint* conj. (to  
make *mœnia* the nominative) C.—*concusserint* or *concussa sint* conj. *DE.* <sup>h</sup> *petiit* F. V.  
five L. H. B 2d. GA. HV. ed. Rom. Parm. cf. b. R. xxxvii, 45, 2. *D.* <sup>i</sup> *absentem*  
2 L. B.—11 (i. e. *iterum* cf. xxix, 11; xxx, 23;) *absentem* conj. for Marcellus was at  
Rome: *GL.* but he was not present in the Field as a candidate. *S. GB.* cf. iv, 42; x, 22;  
xxiv, 43; *D.* non *potentem* atque adeo *absentem*, x, 5; *ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν τοῖς ἐκείνῃ βουλευόμενος* . . .  
*ἐπαφίεσθαι ἀντίον*, Dion. ix. p. 599; *S. VT.* on *S. S.* 2; *DU.* viii, 22; xxii, 35; xxiii, 34;  
xxiv, 9; 43. R. <sup>j</sup> *eludantur* conj. R. but cf. xxxiv, 56, 11. *D.*

3 *Und.* *hostes* from *hostili* preceding, as  
*milites* from *militares*, v, 49; cf. viii, 8; ix,  
1; xxxiv, 3; 56. R.

4 ‘New against this enemy,’ cf. xxix, 11,  
3. C.

5 For *M. Valerio Lævino*, qui...gessisset.  
R.

6 ‘Let those, who ignorantly despise the  
customs and manners of our forefathers, turn  
to ridicule, in the instance now before us,

those who entertain a veneration for the good  
old times.’ *G. RS.* cf. *BU.* on Ph. i, 12, 5;  
*D.* 19, 13. *simplicius et antiquius.* Tac. G. 5;  
Lucil. in Non. 5, 17.

7 *Equidem* is often put for *quidem* and even  
with the third person; cf. *E. C. C. SR.* Lex.  
*R.* Often, as here, it is equivalent to *ego*  
*quidem*, *ἔγωγε*: cf. *D.* on v, 54; viii, 20;  
and xxxiv, 5.

8 Alluding to Plato’s *Republic. S.*

Cu.F.Cent. aut multitudinem melius moratam<sup>9</sup> censeam fieri posse.  
 P. S. Galba centuriam vero juniorum seniores consulere voluisse 'qui-  
 bus imperium suffragio mandaret,' vix ut verisimile sit,  
 parentum quoque hoc seculo vilis levisque apud liberos  
 auctoritas fecit<sup>10</sup>.

Prætoria inde comitia habita. P. Manlius Vulso et L. 22  
 Manlius Acidinus et C. Lætorius et L. Cincius Alimentus  
 creati sunt. forte ita incidit ut comitiis perfectis nuntiare-  
 tur 'T. Otacilium,' quem T. Manlio, nisi interpellatus<sup>1</sup>  
 ordo comitiorum esset, collegam absentem daturus fuisse  
 videbatur populus, 'mortuum in Sicilia esse.' ludi Apol-  
 linæ et priore anno fuerant, et eo anno ut fierent  
 referente<sup>2</sup> Calpurnio prætore, senatus decrevit ut 'in per-  
 petuum voverentur.' eodem anno prodigia aliquot visa  
 nuntiataque sunt. in æde Concordiæ Victoria, quæ in  
 culmine erat, fulmine icta decussaque ad Victorias<sup>3</sup>, quæ  
 in antefixis<sup>4</sup> erant, hæsit neque inde procidit. et 'Anagnia  
 et Fregellis' nuntiatum est 'morum portasque de cælo  
 Pl. iii, 5 a. 'tactas, et in foro Subertano sanguinis rivos per diem totum  
 8; Pt. iii, 'fluxisse, et Ereti lapidibus pluvisse, et Reate mulam  
 1; Cl. ii, 'fluxisse, et Ereti lapidibus pluvisse, et Reate mulam  
 3, p. 517; 'peperisse.' ea prodigia hostiis majoribus sunt procurata,  
 C. i, 223. et obsecratio in unum diem populo indicta, et novendiale  
 sacrum. sacerdotes publici aliquot<sup>5</sup> eo anno demortui<sup>6</sup> sunt  
 novique suffecti, in locum M'. Æmilii Numidæ decemviri  
 sacrorum M. Æmilii Lepidus, in locum M'. Pomponii  
 Mathonis pontificis C. Livius, in locum Sp. Carvili Maximi  
 auguris M. Servilius. T. Otacilius Crassus pontifex quia  
 exacto anno mortuus erat, ideo nominatio in locum ejus

<sup>a</sup> BR. pr. MN. S.—repente F.—repente pl. Mm. <sup>b</sup> 1 P. F. al. Mm. antefixa.  
 quæ ex opere figulino tectis adfiguntur sub stillicidio, Fest. antefixa stictilia xxxiv. 4. L. The  
 same as ἀντρίχη according to SM, on Sp. P. N. ult. but adv. DU.—var. pl. Mm.  
<sup>c</sup> aliquot P.—aliquanti three P. LI. BA. V. 2—5 L. H. GA. HV. ant. Edd. pr. cf. Plant.  
 Sall. &c. L. MD. adv. D. <sup>d</sup> P. cf. v, 31, 7. D.—eodem mortui RE. F. C. <sup>e</sup> M.  
 ed. G. C.—em. S. from an inscription

LVDI. SÆCVLARES. TERT.  
 M'. ÆMILIO. M'. F. MAG. XVIR.  
 M. LIVIO. M. F. M. N. SALINATORE.

GT, cxcxii; cf. PG, 503 Y. R. p. 48. DU.

<sup>9</sup> Bene morata civitas, xlv, 23; D. bene sit, centuriam...mandaret. RS.  
 morata disciplina Colum. i, 8. <sup>1</sup> Vix. by T. Manlius himself. R.  
<sup>10</sup> The order is vero parentum...fecit, vir... <sup>2</sup> The statues of Victory. C.

non est facta. C. Claudius flamen Dialis, quod exta per-  
peram dederat<sup>3</sup>, flaminio abiit<sup>4</sup>.

Cn. F. Cent.  
P. S. Galba

- 24 Per idem tempus M. Valerius Lævinus, tentatis prius per secreta colloquia principum animis, ad indictum ante ad id ipsum concilium Ætolorum classe expedita venit. ubi cum Syracusas Capuamque captam in fidem<sup>1</sup> in Sicilia<sup>2</sup> Italiaque rerum secundarum ostentâsset<sup>3</sup>, adjecissetque<sup>4</sup> ‘jam inde a majoribus traditum morem Romanis<sup>5</sup> colendi socios, ex quibus alios in civitatem atque æquum<sup>6</sup> secum jus acceperant, alios in ea fortuna haberent<sup>4</sup> ut socii esse quam cives mallent. Ætolos eo in majore futuros honore, quod gentium transmarinarum in amicitiam primi venissent. Philippum eis et Macedonas graves accolâs esse; quorum se vim ac spiritus et jam<sup>6</sup> fregisse, et<sup>4</sup> eo redacturum<sup>6</sup> esse ut non his modo urbibus, quas per vim ademissent Ætolis, excedant, sed ipsam Macedoniam infestam habeant. et Acarnanas, quos ægre ferrent Ætoli a corpore<sup>5</sup> suo diremptos, restitutum se in antiquam formulam jurisque ac dicionis eorum<sup>6</sup>.’ hæc dicta promissaque ab Romano imperatore

Speech of  
Valerius to  
the Æto-  
lians.

\* P. F. 1—3, 5 L. H. GA. D. L. N. CO. ed. Rom. Parm. cf. v, 15, 12. D. The grammatical connection is often with the latter of two nouns, whereas the sense applies to both. G.—*captas* cet. Mss. ed. G. C. cf. *Ænidas Nasumque captas*, below; *amissa*, 25. ED.  
<sup>2</sup> ad. cf. *multa secunda in Italia Siciliaque gesta*, xxvii, 40. G.—*Hispania* conj. ad. G. 1st.  
<sup>3</sup> em. G. cf. xxxix, 10, 6. D.—*etiam* F. C. ant. Edd.—om. pl. Mss. 1 Edd.—*vigorem* ad. V.  
<sup>4</sup> *vigorem* et 1, 2, 5 L. H. B. HF. GA. II V. L. ant. Edd.—*vigoremque* 3, 4 L. R. D.  
<sup>5</sup> em. G.—*redactum* Mss. ant. Edd. A.—*redactos* ed. FR.

3 Und. *Jovi*, to whom it was customary to sacrifice on the ides of every month, and also on the 5th of the calends of July. R. *Reddere* is used in the same sense; Virg. G. ii, 194; (SV.) cf. BA, on S. T. iv, 464. DU.

4 *Propter exta parum curiose admota aris deorum immortalium, flaminio abire jussi sunt, coactique etiam*, V. Max. i, 1, 4. This was either by decree of the pontiffs, who had cognizance in matters appertaining to rites and ceremonies; GH, V. J. P. ii, 11; or perhaps of the chief pontiff, whom Numa made paramount in religious affairs, i, 20. If a priest refused submission to this decree, it was enforced upon application to the people. DU.

1 ‘As a proof,’ ‘to prove,’ Suet. vi, 1; ad fidem xxiii, 12; xxxviii, 51. G.

2 Cf. xxx, 33. G.

3 The sentence is here suspended by the speech of Lævinus. There is a similar in-

stance of *hyperbaton* in 32. C. The *apodosis* is altogether wanting; as, owing to the interruption by this speech, our author seems to have forgotten that he had to resume and finish the sentence, which was left incomplete. RS. Some consider the thread of the construction to be taken up again at *hæc dicta* &c. [or at *Ætolos* &c. with which und. ait; and substitute a shorter stop at *mallent*. DCE.] Like instances of negligence occur in i, 19; ii, 12; v, 24; ix, 6; xxxviii, 52. R.

4 ‘Of others they rendered the condition so comfortable.’ R.

5 16; i, 17; iv, 9; vi, 34; xxiv, 48; xxxiv, 8; xxxviii, 9; 34. R.

6 ‘To their ancient state under their jurisdiction and vassalage.’ RS. In this sense *contribuere* (*επορριζω*) is used below: [cf. xxxviii, 3, 10. D.] Formula occurs xxxviii, 9; xlv, 16; xxxii, 33; VA. ib. 38; xxxix, 26; xliii, 6. D.



*Ætolis contribuit. Philippum quoque satis implicatum bello finitimo ratus, ne Italiam Pœnosque et pacta cum Hannibale posset respicere*<sup>12</sup>, Corcyram ipse se recepit.

- 25 Philippo Ætolorum defectio Pellæ hibernanti allata est. itaque quia primo vere<sup>1</sup> moturus exercitum in Græciam erat, Illyrios finitimasque eis<sup>a</sup> urbes alterno<sup>b</sup> metu quietas ut Macedonia haberet, expeditionem subitam in Oricinorum atque Apolloniatiū fines fecit, egressosque Apolloniatas cum magno terrore atque pavore compulit intra muros. vastatis proximis Illyrici<sup>2</sup>, in Pelagoniam eadem celeritate vertit iter; inde Dardanorum<sup>3</sup> urbem Sintiam<sup>c</sup>, in Macedoniam<sup>d</sup> transitum Dardanis facturam, cepit. his raptim actis, memor Ætolici junctique cum eo Romani belli per Pelagoniam et Lyncum<sup>e</sup> et<sup>f</sup> Bottiæam<sup>g</sup> in Thessaliam descendit. ad bellum secum adversus Ætolos capessendum incitari posse homines credebat. et relicto ad fauces Thessaliæ Perseo<sup>4</sup> cum quattuor millibus armatorum ad arcendos aditu Ætolos, ipse priusquam majoribus occuparetur rebus, in Macedoniam atque inde in Thraciam exercitum ac Mædos<sup>h</sup> duxit<sup>1</sup>. incurrere ea gens in Macedoniam solita erat, ubi regem occupatum externo bello ac sine præsidio esse regnum sensisset. ad Phragandas<sup>1</sup>

Cn. F. Cent.  
P. S. Galba

Proceed-  
ings of  
Philip; S.  
xv, 286 sqq.

xxiv, 40.

xlv, 29 sq.

xxii, 48, 1.

<sup>a</sup> ed. FR. C. D.—ei ant. Edd. GT. G.—ejus P. five L. H. GA. HV. L. N. ed. A. <sup>b</sup> P 2d. and pl. Mss. 'the fear of each other, which was felt by the Macedonians and Illyrians; <sup>c</sup> alternus pavor, xxiii, 26; timor, Stat. Th. vi, 759: cf. Tac. H. iii, 5. G.—alieno ed. FR.—altergo P.—ab tergo conj. SM. RB. <sup>e</sup> em. RB. Σιντία, πόλις Μακεδονίας ἑξὺς τοῦ Ὀρέαν, Steph. G. pr. C. Sintii xlii, 51; Sintice xlii, 46. D.—sitam Mss.—Perhaps the name of some other city should be substituted, situated on the confines of Dardania and Macedonia. R. Ptolemy mentions four cities of the Dardani above Macedonia, viz. Scupi, Ulpianum, Nessus, and Arrhibuntium; iii, 9. GL. <sup>d</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.—Macedonia al. <sup>e</sup> F. C. V. 1, 3, 4 L. H. 1 P. al. Mss.—var. Mss. as in the proper names which follow — Lyncestidem conj. of which Lyncus was the capital; cf. xxxi, 33. R. <sup>f</sup> om. D. perhaps by a typographical error. R. <sup>g</sup> Βόττιας and Βοττιαιός, Ἰθὺς Μανιδωνίας, Etym. Mag. (cf. xlv, 30, 3; Βοττιαιός, Βοττιαιός, Βοττία, Pol. v. 97, 4: R. cf. NO. de Ep. S. M. iii, 2. D.—Βετtram conj. GL. pr. S. <sup>h</sup> em. from Μαίδος, Pol. x, 38; Μαίδος, Ἰθὺς Ὀρέανης καὶ ληϊσίου Μανιδωνίας, Steph. S. on xxviii, 5, 7. ed. A. cf. xl, 22; xlv, 26; OR, Th. G. ΟΥ, on J. O. 108. CO (on S. J. 18, 10) confounds them with the Medes of Asia. D. cf. AO, on Th. ii, 98, 7. <sup>1</sup> P. F. C. pr. C. ed. D.—eduxit pl. Mss. ed. G. C.—eduxit V. 1 L.—reduxit GA. <sup>j</sup> An obscure inland tribe of Thrace. CE, G. A. ii, 15, p. 856. OR. or rather some obscure town or fortress. D. R.—Στράμβας conj. cf. Στράμβας, Steph. D.

<sup>12</sup> Hor. O. i, 2, 36.

<sup>1</sup> 'At the beginning of spring,' xxxiii, 3; [cf. 26; ED.] p. vespere xxxv, 30; ad primam auroram i, 7; inter primum tumultum i, 6. R.

<sup>2</sup> Thus ab ultimis Orientis, xxxvii, 58: D. und. locis, terris, or agris. R.

<sup>3</sup> These Dardanians were engaged in constant hostilities with the Macedonians; Pol. iv, 66; v, 97; xxviii, 8. R.

<sup>4</sup> King Philip had a son of this name: S. but as he is said to be quite a boy, eleven years after this time, xxxi, 28; one of the royal generals must be here meant. C.

igitur vastare agros et urbem Jamphorinam<sup>k</sup>, caput arcem-  
que Mædicæ, oppugnare cœpit. Scopas ubi profectum in  
Thraciam regem occupatumque ibi bello audivit, armata  
omni juventute Ætolorum bellum inferre Acarnaniæ parat.  
adversus quod<sup>l</sup> Acarnanum gens<sup>5</sup> et viribus impar, et jam  
Cleniadas Nasumque amissa<sup>m</sup> cernens Romanaque insuper  
arma ingruere, ira magis instruit quam consilio bellum.  
conjugibus liberisque et senioribus supra sexaginta annos in  
propinquam Epirum missis, ab quindecim ad sexaginta annos<sup>6</sup>  
conjurant ' nisi victores se non redituros<sup>7</sup>. ' qui victus acie  
excessisset, eum ne quis urbe tecto mensa lare reciperet,  
diram execrationem in populares, obtestationem quam  
sanctissimam potuerunt adversus hospites, composuerunt.  
precatique simul Epirotas sunt ut, ' qui suorum in acie<sup>n</sup>  
' cecidissent, eos uno tumulo contegerent, adhiberentque<sup>o</sup>  
' humatis titulum<sup>p</sup> ' " hic siti sunt Acarnanes, qui adversus  
" vim atque injuriam Ætolorum pro patria pugnantes  
" mortem occubuerunt<sup>q</sup>. " per hæc incitatis animis, castra  
in extremis finibus suis obvia<sup>r</sup> hosti posuerunt. nuntiis  
ad Philippum missis ' quanto res in discrimine esset,  
omittere Philippum id quod in manibus erat coegerunt  
bellum, Jamphorina per deditionem recepta et prospero

Cn.F Cent.  
P. S. Galba

The Æto-  
lians make  
war upon  
Acarnania.

Solemn oath  
taken by  
the Acar-  
nians:  
SR.236-qq.

<sup>k</sup> S.—*Topirinum* conj. from *Topiris* see Pliny and Ptol. *Δόβρος*. Thuc. ii, 98; (40.) *DJ.* but this was a city of Paonia, far from the present spot. *D.* <sup>l</sup> B. HV. *D.* al. Mss. und. *bellum*; cf. viii, 2; Just. iii, 6. *GR.* ed. C. *D.* adv. on account of *instruit bellum* following. *R.*—quod se F. C. 1, 3, 5 L. H. GA. L. ant. Edd.—quod ed. FR. G. <sup>m</sup> ant. Edd. cf. 24, a. *ED.* und. *oppida*. C. Two nouns, whether singular or plural, of different genders, often have the plural adjective in the neuter; in *portis colloque, quæ se capturas crediderant*, xxxvii, 43; *regem regnumque sua futura sciunt*, xl, 10; *mores ad ea* (i. e. *jusiurandum et leges*) *accommodabant*, iii, 20; cf. iv, 57, 6. *D.*—*amissas* und. *urbes* ed. G. C. <sup>n</sup> *aciem* 2 P. B. some ant. Ed. pr. *GB.* adv. cf. ii, 14, 4. *D.* <sup>o</sup> *adhiberentque* P.—*adscriberentque* conj. *inscribere tumulo*, Mart. ix, 16, 1; *elogio nomen*. Calp. Decl. 28. G. pr. C. <sup>p</sup> P. RE. F. C. ed. A. cf. xxxi, 18, 6. *D.*—*appetierunt* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. S. cf. ix, 4. *D.* <sup>q</sup> *obviam* pl. Mss. ed. G. but cf. 27; i, 26; iii, 16; iv, 58; xxiv, 35; xxvii, 40; xlv, 46; &c. *D.*

5 The Acarnanians were one of the most open-hearted and upright people of Greece, steady to their principles and ardently fond of liberty; Pol. iv, 30; ix, 40; xvi, 32: the Ætolians on the other hand were avaricious, restless, insolent, ungrateful, dishonest; in their eagerness for plunder making no discrimination between friend and foe, ignorant of the law of nations, and living like beasts of prey upon all they could seize by rapine; xxvii, 30; xxxi, 28; xxxii, 34; xxxiii, 11;

44; xxxvi, 17; xxxviii, 9; xliii, 22; Pol. ii, 3; 43; 45 sq.; iv, 3; 16; 67; 79; ix, 38; xvii, 5; xviii, 17. *R.*

6 *DD* considers this to have been the legitimate military age among the Acarnanians; Pr. p. 267: but this was one of those emergencies, in which the letter of the law is not observed. The Romans, in time of great alarm, enlisted those who were under 17 or above 50; cf. *L.* M.R. i, 2; 4. *DI*.

7 Cæs. B. C. iii, 87, *D.*

alio successu rerum. Ætolorum impetum tardaverat primo Cn.F.Cent.  
 conjurationis fama Acarnanicæ; deinde auditis Philippi P. S. Galba  
 adventus regredi etiam in intimos coegit fines. nec Phil-  
 lippus, quanquam, ne opprimerentur Acarnanes, itineribus  
 magnis ierat, ultra Diu est progressus. inde cum audisset xxxiii, 3 ;  
 reditum Ætolorum ex Acarnania, et ipse Pellam rediit. xliv, 7 ; 9 ;  
 26 Lævinus veris principio a Corcyra profectus navibus, P. iv, 62 ;  
 superato Leucata<sup>a</sup> promontorio cum venisset Naupactum, v, 9 ; Pl. iv,  
 Anticyram inde se petiturum edixit, ut præsto ibi Scopas 10.  
 Ætolique essent. sita Anticyra est in<sup>b</sup> Locride<sup>c</sup> læva parte Valerius  
 sinum Corinthiacum intrantibus. breve terra iter eo, brevis attacks  
 navigatio ab Naupacto est. tertio ferme post die utrinque Anticyra.  
 oppugnari cœpta est. gravior a mari oppugnatio erat, quia  
 et tormenta machinæque omnis generis in navibus erant, et  
 Romani inde oppugnabant. itaque intra paucos dies recepta 24 ; P. ix,  
 urbs per deditionem Ætolis traditur, præda ex pacto<sup>d</sup> Ro- 33 ; 39.  
 manis cessit.

Litteræ Lævino redditæ ‘ consulem eum absentem de-  
 ‘ claratum, et successorem venire P. Sulpicium.’ ceterum  
 diuturno ibi morbo implicitus serius spe omnium Romam  
 venit. M. Marcellus cum idibus Martiis consulatum inis- B. C. 210.  
 set, senatum eo die moris modo causa habuit, professus Y. R. 542.  
 ‘ nihil se absente collega neque de re publica neque de Consuls, M.  
 ‘ provinciis acturum. scire se frequentes Siculos prope Claudius  
 ‘ urbem in villis obtrectatorum<sup>1</sup> suorum esse; quibus tan- Marcellus 4.  
 ‘ tum abesse ut per se non liceat palam Romæ crimina M. Valerius  
 ‘ edita fictaque<sup>e</sup> ab inimicis vulgare, ut, ni simularent Lævinus 2.  
 ‘ aliquem sibi timorem absente collega dicendi de consule<sup>2</sup>  
 ‘ esse, ipse eis extemplo daturus senatum fuerit. ubi qui-  
 ‘ dem collega venisset, non passurum quicquam prius agi

<sup>a</sup> 1 P. P. F. V. 2—5 L. H. GA. al. cf. xlv, 1, 4; D. Leucadia was once a peninsula of Acarnania, but was afterwards insulated by the isthmus being dug through. xxxiii, 17; *no*, on Sil. xv, 302; *HD*, on Pl. iv, 1, 2; *CS*, on Str. x, p. 451 sq; *DU*, on Th. iv, 8; *SV*, on P. v, 5, 12. R.—*Leucata* 2, 3 P. R.—*Leucata* al. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. *GB*, ed. G. C. *a* conj. *CE*, G. A. ii, 13, 720. <sup>c</sup> *Phocide* conj. cf. xxxii, 18. R. *Anticyra* is generally considered as belonging to Phocis. *CE*. Strabo, in mentioning ‘*Αντικύρα*’ on the Malian gulf, speaks of another place of the same name in Phocis, ix, 418, or in *Δωρις* *αὐτὴ* ‘*Εσσυρίαι*, p. 434; 416. If these two latter are one and the same city, it appears to have been assigned sometimes to Phocis, (cf. *PM*, G. A. vi, 7, p. 609;) and at other times to Locris. D. cf. *Pers.* iv, 16. <sup>d</sup> *Naupacto* Mss. ant. Edd. pr. *SB*, adv. D. <sup>e</sup> ‘Brought forward, and concocted or got up.’ *RS*. conj. *SB*.—*edita facta* F.—*edicta facta* pl. Mss.

1 M. Cornelius and others. R.

2 ‘Of bringing charges against a consul.’ R.

M.C.Mar.<sup>4</sup> 'quam ut Siculi in senatum introducantur. delectum'  
 M.V.Læv.<sup>2</sup> 'prope a M. Cornelio per totam Siciliam habitum, ut

'quam plurimi questum de se Romam venirent. eundem  
 'litteris falsis urbem implēse, *bellum in Sicilia esse*, ut  
 'suam laudem minuat.' moderati animi gloriam eo die  
 adeptus consul senatum dimisit; ac prope justitium<sup>4</sup> om-  
 nium rerum futurum videbatur, donec alter consul ad  
 urbem venisset. otium, ut solet, excitavit plebis rumores:

Complaints 'belli diuturnitatem<sup>f</sup> et vastatos agros circa urbem, qua  
 of the Ro- 'infesto agmine isset Hannibal, et exhaustam delectibus  
 man people.

'Italiam, et<sup>4</sup> prope<sup>b</sup> quotannis<sup>1</sup> exercitus cæsos<sup>1</sup> quere-  
 bantur', 'et consules bellicosos ambo, viros acres nimis

Lc. 1, 32. 'et feroces, creatos, qui vel in pace tranquilla bellum  
 'excitare possent, nedum in bello respirare civitatem forent  
 'passuri.'

Fire at Interrupit hos sermones nocte quæ pridie Quinquatrus<sup>1 27</sup>  
 Rome, C. fuit, pluribus simul locis circa forum incendium ortum.  
 i, 416;  
 404; 420; eodem tempore septem tabernæ<sup>2</sup>, quæ postea quinque, et  
 409; 408. argentariæ<sup>3</sup>, quæ nunc novæ appellantur, arsere. compre-  
 hensa postea privata ædificia (neque enim tum basilicæ<sup>4</sup>

erant), comprehensæ lautumiæ<sup>5</sup> forumque piscatorium et

<sup>f</sup> 3 L. HV. conj. C.—diuturnitate cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D.      <sup>g</sup> om. G. C.      <sup>b</sup> 1 L.  
 HV. ed. G.—p. n. 5 L.—pro re cet. Mss. ant. Edd.      <sup>1</sup> em. cf. xxvii, 9. G.—quod annis  
 P. cf. NO, C. P. iv, 2, 2, p. 452. D.—quod Cannis F.—quod Cannensis pl. Mss.—quo Can-  
 nensis HF.—qua Cannensis D.—v. Cannensis 5 L.—publica Cannis ed. A.—pub. C.  
 1 querebatur 2 P. GA—om. conj. cf. xxi, 63; xxii, 1; xxvii, 9; &c. DU.

3 It is not 'a levy of soldiers' which is here meant, as PG supposed, 542 Y. R. but 'the beating up for recruits to swell the ranks of Marcellus's accusers.' DU.

4 'A suspension of all business' is here meant; RS. but, properly, the word signifies 'the stay and interruption of all law proceedings, and the closing of the courts:' cf. xxiii, 25, 1; R. iii, 3, 7. C.

1 This is the accusative plural feminine (as pridie Calendas) from the nominative quinquatrus, of the 4th declension. molestæ quinquatrus, Cic. Fam. ii, 12; quinquatrus, non quinquatria: non enim dictæ sunt quinque dies atri, sed quod "quinquatus" antiqui dicebant, sive a quinquando, id est, lustrando, quod eo die arma ancilia lustrari sint solita; CH, i, p. 61. S. According to Fest. (DR.) it was one day sacred to Minerva, so called from being after the 5th day of the ides of March. This does not accord with xlv, 20: Ovid

says it lasted five days, F. iii, 809. Perhaps the festival was originally but one day, and was afterwards extended. C. cf. nn, on Juv. x, 115; and on Tac. A. xiv, 12, 1. R.

2 For the topography see NA, R. V. v, 8; though he confounds 'the seven shops' with 'the silversmiths shops,' DU, and seems to read tunc for nunc. D. cf. xxiii, 25. 1. R.

3 Cf. xxvi, 11. D. Why should Livy call these macellum xxvii, 11? DU.

4 M. Fulvius the censor afterwards built a basilica in that spot, behind the new silversmiths shops; xl, 51. The basilicæ were large public halls, where the senators met for deliberation, where judges tried causes, lawyers were consulted by their clients, and merchants and bankers transacted their business. C. GL. cf. xxxix, 44; xlv, 16; D. nn, on Tac. A. iii, 72, 1. R.

5 Latumias ex Græco, et maxime a Syracusanis, qui latumias [Adelopias, Thuc. vi,

atrium<sup>6</sup> regium<sup>a</sup>. aedes Vestæ vix defensa est tredecim maxime servorum opera, qui in publicum redempti<sup>7</sup> ac manumissi sunt. nocte ac die continuatum incendium fuit. nec ulli dubium erat humana id fraude factum esse, quod pluribus<sup>b</sup> simul locis, et iis diversis, ignes coorti essent. itaque<sup>c</sup> consul ex auctoritate senatus pro concione edixit, 'qui quorum opera id conflatum incendium profiteretur, 'præmium fore libero pecuniam, servo libertatem.' eo præmio inductus Campanorum Calavium servus (Manus ei<sup>d</sup> nomen erat) indicavit 'dominos et quinque præ- terea juvenes nobiles Campanos,' (quorum parentes a Q. Fulvio securi percussi erant<sup>e</sup>;) 'id incendium fecisse, 'vulgoque<sup>8</sup> facturos alia, ni comprehendantur.' comprehensi ipsi familiæque<sup>9</sup> eorum. et primo elevabatur<sup>10</sup> index indiciumque: 'pridie eum verberibus castigatum ab domi- nis discessisse, per iram ac levitatem ex re fortuita crimen 'commentum.' ceterum ut coram coarguebantur et quæstio ex ministris facinoris foro medio haberi cœpta est, fassi omnes, atque in dominos servosque conscios animadversum est. indici libertas data et viginti millia æris.

Consuli Lævino Capuam prætereunti circumfusa multi- tudo Campanorum est, obsecrantium cum lacrimis ut 'sibi 'Romam ad senatum ire liceret, oratum, *si qua miseri- cordia tandem flecti possent, ne se ad ultimum perditum irent nomenque Campanorum a Q. Flacco deleri sinerent.*

<sup>a</sup> *regiæ* conj. G. cf. xxvii, 11; GR. where *regiam* occurs in P. V. G. C. F. 4 L. H. G. A. HV. ant. Edd.

<sup>b</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. as above. ed. D.—*plurimis* ed. G. C.

<sup>c</sup> *ita* ed. CL. C.

<sup>d</sup> *Manio* conj. cf. Cato R. R. 142; Dio Exc. G.—*Manus* ei conj. G. Ist. cf. i, 1, 4. D.—*Manius* ei conj. R.

<sup>e</sup> *essent* conj. if these words are not parenthetical. R.

86; GL. D.] et appellant, et habent ad instar carceris, ex quibus locis excisi sunt lapides ad ædificandam urbem, Fest. S. cf. CJ, Obs. vi, 7; PZ, on Æ. V. H. xii, 44; DU. GV, and al. on Cic. Ver. v, 27; GT, on Ver. i, 5. D. From *λῆς* 'a stone,' and *σῆμναι* 'to cut.' The old stone quarry was converted into a prison, *carcer lautumiarum*, xxxii, 26; C. Plant. Cap. iii, 5, 65; Pœn. iv, 2, 5; D'O, It. Sic. t. i, p. 181; G, on xxxvii, 3. The orthography is indicated by a joke of Sabinus: "ne quemquam vestram nomen ipsum decipiat lautumiae inde, quod minime lauta res est;" Sen. Cont. ix. 4. R.

6 GR, on xxvii, 11. DU. 'The royal hall' of Numa, whose palace was adjoining to the temple of Vesta; cf. Hor. O. i. 2, 15 sq; C. others think it was the palace of Tarquin the Second: cf. Ov. F. v, 263 sq. R.

7 'Were purchased of their masters, so as to become public property, and then manumitted;' C. cf. xxii, 60, 3. R.

8 'Every where;' cf. v, 8. R.

9 'Their servants or domestics;' cf. iii, 19; 55; viii, 15; &c. R.

10 'Was made light of;' iii, 21; opposed to *aggravare* vi, 27, 1; and *extollere* ix, 37, 4; xxviii, 44. cf. iv, 12, 3. R.

... Campanis' negare  
... esse et hostiles esse et futuras.  
... Romanum sciret.  
... nullum infestorem  
... inclusos  
... aliqua velut feras  
... et trucidare quod-  
... Hannibalem transfugisse.  
... inventurum in  
... Campanorum.  
... et conditum in  
... Romanis se minime  
... Campanis prestatum inrandi Ro-  
... Campanos iurejurando a  
... senatus responsum  
... Romanis fuisse.  
... obvia  
... ur-  
... bello accusa-

... Campanis' negare  
... esse et hostiles esse et futuras.  
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... Campanis prestatum inrandi Ro-  
... Campanos iurejurando a  
... senatus responsum  
... Romanis fuisse.  
... obvia  
... ur-  
... bello accusa-

tores<sup>18</sup> in urbem adducens. de re publica tamen primum ac de provinciis ambo consules ad senatum rettulere.

M.C.Mar.4  
M.V.Læv.2

- 28 Ibi Lævinus, 'quo' statu Macedonia et Græcia, Ætoli 'Acarnanes Locrique'<sup>1</sup> essent, quasque ibi res ipse egisset 'terra marique,' exposuit: 'Philippum inferentem bellum Ætolis, in Macedoniam retro ab se compulsus ad intima 'penitus regni abisse, legionemque inde deduci posse; 'classem'<sup>2</sup> satis esse ad arcendum Italia regem.' hæc de se deque provincia cui præfuerat. consulum de provinciis communis relatio fuit. decrevere patres ut 'alteri consulum 'Italia bellumque cum Hannibale provincia esset, alter 'classem cui T. Otacilius præfuisset, Siciliamque provinciam cum L. Cincio prætore obtineret. exercitus eis duo' decreti, 'qui' in Etruria Galliaque essent.' eæ quattuor erant legiones: 'urbanæ'<sup>3</sup> duæ superioris anni in Etruriam, 'duæ, quibus Sulpicius consul præfuisset, in Galliam mitterentur. Gallia et legionibus præesset quem consul, 'cujus Italia provincia esset, præfecisset.' in Etruriam C. Calpurnius post præturam prorogato in annum imperio<sup>4</sup> missus; et Q. Fulvio Capua provincia decreta prorogatumque in annum imperium, 'exercitus civium sociorumque 'minui' jussus, 'ut ex duabus legionibus una legio, quinque millia peditum et trecenti equites essent, dimissis qui 'plurima stipendia<sup>5</sup> habent; et sociorum septem millia

Distribu-  
tion of the  
provinces.

<sup>18</sup> adducentes three P.

<sup>1</sup> in ad. ed. MD. xxxv, 8, 2; but cf. iii, 68, 3; xxii, 22; xxx, 2; 38. G. D.

<sup>2</sup> *arcedo* (and om. *ad*) conj. cf. 20, e. GB. but cf. ii, 49; xxi,

17. D. <sup>3</sup> *quæ* ed. Pa....G. adv. Mss. cf. xxiv, 44; xxviii, 10; xxxii, 16; xxxi, 1. PZ.

18 The Campanians and the Sicilians: cf. [29; GB.] 30; *ἱσχυίσαν δὲ καὶ Καρσάσι τοῦ Φλάκου καὶ οἱ Συρακούσι τοῦ Μαγέλλου παραγοῖναι*, Suid. S.

1 Ceniadæ and Nasos being taken from the former, Anticyra from the latter. S.

2 'With its seamen and marines only, without any legionary troops:' cf. xxi, 49, 11. C.

3 These are distinct from the four just mentioned. GL. 'The city legions' were levied for the defence of the capital, independently of the recruits required for the reinforcement of the legions which were in the field: xxvii, 8, k. At the expiration of the year (but sometimes sooner) the former legions were sent out on active service, and two fresh legions raised as a garrison for the

city: xxiii, 14; 25; 31; xxiv, 11; xxv, 3; xxvii, 7; 22; 24; 35 sq; xxix, 13; xxxiii, 43; DU. xxii, 24. Und. *decretum est ut*, cf. xl, 44; nn, on Tac. A. i, 15, 4. R.

4 Hence, and from xxv, 41; xxvii, 22; xxxii, 1; it appears that military command (*imperium*) was virtually included in the civil magistracy (*magistratus*): for city prætors are said, at the expiration of the year, to have *imperium prorogatum*, which implies that they had *imperium* during the year, though no actual military command. [Under whose command then were the two city legions here mentioned? ED.] GC, R. ad p. S, D. 5. DU. adv. S, de L. C. 6.

5 'Years of service;' iii, 57; xxix, 1; xxx, 28; xxxi, 8; xlii, 33. The regular time of service was for the cavalry ten years,



‘quemque’ patriam sed totam Siciliam relicturos, si eo M.C.Mar.4  
M.V.Læv.2  
 ‘Marcellus iterum cum imperio redisset. nullo suo me-  
 ‘rito eum ante implacabilem in se fuisse: quid iratum,  
 ‘quod Romam de se questum venisse Siculos sciat, factu-  
 ‘rum? obrui Ætnæ ignibus aut mergi freto<sup>4</sup> satius illi  
 ‘insulæ esse quam velut dedi noxæ<sup>5</sup> inimico.’ hæ Siculo-  
 rum querelæ domos<sup>6</sup> primum nobilium circumlatæ, celebra-  
 tæque<sup>6</sup> sermonibus, quos partim misericordia Siculorum  
 partim invidia Marcelli excitabat, in senatum etiam per-  
 venerunt. postulatum a consulibus est ut ‘de permutandis  
 ‘provinciis senatum consulerent.’ Marcellus, ‘si jam auditi  
 ‘ab senatu Siculi essent, aliam forsitan futuram fuisse sen-  
 ‘tentiam suam’ dicere. ‘nunc, ne quis *timore frenari eos*  
 ‘dicere posset, *quo minus de eo libere querantur in cuius*  
 ‘*potestate*<sup>c</sup> *mox futuri sint*, si collegæ nihil intersit, mutare  
 ‘se provinciam paratum esse. deprecari senatus præjudi-  
 ‘cium<sup>7</sup>: nam cum extra sortem collegæ optionem dari<sup>f</sup>  
 ‘provinciæ iniquum fuerit, quanto<sup>8</sup> majorem injuriam,  
 ‘immo contumeliam<sup>9</sup> esse sortem suam ad eum transferri?’  
 ita senatus, cum quid placeret magis ostendisset quam de-  
 crêset, dimittitur. inter ipsos consules permutatio provin- The pro-  
vinces are  
changed.  
 ciarum, rapiente fato Marcellum ad Hannibalem, facta est,  
 ut ex quo primus<sup>h</sup> adversæ pugnæ gloriam ceperat, in ejus xxiii, 16; 46;  
xxvii, 27.  
 laudem postremus Romanorum imperatorum, prosperis tum  
 maxime bellicis rebus, caderet<sup>9</sup>.

30 Permutatis provinciis, Siculi in senatum introducti multa  
 de Hieronis regis fide perpetua erga populum Romanum

<sup>c</sup> conj. V. ed. CAM. pr. G. (cf. xxv, 17, e.) C. D. R.—*quisque* Mss. pl. Edd. G. C. D.  
<sup>d</sup> per ad. S. HF. HV. adv. cf. Cæs. B. C. i, 53. G. <sup>e</sup> *poteslatem* three P. 1, 2, 4 L.  
 H. GA. HV. ant. Edd. pr. GB. adv. cf. 25, n. D. <sup>f</sup> *dari* ed. G. C. D.—*dare* al.  
<sup>8</sup> *quantum* ed. er. GR. pr. CO, on S. J. 85, 22: cf. xliv, 7, 6. D. <sup>h</sup> F. conj. SB.—  
*primum* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.

<sup>4</sup> Und. *Siculo*, as in xxx, 28; Flor. i, 26, f; Cæs. B. C. i, 26; Cic. Att. ii, 1; and *Siculos* with *ωρεμεις*, Pol. v, 110, 2. R.

<sup>5</sup> *Noxa* means not only ‘a fault,’ but its ‘punishment.’ C. cf. x, 19, 2. R. *eximi noxæ*, viii, 35. RS.

<sup>6</sup> ‘Held often and with many persons;’ i, 4; iii, 31; v, 11; xxxiv, 61. R.

<sup>7</sup> ‘He begged the senate not to interpose the authority of their decree, which would

affix a stigma upon his name, and entirely do away with the voluntary character of the exchange:’ G. cf. iii, 40, 80. C.

<sup>8</sup> *Injuria* is ‘an act of injustice,’ *contumelia* ‘an affront.’ C.

<sup>9</sup> Marcellus fell two years after this, *GI.* in his fifth consulship: S. and as he was the first Roman general that gained any advantage over Hannibal, so he was the last that fell in battle against him. RS.



‘fortunæ’, alere sese ac suos possent<sup>1</sup>. orare se patres con-<sup>M.C.Mar.4</sup>  
 ‘scriptos ut, si nequeant omnia, saltem quæ compareant.’<sup>M.V.Læv.2</sup>  
 ‘cognoscique possint, restitui dominis jubeant.’ talia con-  
 questos cum ‘excedere ex<sup>o</sup> templo, ut de postulatis eorum  
 ‘patres consuli possent,’ Lævinus jussisset, “maneant  
 “immo” inquit<sup>1</sup> Marcellus, “ut coram his respondeam,  
 “quando ea condicione pro vobis, patres conscripti, bella  
 “gerimus, ut victos armis accusatores habeamus. duæ  
 “captæ hoc anno urbes Capua Fulvium reum, Marcellum  
 31 “Syracusæ habeant.” reductis in curiam legatis, tum consul <sup>Reply of</sup>  
 “non adeo majestatis” inquit “populi Romani imperique <sup>Marcellus.</sup>  
 “hujus<sup>1</sup> oblitus sum, patres conscripti, ut si de meo crimine  
 “ambigeretur, consul dicturus causam accusantibus Græ-  
 “cis<sup>2</sup> fuerim. sed non quid<sup>3</sup> ego<sup>b</sup> fecerim in disquisitionem  
 “venit<sup>4</sup>, quam<sup>d</sup> quid<sup>e</sup> isti<sup>f</sup> pati debuerint<sup>g</sup>. qui si non fue-  
 “runt hostes, nihil interest nunc an vivo Hierone Syracusas  
 “violaverim. sin autem desciverunt<sup>h</sup>, legatos nostros ferro  
 “atque armis petierunt, urbem ac moenia clausurunt exer-  
 “cituque<sup>i</sup> Carthaginiensium adversus nos tutati sunt, quis  
 “passos esse hostilia, cum fecerint<sup>j</sup>, indignatur? tradentes  
 “urbem principes Syracusanorum aversatus sum; Sosim  
 “et Mericum Hispanum, quibus tantum<sup>k</sup> crederem, potiores  
 “habui. non estis extremi<sup>l</sup> Syracusanorum, quippe qui

<sup>m</sup> ne pl. Mss. <sup>n</sup> ed. FR. pr. RH. cf. xxv, 40, 5; xxix, 21. ED.—*comparare* B. ant. Edd.—*comparari* or *compareri* pl. Mss.—*comparent* F. ed. A.—*comparerent* al. Edd.  
<sup>o</sup> om. FR. G. C. pr. cf. 31; GL. viii, 2, 8; x, 2, 3; [xxix, 19, d: ED.] but, on the other hand, 13; xxxvii, 30, 9. D. <sup>p</sup> RH. pr. Edd. RH. S. GR.—om. cet. Mss.—*imo* *mansant* ed. GT. al. Edd. <sup>q</sup> ait conj. GR. pr. R. <sup>r</sup> numquid 1, 4 L.—*nunquam* 3 P. <sup>b</sup> eo 2 P. <sup>c</sup> quem, quicquid in hostibus feci, jus belli defendi, ad. RH. pr. but em. defendit RH. adv. G, on xxviii, 23, b. D. <sup>d</sup> em. tam being understood in the preceding clause: G. cf. ii, 56, 9. D.—*nam* pl. and opt. Mss.—sed 2, 3, 5 L. B. HF. R. GA. ant. Edd. <sup>e</sup> 3, 5 L. B. HF. R. GA. ant. Edd.—*quicquid* pl. and opt. Mss. <sup>f</sup> est GA. <sup>g</sup> debuerant 1, 2 P. V. five L. H.—*potuerunt* 3 P. <sup>h</sup> portas ad. P. F. V. 2 L. H. B. N. al. of G. all of C. ant. Edd.—ad *Panos*, conj. G 1st.—*Panos*, (and *adsciverunt*) G 2d.—*aperte*, G 3d.—, ad *portus* or, in *portu* conj. cf. xxiv, 33. RB. <sup>i</sup> P. F. al. Mss. ed. G. sqq. Edd.—*exercitumque* pl. Mss. cet. Edd. <sup>j</sup> 4 L. ed. cf. xxv, 35; [xxviii, 35, a; ED.] xliii, 1. G. sqq. Edd.—*tantam* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*tanta* two P. 2 L. HV. D.—*tamen* CO. pr. DJ. adv. D.—*rem* ad. 3 L. B. HF. L. (before *tantam*) 5 L. GA.

4 The city had been given up to plunder, xxv, 31; and Sosis and Mericus had been rewarded with the houses and lands of certain Syracusans, ‘so that many had not even the bare soil (the wrecks of their shattered fortune) left, whence they might eke out a scanty subsistence for themselves and their families,’ D.

1 ‘Of this consular authority with which I am invested.’ C.

2 The name of ‘Greek,’ (xxv, 29) was held in contempt by Romans; viii, 22; ix, 18; xxviii, 43; xlii, 47; Sil. iii, 178; xii, 41; Juv. iii, 61 sq. R.

3 Repeat *hostilia*. R.

4 ‘The lowest in rank.’ R. ‘Since it

1. *Quidam* : *Quidam* *modum* *oppositum*. *quis* *est* *vestrum* *qui* *se* *mibi*  
 2. *portas* *aperiturum*. *qui* *armatos* *miles* *meos* *in* *urbem*  
 3. *accepturum* *promiserit* : *missis* *et* *exsecramini* *eos* *qui*  
 4. *acceptum* *et* *ne* *ne* *numquam* *contumelias* *in* *eos* *dicendis*  
 5. *partem* *unam* *moest* *et* *et* *ipsi* *tale* *quicquam* *facturi*  
 6. *partem* *ipsa* *humilis* *urum*. *patres* *conscripti*, *quam*  
 7. *si* *officium* *maximo* *argumento* *est* *me* *neminem*, *qui*  
 8. *avertam* *operam* *ve* *publice* *nostrae* *vellet*\*, *aversatum*  
 9. *esse*. *et* *immediam* *posuiderem* *Syracusas*, *nunc* *legatis* *mit-*  
 10. *temus* *inter* *at* *colloquium* *sumo* *tentavi* *pacem*; *et* *post-*  
 11. *quam* *inter* *egatos* *volantii* *verecundia* *erat*, *nec* *mibi*  
 12. *me*† *ingressu* *at* *portas* *cum* *principibus* *responsum* *da-*  
 13. *mus*. *inter* *terra* *marisque* *exhaustis* *laboribus* *tandem* *vi-*  
 14. *aque* *inter* *Syracusas* *repi*. *que* *capitis* *acciderint*, *apud*  
 15. *Carthaginienses* *et* *Carthaginienses* *victos*† *secum*‡ *justius*  
 16. *quam* *inter* *retores* *populi* *senatum* *quererentur*. *ego*,  
 17. *patres* *conscripti*. *Syracusas* *spoliatis* *si* *negaturus* *essem*,  
 18. *revertamur* *populis* *urum* *urbem* *Romanam* *exornarem*. *que*  
 19. *inter* *ingulis* *reitor* *inter* *mihi* *aut* *dedit*, *cum* *belli* *jure*  
 20. *inter* *ex* *iusque* *merito* *satis* *scio* *me* *fecisse*. *ea*‡ *vos* *rata*  
 21. *maxime* *patres* *conscripti*. *me*‡ *magis* *rei* *publicae* *interest*  
 22. *quam* *mea*. *mea* *quippe* *inter* *exsoluta* *est*: *ad* *rem* *publi-*  
 23. *cum* *revertens*‡ *de* *acta* *mea* *rescindendo* *alios* *in* *posterum*  
 24. *extremos* *inter* *inter*. *et* *quoniam* *coram* *et* *Siculorum*  
 25. *et* *mea* *terra* *missis*. *patres* *conscripti*, *simul* *templo* *ex-*  
 26. *celemus* *inter* *me* *inter* *liberius* *consuli* *senatus* *possit*.  
 27. *inter* *missis* *Siculis* *et* *ipse* *in* *Capitolium* *ad* *delectum* *dis-*  
 28. *cessit*. *consul* *inter* *de* *postulatis* *Siculorum* *ad* *patres* *restitu-*  
 29. *it*. *inter* *inter* *inter* *sententia*‡ *certatum* *esset*, *et* *magna* *pars*  
 30. *senatus* *principe* *eius* *sententiae* *T. Manlio Torquato*, *cum*

1. *Quidam*  
 2. *Quidam*

1. *Quidam* *modum* *oppositum*. *quis* *est* *vestrum* *qui* *se* *mibi*. *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 2. *portas* *aperiturum*. *qui* *armatos* *miles* *meos* *in* *urbem*. *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 3. *accepturum* *promiserit*. *missis* *et* *exsecramini* *eos* *qui*. *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 4. *acceptum* *et* *ne* *ne* *numquam* *contumelias* *in* *eos* *dicendis*. *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 5. *partem* *unam* *moest* *et* *et* *ipsi* *tale* *quicquam* *facturi*. *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 6. *partem* *ipsa* *humilis* *urum*. *patres* *conscripti*, *quam*. *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 7. *si* *officium* *maximo* *argumento* *est* *me* *neminem*, *qui*. *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 8. *avertam* *operam* *ve* *publice* *nostrae* *vellet*\*, *aversatum*. *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 9. *esse*. *et* *immediam* *posuiderem* *Syracusas*, *nunc* *legatis* *mit-*. *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 10. *temus* *inter* *at* *colloquium* *sumo* *tentavi* *pacem*; *et* *post-*. *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 11. *quam* *inter* *egatos* *volantii* *verecundia* *erat*, *nec* *mibi*. *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 12. *me*† *ingressu* *at* *portas* *cum* *principibus* *responsum* *da-*. *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 13. *mus*. *inter* *terra* *marisque* *exhaustis* *laboribus* *tandem* *vi-*. *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 14. *aque* *inter* *Syracusas* *repi*. *que* *capitis* *acciderint*, *apud*. *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 15. *Carthaginienses* *et* *Carthaginienses* *victos*† *secum*‡ *justius*. *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 16. *quam* *inter* *retores* *populi* *senatum* *quererentur*. *ego*, *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 17. *patres* *conscripti*. *Syracusas* *spoliatis* *si* *negaturus* *essem*, *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 18. *revertamur* *populis* *urum* *urbem* *Romanam* *exornarem*. *que*, *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 19. *inter* *ingulis* *reitor* *inter* *mihi* *aut* *dedit*, *cum* *belli* *jure*, *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 20. *inter* *ex* *iusque* *merito* *satis* *scio* *me* *fecisse*. *ea*‡ *vos* *rata*, *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 21. *maxime* *patres* *conscripti*. *me*‡ *magis* *rei* *publicae* *interest*, *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 22. *quam* *mea*. *mea* *quippe* *inter* *exsoluta* *est*: *ad* *rem* *publi-*, *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 23. *cum* *revertens*‡ *de* *acta* *mea* *rescindendo* *alios* *in* *posterum*, *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 24. *extremos* *inter* *inter*. *et* *quoniam* *coram* *et* *Siculorum*, *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 25. *et* *mea* *terra* *missis*. *patres* *conscripti*, *simul* *templo* *ex-*, *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 26. *celemus* *inter* *me* *inter* *liberius* *consuli* *senatus* *possit*. *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 27. *inter* *missis* *Siculis* *et* *ipse* *in* *Capitolium* *ad* *delectum* *dis-*, *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 28. *cessit*. *consul* *inter* *de* *postulatis* *Siculorum* *ad* *patres* *restitu-*, *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 29. *it*. *inter* *inter* *inter* *sententia*‡ *certatum* *esset*, *et* *magna* *pars*, *pr.* *G. C. D.*  
 30. *senatus* *principe* *eius* *sententiae* *T. Manlio Torquato*, *cum*, *pr.* *G. C. D.*

appears that you are sure of the principal  
 objects, whom you represent as so desirous  
 of throwing upon the gates to admit us: who  
 is there among you, S.C. RS.  
 3. To Sues and Mercurius. RS.

6 It does not appear that Marcellus had  
 ever gone 'in person' to such a conference. GL.  
 7 Und. at. GR.  
 8 'It nearly concerns,' xxix, 28; R. the  
 same as interest. RS.

‘ tyrannis bellum gerendum fuisse’ censerent<sup>1</sup>, ‘ hostibus et M.C.Mar.4  
 ‘ Syracusanorum et populi Romani; et urbem recipi, non M.V.Læv.3  
 ‘ capi<sup>2</sup>; et receptam legibus antiquis et libertate stabiliri,  
 ‘ non fessam miseranda servitute bello affligi. inter tyran-  
 ‘ norum et ducis Romani certamina præmium victoris in  
 ‘ medio positam urbem pulcherrimam ac nobilissimam  
 ‘ perisse, horreum atque ærarium quondam populi Ro-  
 ‘ mani; cujus munificentia ac donis multis tempestatibus,  
 ‘ hoc denique ipso Punico bello adjuta ornataque res publica  
 ‘ esset. si ab inferis existat<sup>3</sup> rex Hiero, fidissimus imperii  
 ‘ Romani<sup>4</sup> cultor, quo ore<sup>4</sup> aut Syracusas aut Romam ei  
 ‘ ostendi posse? cum ubi semirutam ac spoliatam patriam  
 ‘ respexerit, ingrediens Romam in vestibulo urbis, prope in xxv, 40.  
 ‘ porta, spolia patriæ suæ visurus sit? hæc taliaque cum ad  
 invidiam consulis miserationemque Siculorum dicerentur,  
 mitius tamen decreverunt patres causa Marcelli: ‘ quæ is Decree of  
 ‘ gerens bellum victorque egisset, rata habenda esse. in the senate  
 ‘ reliquum curæ senatui fore rem Syracusanam, mandatu- respecting  
 ‘ rosque consuli Lævino, quod<sup>5</sup> sine jactura rei publicæ Syracuse.  
 ‘ fieri posset, fortunis ejus civitatis consuleret.’ missis duo-  
 bus senatoribus in Capitolium ad consulem uti ‘ rediret in  
 ‘ curiam,’ et introductis Siculis, senatus consultum recita-  
 tum est; legatique benigne appellati ac dimissi ad genua  
 se Marcelli consulis projecerunt, obsecrantes ut, ‘ quæ de- Syracuse  
 ‘ plorandæ ac levandæ calamitatis causa dixissent, veniam places itself  
 ‘ eis daret, et in fidem clientelamque se urbemque Syra- under the  
 ‘ cusas acciperet.’ post hæc consul clementer appellatos protection  
 dimisit. and patron-  
age of Mar-  
cellus; xxv,  
29; PM.

33 Campanis deinde senatus datus est, quorum oratio mise- 311.  
 rabilior, causa durior erat. neque enim meritas<sup>6</sup> pœnas

<sup>1</sup> imperio Romano P. F. C.      <sup>2</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. ‘ as far as;’ Cic. V. iv, 11; p. Domo 13; Fam. i, 1; Att. i, 1; Brut. 4; G. Leg. ii, 9, 22; R. xxxix, 46; xlv, 17; Ov. H. 8, 5. (BU.) D.—quoad al. Mss. ed. A. sqq.      <sup>3</sup> meritos (und. se esse) conj. DU.

1 The apodosis follows, after the speech, at the words *mitius tamen* &c: the clause *hæc...dicerentur* being introduced, as a mere repetition of *ibi cum...censerent*, on account of the long hyperbaton: cf. ii, 12, 2; xxv, 27, 1; &c; D. 24, 3. R.

2 According to strict accuracy these infinitives should have been *recipiendam*, *non capiendam esse*: or *gerendum fuisse* should be

changed to *geri debuisse* or *oportuisse*. Livy, however, often attends more to the meaning than to the actual words. Thus, *repleri...trajicere*, &c, follow *eundum esse* in xxvii, 20. C.

3 Cf. xxv, 21, b; xxxix, 37; Cic. Ver. iv, 48; D. Juv. ii, 153 sqq.

4 Ter. Ph. v, 7, 24; R. Heaut. iv, 2, 22; RS. ‘ with what face,’ Her. i, 37, n. 91.

M.C.Mar.4 negare poterant, nec tyranni erant in quos culpam confer-  
M.V.Læv.2 rent<sup>b</sup>: sed 'satis pensum poenarum tot veneno absumptis,

The case of 'tot securi percussis senatoribus' credebant. 'paucos nobi-  
the Cam- 'lium superstites' esse, quos nec sua conscientia ut quic-  
panians is 'quam de se gravius consulerent<sup>1</sup> impulerit, nec victoris  
brought 'ira capitis damnaverit; eos libertatem sibi suisque et  
before the 'bonorum aliquam partem orare, cives Romanos affinita-  
Senate. 'tibus plerosque et propinquis jam<sup>d</sup> cognationibus ex con-  
13 sqq. 'nubio vetusto<sup>2</sup> junctos.' summotis deinde e templo,  
xxiii, 4, 8. paullisper dubitatum an arcessendus a Capua Q. Fulvius

esset (mortuus enim post captam<sup>e</sup> Claudius consul<sup>f</sup> erat),  
ut coram imperatore qui res gessisset, sicut inter Marcellum  
Siculosque disceptatum fuerat, disceptaretur. dein cum  
M. Atilium, C. Fulvium fratrem<sup>g</sup> Flacci, legatos ejus<sup>h</sup>,  
ac Q. Minucium et L. Veturium Philonem, item<sup>i</sup> Claudii  
legatos, qui omnibus gerendis rebus affuerant, in senata  
viderent, nec Fulvium avocari a Capua nec differri Cam-  
panos vellent, interrogatus sententiam M. Atilius Regulus,  
cujus ex iis qui ad Capuam fuerant maxima auctoritas erat,  
Speech of "in consilio" inquit "arbitror<sup>k</sup> me fuisse consulibus  
Atilius. "Capua capta, cum quaereretur *ecquis Campanorum de re*  
"publica nostra bene meritus esset<sup>l</sup>? duas mulieres<sup>3</sup> com-  
"pertum est, Vestiam Oppiam Atellanam Capuæ habi-

<sup>b</sup> *deferrent* 2, 3 P. five 1.. H. B. R. GA. HV. ant. Edd.—*inferrent* al. ant. Ed.—*referred*  
conj. cf. Curt. iv, 3; GB. but cf. also v, 11; xliii, 4; 11. D. <sup>c</sup> *superior* P. RE. d.  
36. G.—*superiores* F. V. 1—4 L. H. HF. HV. D. L. N.—*super iis* conj. cf. Nep. vii, 8;  
Tac. H. i, 20; G. Virg. *Æ.* ii, 567; pr. cf. xxvii, 49, 4. D. <sup>d</sup> *jamjam* P. C. V. G.  
two P. F. 3, 5 L. H. B. GA. L. ant. Edd.—*jam et* 4 L.—*jam etiam* conj. cf. Just. ii, 4;  
GR. xxii, 15. D. <sup>e</sup> *enim...captam* om. B. ant. Edd.—*post captam* om. V. 1 L.—*Capuam*  
ad. BR. (after post) HV. <sup>f</sup> *pro consule* conj. GL. as *Fulvio proconsuli* below; [but  
that is in a public document, in which legal accuracy is studied. RS.] (unless *consul* means  
one invested with consular command, as *consulibus* in the following speech.) S. pr. cf. Tac.  
A. ii, 52; G. Eut. iii, 14; compared with xxvii, ep. DL. adv. on account of the numerous  
passages which would require such corrections; (cf. PZ, A. H. 7, p. 309 :) and where  
*prætor* occurs for *pro prætor*. DU. see S, on xxviii, 38, 4; xxiii, 40, a; D. xxviii, 39, a.  
R.—om. 3 P. al. Mss. pr. GB. <sup>g</sup> *fratres* pl. and opt. Mss. *Atilius* might be the brother  
of *Flaccus*, either by the mother only or by both parents, but removed by adoption into another  
family. C.—*fratris* conj. G. <sup>h</sup> om. RE. al. Mss. pr. G. <sup>i</sup> conj. om. R. <sup>j</sup> *con-*  
*cilio* conj. GL. but cf. G, on xlv, 2, 5. D. <sup>k</sup> Why *arbitror*, when he must have  
known it perfectly well? DU.—*recorior* (and *affuisse*) conj. R. <sup>l</sup> *capta. cum...ant*,  
conj. DU.

1 This is a periphrasis for 'suicide': xxx,  
43; xlv, 8; &c; R. 'to take any desperate  
measures'; Cæl. Cic. Att. x, 9.

2 'Which had subsisted during many  
generations.' C.

3 Und. *bene meritas esse*. R.

“ tantem, et Fauculam Cluviam <sup>4</sup>, quæ quondam quæstum <sup>M.C.Mar.4</sup>  
 “ corpore fecisset <sup>M.V.Lav.2</sup>, illam quotidie sacrificasse pro salute  
 “ et victoria populi Romani, hanc captivis egentibus ali-  
 “ menta clam suppeditasse. ceterorum omnium Campano-  
 “ rum eundem erga nos animum quem Carthaginiensium  
 “ fuisse; securique percussos a Q. Fulvio esse <sup>5</sup> magis quo-  
 “ rum dignitas inter alios quam quorum culpa eminebat.  
 “ per senatum agi de Campanis, qui cives Romani sunt,  
 “ injussu populi non video posse <sup>6</sup>. idque et apud majores  
 “ nostros in Satricanis <sup>6</sup> factum est, cum defecissent, ut C. ii, 85.  
 “ M. Antistius tribunus plebis prius rogationem ferret,  
 “ sciretque <sup>7</sup> plebs, uti *senatui de Satricanis sententiæ*  
 “ *dicendæ jus esset*. itaque censeo cum tribunis plebis  
 “ agendum esse, ut eorum unus pluresve rogationem ferant  
 “ ad plebem, qua nobis statuendi de Campanis jus fiat.”  
 L. Atilius tribunus plebis ex auctoritate senatus plebem <sup>The matter</sup>  
 in hæc verba rogavit “ omnes <sup>7</sup> Campani Atellani Calatini <sup>is referred</sup>  
 “ Sabatini, qui se dediderunt in arbitrium dicionemque <sup>to the peo-</sup>  
 “ populi Romani Fulvio proconsuli, quæque una secum <sup>ple;</sup>  
 “ dediderunt, agrum urbemque, divina humanaque, uten-  
 “ siliaque, sive quid aliud dediderunt, de iis rebus quid <sup>who leave</sup>  
 “ fieri velitis, vos rogo, Quirites.” plebes sic jussit “ quod <sup>the affair in</sup>  
 “ senatus <sup>8</sup> juratus <sup>9</sup>, maxima pars <sup>of the</sup>, censeat <sup>senate.</sup>, qui <sup>10</sup> assi-

<sup>4</sup> fecissent conj. P. adv. because Vestia was a matron, cf. V. Max. v, 2, 1. D. <sup>5</sup> em. G.—eisse P.—viciisse (from a repetition of -vio with esse ED.) V. F. C. 2 L. H. HF. HV.—fecisse L.—fuisse vulg.—inquisitum fuisse B 2d. BR. <sup>6</sup> emineret conj. R. <sup>7</sup> scisciretque conj. G. which is but a more ancient form: ut sciscam quid velit is put for sciam, Plaut. Amph. v, 1; and præsciscere is used for ‘to know beforehand,’ xxvii, 35, b; xxix, 14, a; Virg. G. iv, 70; Col. ix, 9; C. D. xxiv, 26, b. G. <sup>8</sup> senati conj. KL. <sup>9</sup> om. B 1st.—iratus HV.—jurati conj. L. SG, on V. P. ii, 9.—jurati conj. KL. <sup>10</sup> censet conj. SG. <sup>11</sup> qui L. pr. KL.—om. 2 L.

<sup>4</sup> Vestia and Faucula are fore-names; as they are called Oppia and Cluvia in 34; and Oppius and Cluvius occur as family names both in Livy and Cicero. DU.

<sup>5</sup> This differs from video non posse; and is opposed to the opinion of those members who thought the senate was competent to entertain this question: ‘I do not, for my part, see how the senate can enter upon this discussion.’ RS.

<sup>6</sup> They revolted to the Samnites in 434 Y. R. ix, 16; S. ib. 12. R. This circumstance, however, is not there mentioned. C. cf. PG, p. 353; Satricum was a Roman colony, vi, 16; 22. DU.

<sup>7</sup> This motion is intelligible enough, though not very accurately worded; such ancient formularies being generally defective in nicety of style. C.

<sup>8</sup> In affairs of extraordinary solemnity, the senators were required to deliver their opinion upon oath; as appears from many passages of Cicero; L. and from xxx, 40; xlii, 21; G. Tac. A. iv, 21, 7; CS, on S. ii, 35. R.

<sup>9</sup> In these words there is a continued epexegetis, the latter being added to explain or qualify the former; thus ‘the senate’ does not mean ‘the senators unanimously,’ but ‘a majority of that body;’ (cf. ix, 46; xl, 29;)

M.C.Mar.4 "detis", id volumus jubemusque." ex hoc plebei scito<sup>34</sup>  
 M.V.Lav.2

Decree of  
 the senate.

senatus consultus 'Oppiæ Cluviæque primum bona ac  
 'libertatem' restituit: 'si qua alia præmia petere ab  
 'senatu vellent, venire 'eas Romam<sup>1</sup>.' Campanis in fami-  
 lias singulas decreta facta, quæ non operæ pretium est  
 omnia enumerare. 'aliorum bona publicanda<sup>2</sup>, ipsos libe-  
 'rosque eorum et conjuges vendendas, extra<sup>3</sup> filias quæ  
 'enupsissent priusquam in populi Romani potestatem veni-  
 'rent. alios in vincula condendos, ac de his posterius con-  
 'sulendum.' aliorum Campanorum summam etiam census  
 distinxerunt<sup>4</sup>, publicanda necne bona essent. 'pecua<sup>5</sup>  
 'captiva præter equos, et mancipia præter puberes virilis<sup>6</sup>  
 'sexus<sup>c</sup>, et omnia<sup>6</sup> quæ solo non continerentur, restituenda'  
 censuerunt 'dominis. Campanos omnes<sup>7</sup>, Atellanos, Calati-  
 'nos, Sabatinos, extraquam<sup>8</sup> qui eorum aut ipsi aut parentes  
 'eorum apud hostes essent, liberos esse' jusserunt, 'ita ut  
 'nemo eorum civis Romanus aut Latini nominis esset, neve  
 'quis eorum qui Capuæ fuissent, dum portæ clausæ essent,  
 'in urbe agrove Campano intra certam diem maneret. locus  
 viii, 14; 20. 'ubi habitarent, trans Tiberim, qui non contingeret Tibe-

<sup>1</sup> S. al. Mss. ed. S. G. C. D. adv. R.—*assidens* pl. Mss. pr. and und. est. cf. Cat. 63, 57; 64, 308. D.E. but thus the construction would rather be [eorum] qui *assidentes* [sunt] R.—*assidet* B 2d.—*assidentis* 5 L.—*assidemus* (and om. id) BR.—*assides* or *uccedes* or *accadeis* (to guard against the interference and veto of the tribunes) or *ollic* (cf. Fest.) *stetis* or *alli* (cf. DN, on Ter. Ad. i, 2, 36; &c.) *stetis* or *assistetis* or *adsid* (the old form of *aduit*, which is the verb appropriate to meetings of the senate: see i, 32; [xlii. 28; G.] BR, de Form.) conj. KL.—*assederint* (pr. C.) or *assidebunt* conj. G.—*adsit* (with *quæ* or *qui* as an ancient form) conj. SG.—*assident* ed. R. <sup>2</sup> *jubemusque* conj. KL. <sup>3</sup> S. P. ME. F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. H. al. Mss. ed. ('had passed by marriage out of their father's house, [into that of a foreigner,] R.) x, 23; [iv. 4; *enuptio*; xxxix, 19, nn; GB.] x, 23; opposed to *innubere* 'to pass by marriage into a husband's house,' i, 34; [Ov. M. vii, 856. GB.] S.—*nupsissent* cet. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>4</sup> *viriles* P.—*virile* conj. cf. 47, a GR. C. <sup>5</sup> *secus* conj. GR.

and 'a majority' is not to be taken absolutely, but as 'the majority of those who should sit in deliberation on this question.' [This latter explanation was to prevent the house from being counted out, KL.] and the matter from being indefinitely postponed: for on some occasions a definite number was expressly required, as 100 in xxxix, 18; (DU.) 150 in xl, 28; [and, ordinarily, no decree could be passed unless there were 100 members present; such at least was the regulation before the time of Augustus; xxxviii, 44; xxxix, 4; (D.) afterwards, 400 were required. cf. Fest. "*numera senatum*," Dio liv, extr. lv, p. 550. R.] Such instances of apposition are very common in Livy, as in

i, 7; iii, 14; xxi, 32. G.

1 Und. *jussit*. R.

2 'To be confiscated and applied to the use of the public;' iii, 31; xxxi, 13. Und. *censuerunt*. R.

3 'With the exception of:' *extraquam* below, 8; cf. BR, v, 404. D.

4 Und. 'in order to determine, from its amount, whether &c.' C.

5 v, 48; xxxv, 21. D.

6 That is, 'all but their houses and lands; all their moveable goods.' R.

7 Hence it appears that the severe decree of Flaccus, 16, had not been yet carried into execution. C.

8 *Extraquam* si xxxviii, 38; Cic. Att. vi, l.

rim, daretur. qui nec Capuæ nec in urbe Campana, quæ a M.C.Mar.4  
populo Romano defecisset, per bellum fuissent, eos cis Lirim M.V.Læv.2  
amnem Romam versus; qui ad Romanos transissent prius-  
quam Hannibal Capuam veniret, cis Vulturum emovendos<sup>7</sup>  
consuerunt, 'ne quis eorum propius mare quindecim millibus  
passuum agrum ædificiumve haberet. qui eorum trans Tibe-  
rim emoti<sup>4</sup> essent, ne ipsi posterive eorum uspiam pararent  
haberentve<sup>9</sup> nisi in Veiente aut Sutrinum Nepe sinove agro,  
dum ne cui major quam quinquaginta iugerum agri modus  
esset. senatorum omnium, quique magistratus Capuæ  
Atellæ Calatiæ gessissent, bona venire Capuæ iusserunt;  
libera corpora, quæ venundari<sup>10</sup> placuerat, Romam mitti  
ac Romæ venire. signa, statuas æneas quæ capta<sup>6</sup> de  
hostibus dicerentur, quæ eorum sacra ac profana essent,  
ad pontificum collegium<sup>11</sup> rejecerunt. ob hæc decreta  
næstiores aliquanto quam Romam venerant Campanos  
limiserunt. nec jam Q. Fulvii sævitiam in sese, sed iniqui-  
tatem deum atque execrabilem fortunam suam incusabant.

Dimissis Siculis Campanisque delectus habitus. scripto Edict of the  
leinde exercitu de remigum supplemento agi coeptum; in consuls re-  
specting the  
quam rem cum neque hominum satis, nec ex qua pararen- supplying the  
ur stipendiumque acciperent, pecuniæ quicquam ea tem- of rowers,  
xxiii, 49;  
estate in publico esset, edixerunt consules ut 'privati ex xxiv, 11; 18.  
censu ordinibusque, sicut antea, remiges darent cum sti-  
pendio cibariisque<sup>8</sup> dierum triginta.' ad id edictum tantus  
remitus hominum, tanta<sup>5</sup> indignatio fuit, ut magis dux quam  
nateria seditioni deesset. 'secundum Siculos Campanosque  
plebem Romanam perdendam lacerandamque sibi consules  
sumpsisse. per tot annos tributo exhaustos nil reliqui præter  
terram nudam ac vastam habere. tecta hostes incendisse,  
servos agri cultores rem publicam<sup>12</sup> abduxisse, nunc ad

<sup>4</sup> P. L. D. three Mss of C. ant. Edd. cf. xxxvii, 53; xxxviii, 53; &c. *emovendos* above;  
xlii, 50, 6. D.—*amoti* 2, 4 L.—*moti* cet. Mss. ed. GT. sqq. Edd. G. <sup>6</sup> F. C. ed.  
l. thus *missa...nova* xxix, 35, 1; *frequentata* Sall. J. 17. D.—*captæ* V. five L. H. B. HF.  
A. HV. L. ant. Edd. <sup>7</sup> *consilium* al. according to GH, V. J. P. i, 24. <sup>8</sup> *dariis-*  
*ue* F.—var. cet. Mss. but cf. 7; iii, 25; xxiv, 11; 47; xxix, 25; xxxvii, 37; xlii,  
2; 35. D. <sup>9</sup> P. all Mss of C and (exc. HV.) D. ant. Edd. pr. GB. ed. C  
nd (cf. iii, 26, nn.) D.—*tantaque* S. HV. ed. S. sqq. Edd. G. <sup>10</sup> ed. A. pr. GB.  
The commonwealth' is said to have withdrawn them; because 'they were withdrawn, for  
service of the state, and by those who had the administration of public affairs:' cf.  
ic. Brut. 27; Fam. i, 9; Tac. A. i, 7; G. see also S, and D, on ix, 26, 8; G, on xxviii,

9 Und. *agrum ædificiumve*. R.

10 *Venire...venundari*, cf. xxiv, 47, 2.



itaque classes<sup>b</sup> habere atque<sup>c</sup> ornare<sup>d</sup> volumus populum M.C.Mar.4  
 Romanum<sup>e</sup>? privatos sine recusatione remiges dare? M.V.Læv.3  
 nobismet ipsi<sup>f</sup> primum imperemus<sup>g</sup>. aurum, argentum,  
 æs<sup>h</sup> signatum<sup>i</sup> omne<sup>j</sup> senatores crastino<sup>k</sup> die in publicum xxviii, 36;  
 conferamus, ita ut annulos sibi quisque et conjugi et xxxix, 7.  
 liberis, et filio bullam<sup>l</sup>, et quibus uxor filiæve<sup>m</sup> sunt,  
 singulas<sup>n</sup> uncias<sup>o</sup> pondo auri relinquant; argenti<sup>p</sup>, qui  
 curuli sella sederunt, equi ornamenta<sup>q</sup> et libras pondo<sup>r</sup>,  
 ut salinum<sup>s</sup> patellamque deorum causa habere possint.  
 ceteri senatores libram argenti tantum<sup>t</sup>, æris signati  
 quina millia in singulos patres familiæ relinquamus.  
 ceterum<sup>u</sup> omne aurum, argentum, æs signatum ad  
 triumviros mensarios extemplo deferamus, nullo ante xxiii, 21;  
 senatus consulto facto, ut voluntaria collatio et certa- xxiv, 17.  
 men<sup>v</sup> adjuvandæ rei publicæ excitet ad æmulandum  
 animos primum equestris ordinis, dein reliquæ plebis.  
 hanc unam viam multa inter nos collocuti consules in-  
 venimus. ingredimini<sup>w</sup> diis bene juvantibus. res publica Th. ii, 60.  
 incolumis et privatas res facile salvas præstat: publica  
 prodendo<sup>x</sup> tua nequicquam serves." in hæc tanto animo

<sup>b</sup> *classe* 3 P. al. Mss.—*ut classe* vulg. pr. DJ. <sup>c</sup> F 2d. em. G. *habeatque* P.  
 . F 1st. al. opt. Mss.—*habeat quæ* (1 P.) or *quas* pl. Mss.—*habeat quam* vulg. pr. DJ.—  
*me quam* 3 P. al. Mss. <sup>d</sup> *armare* 2 P. from gl. <sup>e</sup> F 2d. em. G.—  
 . n. P. and al. opt. Mss.—*populus Romanus* F 1st. and vulg. pr. DJ.—*res publica* conj. cf.  
 below. S. <sup>f</sup> em. G. 'Of our own accord; spontaneously; without its being pro-  
 posed to us, or forced upon us, by others:' xxii, 57, 2. RS.—*ipsis* ed. G. C. D. i. e. 'not  
 only on others, but on ourselves in the first instance.' RS. <sup>g</sup> om. three P. F. V. five  
 . H. B. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. but cf. below. D. <sup>h</sup> *omnes* F. V. 3—5 L. H. B. GA.  
 V. L. ant. Edd. but cf. below. G. <sup>i</sup> F. C. al. Mss. ed. CL. C. (cf. iii, 20, 4; viii, 11,  
 i.) D.—*crastina* ed. ant. Edd...G. <sup>j</sup> *filiæque* conj. G. pr. D. <sup>k</sup> om. conj. S.  
 [relinquat auri.] argenti; S. pr. S.—*argenteu* or *ex argento* conj. R. <sup>m</sup> em. V. pr.  
 L 2d. cf. Pers. iii, [25 sq. n. ED.] G.—*utalimum* P.—*utalignum* P 2d.—*ut lignum* pl.  
 . ant. Edd.—*ut culignam* conj. L 1st. <sup>n</sup> *perdendo* S. HF. pr. S. GB. but cf.

4 'Let us impose the contribution.' R.

5 This refers to *æs* only. Hence the number of *asses* is specified below, which was to be left to each master of a family. Silver indeed was coined at this time, xxiv, 6; but not gold, Pliny xxxiii, 3, D.

6 Cf. Asc. on Cic. Ver. 3; C. Juv. v, 14 sq. n. R.

7 But according to the Oppian law, (which was enacted five years previously, xxiii, 31; xxiv, 1; 6;) no female was allowed more than half an ounce of gold: GL. D. and we could expect that Lævinus would have reduced, rather than doubled, the quantity; R. leaving, for instance, an ounce of gold to each senator who had a wife, or more than

one daughter; but not an ounce for his wife, and the same for each daughter.

8 The *phaleræ* are meant: R. xxii, 52; RS. Juv. xi, 103; xvi, 60; Pers. iii, 30; nn.

9 The word *pondo* was added to distinguish weight from measure: 47. Plaut. Ps. iii, 2, 27; Rud. iv, 2, 8; S. G. de P. V. i. 6, p. 28. As we use the words "fluid-ounce, fluid-drachm."

10 And no silver ornaments for their horses. R.

11 That is *reliquum*. S.

12 'Our vying with each other.' C. cf. Petr. Sat. 124, fin.

13 Und. *hanc viam*. R.



quoque Hispaniæ, quo propius spem<sup>f</sup> venerant<sup>4</sup> tantis<sup>M.C.Mar.4</sup> duobus ducibus exercitibusque cæsis debellatum ibi ac<sup>M.V.Læv.2</sup> pulsos inde Romanos esse, eo plus, ab L. Marcio tumultuario duce ad vanum et irritum victoriam redactam esse,<sup>xxv, 37—39.</sup> indignationis præbebant<sup>5</sup>. ita æquante<sup>h</sup> fortuna suspensa omnia utrinque erant, integra<sup>5</sup> spe, integro metu, velut illo tempore primum bellum inciperent.

- 38 Hannibalem ante omnia angebat quod Capua pertinacius<sup>Hannibal's</sup> oppugnata ab Romanis quam defensa ab se multorum<sup>anxiety.</sup> Italiæ populorum animos averterat, quos neque omnes tenere præsiidiis, nisi vellet in multas parvasque<sup>a</sup> partes carpere<sup>1</sup> exercitum, quod minime tum expediebat, poterat, nec deductis præsiidiis spei liberam vel obnoxiam timori sociorum relinquere fidem<sup>2</sup>. præceps in avaritiam et cru-<sup>He ravages what he is unable to defend.</sup> delitatem animus ad spolianda quæ tueri nequibat, ut vastata hosti relinquerentur, inclinavit. id fœdum consilium cum incepto, tum etiam exitu fuit. neque enim indigna patientium modo abalienabantur animi, sed ceterorum etiam : quippe ad plures exemplum quam calamitas<sup>xxiii, 49, 2.</sup> pertinebat. nec consul Romanus tentandis urbibus, sicunde spes aliqua se ostendisset, deerat. Salapiæ principes erant Dasius et Blattius<sup>h</sup>, Dasius Hannibali amicus : Blattius,<sup>Dasius and Blattius the two leading men at Salapia ; xxiv, 20 ; V. iii, 4 ; 8, 1 ; A.Hn. 45—47 ; C. ii, 284.</sup> quantum ex tuto poterat, rem Romanam fovebat, et per occultos nuntios spem prodicionis fecerat Marcello. sed sine adiutore Dasio res transigi non poterat. multum ac diu cunctatus, et tum quoque magis inopia consilii potioris quam spe effectus, Dasium appellabat<sup>3</sup>. at ille cum ab re<sup>45—47 ; C. ii, 284.</sup> aversus, tum æmulo potentatus inimicus, rem Hannibali aperit. arcesso utroque, Hannibal cum pro tribunali quædam ageret mox de Blattio cogniturus, starentque sum-

<sup>f</sup> spe (for spei) F. C. V. 1—4 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. but cf. ii, 41, 11. D. <sup>5</sup> præbebat HV. ed. er. G. sqq. Edd. adv. (Hispaniæ being the nominative to the verb) DU. PZ. em. D. <sup>h</sup> ista or æquata conj. or und. adversa secundis or se. R. <sup>a</sup> parvas B. ant. Edd. em. A. cf. Her. vii, 9, n. 71 ; viii, 61, n. 67. <sup>b</sup> Blasius (throughout) ed. G. C.—var. Mas.

4 Und. Carthaginienses. DU.

5 'Undiminished, unabated, and just as great.' C.

1 Cf. xxii, 32, 2. R. 'To fritter away by dividing into small portions.' MK, on H. F. 155. D.

2 'Nor could he, by withdrawing his gar-

rison, leave those allies whose fidelity to him was wavering, at liberty to hope for an opportunity of joining the enemy ; or those who were staunch to his interests, exposed to the apprehension and risk of subjugation by the Roman arms.' D.

3 'Applied to ;' RS. 'accosted.' R.

M.C.Mar.<sup>4</sup> moto populo accusator et reus, Blattius de proditiōe  
M.V.Læv.<sup>2</sup> Dasium appellabat. 'enimvero' ille, velut in manifesta re,

exclamat 'sub oculis Hannibalis secum de proditiōe agi.' Hannibali atque eis qui aderant, quo audacior res erat, minus similis veri visa est. 'æmulationem profecto atque 'odium esse; et id crimen afferri, quod quia testem 'habere non posset', liberius<sup>c</sup> fingenti<sup>d</sup> sit.' ita inde dimissi sunt. nec Blattius ante abstinit tamen tam<sup>e</sup> audaci incepto quam idem obtundendo, docendoque quam 'ea res 'ipsis patriæque salutaris esset,' pervicit ut præsidium Puni-

Salapia is  
betrayed to  
Marcellus.

cum (quingenti<sup>f</sup> autem Numidæ erant) Salapiaque tra-  
deretur Marcello. nec sine cæde multa tradi potuit. longe fortissimi equitum<sup>h</sup> toto Punico exercitu erant. itaque quanquam improvisa res fuit nec usus equorum in urbe erat, tamen armis inter tumultum captis et eruptionem tentaverunt, et cum evadere nequirent, pugnantes ad ultimum occubuerunt, nec plus quinquaginta ex his in potestatem hostium vivi venerunt. plusque aliquanto damni hæc ala equitum amissa Hannibali quam Salapia fuit; nec deinde unquam Pœnus, quo longe plurimum valuerat, equitatu superior fuit.

xxi, 47.

Distress in  
the citadel  
of Taren-  
tum.

xxiv, 20;  
xxv, 10.

D. Quin-  
tius the  
Roman  
admiral.

Per idem tempus, cum in arce Tarentina vix inopia<sup>30</sup> tolerabilis esset, spem omnem præsidium quod ibi erat Romanum præfectusque præsidii atque arcis M. Livius in comneatibus ab Sicilia missis habebant, qui ut tuto præterveherentur oram Italiæ, classis viginti ferme navium Rhegii stabat. præerat classi comneatibusque D. Quintius, obscuro genere ortus, ceterum multis fortibus factis gloria militari illustris. primo quinque naves, quarum maxime duæ triremes a Marcello ei traditæ erant, habuit<sup>g</sup>; postea

<sup>c</sup> pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*potuisset* al. Mss. ed. FR. G. C. <sup>d</sup> *libertas* 5 L. <sup>e</sup> *em.*  
G.—*fingentis* (om. ita) P.—*fingenti* two P. V. F. 1, 2, 4 L. H. D. L. N. Mss. Gall.—  
*fingenti* esset B 2d. R. GA.—*fingentes* B 1st. ant. Edd.—*fingendi* esset 5 L.—*fingenti*  
HV.—*fingatur* HF.—*fingeretur* 3 L. vulg. Edd. from gl. <sup>f</sup> *em.* G.—*amant*  
P.—*am* cet. Mss. vulg. Edd. <sup>g</sup> *em.* from Val. Max. S. G.—*id* 3 P.—*ii* 2 P.  
5 L.—*hi* 3, 4 L. B. GA. HV. N. vulg. (and om. *autem*) H.—om. P. V. RE.ME. 1, 2 L.  
F. L. D. <sup>h</sup> *equites* R. <sup>a</sup> If all the five galleys were given him by Marcellus,  
om. *habuit*; but this is doubtful. DU.

<sup>4</sup> xxx, 32. G. For *ad fingendum*, as speaker, by his listeners having a knowledge of the subject upon which he is talking: *facilis partienti*, and *jungenti*, ix, 19. *Liberum mendacium* is that 'where no check or restraint is placed on the invention of the' xxxv, 12; xxxix, 14: R. cf. *loca abditæ et ab arbitris libera*, Cic. Att. xv, 16.

n impigre sæpe gerenti tres additæ quinquere<sup>4</sup>mes; <sup>M.C.Mar.4</sup> <sup>M.V.Liv.2</sup> atremo ipse a sociis, Rheginisque et a Velia et a Pæsto, <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>5</sup> <sup>6</sup> <sup>7</sup> <sup>8</sup> <sup>9</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>11</sup> <sup>12</sup> <sup>13</sup> <sup>14</sup> <sup>15</sup> <sup>16</sup> <sup>17</sup> <sup>18</sup> <sup>19</sup> <sup>20</sup> <sup>21</sup> <sup>22</sup> <sup>23</sup> <sup>24</sup> <sup>25</sup> <sup>26</sup> <sup>27</sup> <sup>28</sup> <sup>29</sup> <sup>30</sup> <sup>31</sup> <sup>32</sup> <sup>33</sup> <sup>34</sup> <sup>35</sup> <sup>36</sup> <sup>37</sup> <sup>38</sup> <sup>39</sup> <sup>40</sup> <sup>41</sup> <sup>42</sup> <sup>43</sup> <sup>44</sup> <sup>45</sup> <sup>46</sup> <sup>47</sup> <sup>48</sup> <sup>49</sup> <sup>50</sup> <sup>51</sup> <sup>52</sup> <sup>53</sup> <sup>54</sup> <sup>55</sup> <sup>56</sup> <sup>57</sup> <sup>58</sup> <sup>59</sup> <sup>60</sup> <sup>61</sup> <sup>62</sup> <sup>63</sup> <sup>64</sup> <sup>65</sup> <sup>66</sup> <sup>67</sup> <sup>68</sup> <sup>69</sup> <sup>70</sup> <sup>71</sup> <sup>72</sup> <sup>73</sup> <sup>74</sup> <sup>75</sup> <sup>76</sup> <sup>77</sup> <sup>78</sup> <sup>79</sup> <sup>80</sup> <sup>81</sup> <sup>82</sup> <sup>83</sup> <sup>84</sup> <sup>85</sup> <sup>86</sup> <sup>87</sup> <sup>88</sup> <sup>89</sup> <sup>90</sup> <sup>91</sup> <sup>92</sup> <sup>93</sup> <sup>94</sup> <sup>95</sup> <sup>96</sup> <sup>97</sup> <sup>98</sup> <sup>99</sup> <sup>100</sup> <sup>101</sup> <sup>102</sup> <sup>103</sup> <sup>104</sup> <sup>105</sup> <sup>106</sup> <sup>107</sup> <sup>108</sup> <sup>109</sup> <sup>110</sup> <sup>111</sup> <sup>112</sup> <sup>113</sup> <sup>114</sup> <sup>115</sup> <sup>116</sup> <sup>117</sup> <sup>118</sup> <sup>119</sup> <sup>120</sup> <sup>121</sup> <sup>122</sup> <sup>123</sup> <sup>124</sup> <sup>125</sup> <sup>126</sup> <sup>127</sup> <sup>128</sup> <sup>129</sup> <sup>130</sup> <sup>131</sup> <sup>132</sup> <sup>133</sup> <sup>134</sup> <sup>135</sup> <sup>136</sup> <sup>137</sup> <sup>138</sup> <sup>139</sup> <sup>140</sup> <sup>141</sup> <sup>142</sup> <sup>143</sup> <sup>144</sup> <sup>145</sup> <sup>146</sup> <sup>147</sup> <sup>148</sup> <sup>149</sup> <sup>150</sup> <sup>151</sup> <sup>152</sup> <sup>153</sup> <sup>154</sup> <sup>155</sup> <sup>156</sup> <sup>157</sup> <sup>158</sup> <sup>159</sup> <sup>160</sup> <sup>161</sup> <sup>162</sup> <sup>163</sup> <sup>164</sup> <sup>165</sup> <sup>166</sup> <sup>167</sup> <sup>168</sup> <sup>169</sup> <sup>170</sup> <sup>171</sup> <sup>172</sup> <sup>173</sup> <sup>174</sup> <sup>175</sup> <sup>176</sup> <sup>177</sup> <sup>178</sup> <sup>179</sup> <sup>180</sup> <sup>181</sup> <sup>182</sup> <sup>183</sup> <sup>184</sup> <sup>185</sup> <sup>186</sup> <sup>187</sup> <sup>188</sup> <sup>189</sup> <sup>190</sup> <sup>191</sup> <sup>192</sup> <sup>193</sup> <sup>194</sup> <sup>195</sup> <sup>196</sup> <sup>197</sup> <sup>198</sup> <sup>199</sup> <sup>200</sup> <sup>201</sup> <sup>202</sup> <sup>203</sup> <sup>204</sup> <sup>205</sup> <sup>206</sup> <sup>207</sup> <sup>208</sup> <sup>209</sup> <sup>210</sup> <sup>211</sup> <sup>212</sup> <sup>213</sup> <sup>214</sup> <sup>215</sup> <sup>216</sup> <sup>217</sup> <sup>218</sup> <sup>219</sup> <sup>220</sup> <sup>221</sup> <sup>222</sup> <sup>223</sup> <sup>224</sup> <sup>225</sup> <sup>226</sup> <sup>227</sup> <sup>228</sup> <sup>229</sup> <sup>230</sup> <sup>231</sup> <sup>232</sup> <sup>233</sup> <sup>234</sup> <sup>235</sup> <sup>236</sup> <sup>237</sup> <sup>238</sup> <sup>239</sup> <sup>240</sup> <sup>241</sup> <sup>242</sup> <sup>243</sup> <sup>244</sup> <sup>245</sup> <sup>246</sup> <sup>247</sup> <sup>248</sup> <sup>249</sup> <sup>250</sup> <sup>251</sup> <sup>252</sup> <sup>253</sup> <sup>254</sup> <sup>255</sup> <sup>256</sup> <sup>257</sup> <sup>258</sup> <sup>259</sup> <sup>260</sup> <sup>261</sup> <sup>262</sup> <sup>263</sup> <sup>264</sup> <sup>265</sup> <sup>266</sup> <sup>267</sup> <sup>268</sup> <sup>269</sup> <sup>270</sup> <sup>271</sup> <sup>272</sup> <sup>273</sup> <sup>274</sup> <sup>275</sup> <sup>276</sup> <sup>277</sup> <sup>278</sup> <sup>279</sup> <sup>280</sup> <sup>281</sup> <sup>282</sup> <sup>283</sup> <sup>284</sup> <sup>285</sup> <sup>286</sup> <sup>287</sup> <sup>288</sup> <sup>289</sup> <sup>290</sup> <sup>291</sup> <sup>292</sup> <sup>293</sup> <sup>294</sup> <sup>295</sup> <sup>296</sup> <sup>297</sup> <sup>298</sup> <sup>299</sup> <sup>300</sup> <sup>301</sup> <sup>302</sup> <sup>303</sup> <sup>304</sup> <sup>305</sup> <sup>306</sup> <sup>307</sup> <sup>308</sup> <sup>309</sup> <sup>310</sup> <sup>311</sup> <sup>312</sup> <sup>313</sup> <sup>314</sup> <sup>315</sup> <sup>316</sup> <sup>317</sup> <sup>318</sup> <sup>319</sup> <sup>320</sup> <sup>321</sup> <sup>322</sup> <sup>323</sup> <sup>324</sup> <sup>325</sup> <sup>326</sup> <sup>327</sup> <sup>328</sup> <sup>329</sup> <sup>330</sup> <sup>331</sup> <sup>332</sup> <sup>333</sup> <sup>334</sup> <sup>335</sup> <sup>336</sup> <sup>337</sup> <sup>338</sup> <sup>339</sup> <sup>340</sup> <sup>341</sup> <sup>342</sup> <sup>343</sup> <sup>344</sup> <sup>345</sup> <sup>346</sup> <sup>347</sup> <sup>348</sup> <sup>349</sup> <sup>350</sup> <sup>351</sup> <sup>352</sup> <sup>353</sup> <sup>354</sup> <sup>355</sup> <sup>356</sup> <sup>357</sup> <sup>358</sup> <sup>359</sup> <sup>360</sup> <sup>361</sup> <sup>362</sup> <sup>363</sup> <sup>364</sup> <sup>365</sup> <sup>366</sup> <sup>367</sup> <sup>368</sup> <sup>369</sup> <sup>370</sup> <sup>371</sup> <sup>372</sup> <sup>373</sup> <sup>374</sup> <sup>375</sup> <sup>376</sup> <sup>377</sup> <sup>378</sup> <sup>379</sup> <sup>380</sup> <sup>381</sup> <sup>382</sup> <sup>383</sup> <sup>384</sup> <sup>385</sup> <sup>386</sup> <sup>387</sup> <sup>388</sup> <sup>389</sup> <sup>390</sup> <sup>391</sup> <sup>392</sup> <sup>393</sup> <sup>394</sup> <sup>395</sup> <sup>396</sup> <sup>397</sup> <sup>398</sup> <sup>399</sup> <sup>400</sup> <sup>401</sup> <sup>402</sup> <sup>403</sup> <sup>404</sup> <sup>405</sup> <sup>406</sup> <sup>407</sup> <sup>408</sup> <sup>409</sup> <sup>410</sup> <sup>411</sup> <sup>412</sup> <sup>413</sup> <sup>414</sup> <sup>415</sup> <sup>416</sup> <sup>417</sup> <sup>418</sup> <sup>419</sup> <sup>420</sup> <sup>421</sup> <sup>422</sup> <sup>423</sup> <sup>424</sup> <sup>425</sup> <sup>426</sup> <sup>427</sup> <sup>428</sup> <sup>429</sup> <sup>430</sup> <sup>431</sup> <sup>432</sup> <sup>433</sup> <sup>434</sup> <sup>435</sup> <sup>436</sup> <sup>437</sup> <sup>438</sup> <sup>439</sup> <sup>440</sup> <sup>441</sup> <sup>442</sup> <sup>443</sup> <sup>444</sup> <sup>445</sup> <sup>446</sup> <sup>447</sup> <sup>448</sup> <sup>449</sup> <sup>450</sup> <sup>451</sup> <sup>452</sup> <sup>453</sup> <sup>454</sup> <sup>455</sup> <sup>456</sup> <sup>457</sup> <sup>458</sup> <sup>459</sup> <sup>460</sup> <sup>461</sup> <sup>462</sup> <sup>463</sup> <sup>464</sup> <sup>465</sup> <sup>466</sup> <sup>467</sup> <sup>468</sup> <sup>469</sup> <sup>470</sup> <sup>471</sup> <sup>472</sup> <sup>473</sup> <sup>474</sup> <sup>475</sup> <sup>476</sup> <sup>477</sup> <sup>478</sup> <sup>479</sup> <sup>480</sup> <sup>481</sup> <sup>482</sup> <sup>483</sup> <sup>484</sup> <sup>485</sup> <sup>486</sup> <sup>487</sup> <sup>488</sup> <sup>489</sup> <sup>490</sup> <sup>491</sup> <sup>492</sup> <sup>493</sup> <sup>494</sup> <sup>495</sup> <sup>496</sup> <sup>497</sup> <sup>498</sup> <sup>499</sup> <sup>500</sup> <sup>501</sup> <sup>502</sup> <sup>503</sup> <sup>504</sup> <sup>505</sup> <sup>506</sup> <sup>507</sup> <sup>508</sup> <sup>509</sup> <sup>510</sup> <sup>511</sup> <sup>512</sup> <sup>513</sup> <sup>514</sup> <sup>515</sup> <sup>516</sup> <sup>517</sup> <sup>518</sup> <sup>519</sup> <sup>520</sup> <sup>521</sup> <sup>522</sup> <sup>523</sup> <sup>524</sup> <sup>525</sup> <sup>526</sup> <sup>527</sup> <sup>528</sup> <sup>529</sup> <sup>530</sup> <sup>531</sup> <sup>532</sup> <sup>533</sup> <sup>534</sup> <sup>535</sup> <sup>536</sup> <sup>537</sup> <sup>538</sup> <sup>539</sup> <sup>540</sup> <sup>541</sup> <sup>542</sup> <sup>543</sup> <sup>544</sup> <sup>545</sup> <sup>546</sup> <sup>547</sup> <sup>548</sup> <sup>549</sup> <sup>550</sup> <sup>551</sup> <sup>552</sup> <sup>553</sup> <sup>554</sup> <sup>555</sup> <sup>556</sup> <sup>557</sup> <sup>558</sup> <sup>559</sup> <sup>560</sup> <sup>561</sup> <sup>562</sup> <sup>563</sup> <sup>564</sup> <sup>565</sup> <sup>566</sup> <sup>567</sup> <sup>568</sup> <sup>569</sup> <sup>570</sup> <sup>571</sup> <sup>572</sup> <sup>573</sup> <sup>574</sup> <sup>575</sup> <sup>576</sup> <sup>577</sup> <sup>578</sup> <sup>579</sup> <sup>580</sup> <sup>581</sup> <sup>582</sup> <sup>583</sup> <sup>584</sup> <sup>585</sup> <sup>586</sup> <sup>587</sup> <sup>588</sup> <sup>589</sup> <sup>590</sup> <sup>591</sup> <sup>592</sup> <sup>593</sup> <sup>594</sup> <sup>595</sup> <sup>596</sup> <sup>597</sup> <sup>598</sup> <sup>599</sup> <sup>600</sup> <sup>601</sup> <sup>602</sup> <sup>603</sup> <sup>604</sup> <sup>605</sup> <sup>606</sup> <sup>607</sup> <sup>608</sup> <sup>609</sup> <sup>610</sup> <sup>611</sup> <sup>612</sup> <sup>613</sup> <sup>614</sup> <sup>615</sup> <sup>616</sup> <sup>617</sup> <sup>618</sup> <sup>619</sup> <sup>620</sup> <sup>621</sup> <sup>622</sup> <sup>623</sup> <sup>624</sup> <sup>625</sup> <sup>626</sup> <sup>627</sup> <sup>628</sup> <sup>629</sup> <sup>630</sup> <sup>631</sup> <sup>632</sup> <sup>633</sup> <sup>634</sup> <sup>635</sup> <sup>636</sup> <sup>637</sup> <sup>638</sup> <sup>639</sup> <sup>640</sup> <sup>641</sup> <sup>642</sup> <sup>643</sup> <sup>644</sup> <sup>645</sup> <sup>646</sup> <sup>647</sup> <sup>648</sup> <sup>649</sup> <sup>650</sup> <sup>651</sup> <sup>652</sup> <sup>653</sup> <sup>654</sup> <sup>655</sup> <sup>656</sup> <sup>657</sup> 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<sup>724</sup> <sup>725</sup> <sup>726</sup> <sup>727</sup> <sup>728</sup> <sup>729</sup> <sup>730</sup> <sup>731</sup> <sup>732</sup> <sup>733</sup> <sup>734</sup> <sup>735</sup> <sup>736</sup> <sup>737</sup> <sup>738</sup> <sup>739</sup> <sup>740</sup> <sup>741</sup> <sup>742</sup> <sup>743</sup> <sup>744</sup> <sup>745</sup> <sup>746</sup> <sup>747</sup> <sup>748</sup> <sup>749</sup> <sup>750</sup> <sup>751</sup> <sup>752</sup> <sup>753</sup> <sup>754</sup> <sup>755</sup> <sup>756</sup> <sup>757</sup> <sup>758</sup> <sup>759</sup> <sup>760</sup> <sup>761</sup> <sup>762</sup> <sup>763</sup> <sup>764</sup> <sup>765</sup> <sup>766</sup> <sup>767</sup> <sup>768</sup> <sup>769</sup> <sup>770</sup> <sup>771</sup> <sup>772</sup> <sup>773</sup> <sup>774</sup> <sup>775</sup> <sup>776</sup> <sup>777</sup> <sup>778</sup> <sup>779</sup> <sup>780</sup> <sup>781</sup> <sup>782</sup> <sup>783</sup> <sup>784</sup> <sup>785</sup> <sup>786</sup> <sup>787</sup> <sup>788</sup> <sup>789</sup> <sup>790</sup> <sup>791</sup> <sup>792</sup> <sup>793</sup> <sup>794</sup> <sup>795</sup> <sup>796</sup> <sup>797</sup> <sup>798</sup> <sup>799</sup> <sup>800</sup> <sup>801</sup> <sup>802</sup> <sup>803</sup> <sup>804</sup> <sup>805</sup> <sup>806</sup> <sup>807</sup> <sup>808</sup> <sup>809</sup> <sup>810</sup> <sup>811</sup> <sup>812</sup> <sup>813</sup> <sup>814</sup> <sup>815</sup> <sup>816</sup> <sup>817</sup> <sup>818</sup> <sup>819</sup> <sup>820</sup> <sup>821</sup> <sup>822</sup> <sup>823</sup> <sup>824</sup> <sup>825</sup> <sup>826</sup> <sup>827</sup> <sup>828</sup> <sup>829</sup> <sup>830</sup> <sup>831</sup> <sup>832</sup> <sup>833</sup> <sup>834</sup> <sup>835</sup> <sup>836</sup> <sup>837</sup> <sup>838</sup> <sup>839</sup> <sup>840</sup> <sup>841</sup> <sup>842</sup> <sup>843</sup> <sup>844</sup> <sup>845</sup> <sup>846</sup> <sup>847</sup> <sup>848</sup> <sup>849</sup> <sup>850</sup> <sup>851</sup> <sup>852</sup> <sup>853</sup> <sup>854</sup> <sup>855</sup> 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<sup>922</sup> <sup>923</sup> <sup>924</sup> <sup>925</sup> <sup>926</sup> <sup>927</sup> <sup>928</sup> <sup>929</sup> <sup>930</sup> <sup>931</sup> <sup>932</sup> <sup>933</sup> <sup>934</sup> <sup>935</sup> <sup>936</sup> <sup>937</sup> <sup>938</sup> <sup>939</sup> <sup>940</sup> <sup>941</sup> <sup>942</sup> <sup>943</sup> <sup>944</sup> <sup>945</sup> <sup>946</sup> <sup>947</sup> <sup>948</sup> <sup>949</sup> <sup>950</sup> <sup>951</sup> <sup>952</sup> <sup>953</sup> <sup>954</sup> <sup>955</sup> <sup>956</sup> <sup>957</sup> <sup>958</sup> <sup>959</sup> <sup>960</sup> <sup>961</sup> <sup>962</sup> <sup>963</sup> <sup>964</sup> <sup>965</sup> <sup>966</sup> <sup>967</sup> <sup>968</sup> <sup>969</sup> <sup>970</sup> <sup>971</sup> <sup>972</sup> <sup>973</sup> <sup>974</sup> <sup>975</sup> <sup>976</sup> <sup>977</sup> <sup>978</sup> <sup>979</sup> <sup>980</sup> <sup>981</sup> <sup>982</sup> <sup>983</sup> <sup>984</sup> <sup>985</sup> <sup>986</sup> <sup>987</sup> <sup>988</sup> <sup>989</sup> <sup>990</sup> <sup>991</sup> <sup>992</sup> <sup>993</sup> <sup>994</sup> <sup>995</sup> <sup>996</sup> <sup>997</sup> <sup>998</sup> <sup>999</sup> <sup>1000</sup> <sup>1001</sup> <sup>1002</sup> <sup>1003</sup> <sup>1004</sup> <sup>1005</sup> <sup>1006</sup> <sup>1007</sup> <sup>1008</sup> <sup>1009</sup> <sup>1010</sup> <sup>1011</sup> <sup>1012</sup> <sup>1013</sup> <sup>1014</sup> <sup>1015</sup> <sup>1016</sup> <sup>1017</sup> <sup>1018</sup> <sup>1019</sup> <sup>1020</sup> <sup>1021</sup> <sup>1022</sup> <sup>1023</sup> <sup>1024</sup> <sup>1025</sup> <sup>1026</sup> <sup>1027</sup> <sup>1028</sup> <sup>1029</sup> <sup>1030</sup> <sup>1031</sup> <sup>1032</sup> <sup>1033</sup> <sup>1034</sup> <sup>1035</sup> <sup>1036</sup> <sup>1037</sup> <sup>1038</sup> <sup>1039</sup> <sup>1040</sup> <sup>1041</sup> <sup>1042</sup> <sup>1043</sup> <sup>1044</sup> <sup>1045</sup> <sup>1046</sup> <sup>1047</sup> <sup>1048</sup> <sup>1049</sup> <sup>1050</sup> <sup>1051</sup> <sup>1052</sup> <sup>1053</sup> <sup>1054</sup> <sup>1055</sup> <sup>1056</sup> <sup>1057</sup> <sup>1058</sup> <sup>1059</sup> <sup>1060</sup> <sup>1061</sup> <sup>1062</sup> <sup>1063</sup> <sup>1064</sup> <sup>1065</sup> <sup>1066</sup> <sup>1067</sup> <sup>1068</sup> <sup>1069</sup> <sup>1070</sup> <sup>1071</sup> <sup>1072</sup> <sup>1073</sup> <sup>1074</sup> <sup>1075</sup> <sup>1076</sup> <sup>1077</sup> <sup>1078</sup> <sup>1079</sup> <sup>1080</sup> <sup>1081</sup> <sup>1082</sup> <sup>1083</sup> <sup>1084</sup> <sup>1085</sup> <sup>1086</sup> <sup>1087</sup> <sup>1088</sup> <sup>1089</sup> <sup>1090</sup> <sup>1091</sup> <sup>1092</sup> <sup>1093</sup> <sup>1094</sup> <sup>1095</sup> <sup>1096</sup> <sup>1097</sup> <sup>1098</sup> <sup>1099</sup> <sup>1100</sup> <sup>1101</sup> <sup>1102</sup> <sup>1103</sup> <sup>1104</sup> <sup>1105</sup> <sup>1106</sup> <sup>1107</sup> <sup>1108</sup> <sup>1109</sup> <sup>1110</sup> <sup>1111</sup> <sup>1112</sup> <sup>1113</sup> <sup>1114</sup> <sup>1115</sup> <sup>1116</sup> <sup>1117</sup> <sup>1118</sup> <sup>1119</sup> <sup>1120</sup> <sup>1121</sup> <sup>1122</sup> <sup>1123</sup> <sup>1124</sup> <sup>1125</sup> <sup>1126</sup> <sup>1127</sup> <sup>1128</sup> <sup>1129</sup> <sup>1130</sup> <sup>1131</sup> <sup>1132</sup> <sup>1133</sup> <sup>1134</sup> <sup>1135</sup> <sup>1136</sup> <sup>1137</sup> <sup>1138</sup> <sup>1139</sup> <sup>1140</sup> <sup>1141</sup> <sup>1142</sup> <sup>1143</sup> <sup>1144</sup> <sup>1145</sup> <sup>1146</sup> <sup>1147</sup> <sup>1148</sup> <sup>1149</sup> <sup>1150</sup> <sup>1151</sup> <sup>1152</sup> <sup>1153</sup> <sup>1154</sup> <sup>1155</sup> <sup>1156</sup> <sup>1157</sup> <sup>1158</sup> <sup>1159</sup> <sup>1160</sup> <sup>1161</sup> <sup>1162</sup> <sup>1163</sup> <sup>1164</sup> <sup>1165</sup> <sup>1166</sup> <sup>1167</sup> <sup>1168</sup> <sup>1169</sup> <sup>1170</sup> <sup>1171</sup> <sup>1172</sup> <sup>1173</sup> <sup>1174</sup> <sup>1175</sup> <sup>1176</sup> <sup>1177</sup> <sup>1178</sup> <sup>1179</sup> <sup>1180</sup> <sup>1181</sup> <sup>1182</sup> <sup>1183</sup> <sup>1184</sup> <sup>1185</sup> <sup>1186</sup> <sup>1187</sup> <sup>1188</sup> <sup>1189</sup> <sup>1190</sup> <sup>1191</sup> <sup>1192</sup> <sup>1193</sup> <sup>1194</sup> <sup>1195</sup> <sup>1196</sup> <sup>1197</sup> <sup>1198</sup> <sup>1199</sup> <sup>1200</sup> <sup>1201</sup> <sup>1202</sup> <sup>1203</sup> <sup>1204</sup> <sup>1205</sup> <sup>1206</sup> <sup>1207</sup> <sup>1208</sup> <sup>1209</sup> <sup>1210</sup> <sup>1211</sup> <sup>1212</sup> <sup>1213</sup> <sup>1214</sup> <sup>1215</sup> <sup>1216</sup> <sup>1217</sup> <sup>1218</sup> <sup>1219</sup> <sup>1220</sup> <sup>1221</sup> <sup>1222</sup> <sup>1223</sup> <sup>1224</sup> <sup>1225</sup> <sup>1226</sup> <sup>1227</sup> <sup>1228</sup> <sup>1229</sup> <sup>1230</sup> <sup>1231</sup> <sup>1232</sup> <sup>1233</sup> <sup>1234</sup> <sup>1235</sup> <sup>1236</sup> <sup>1237</sup> <sup>1238</sup> <sup>1239</sup> <sup>1240</sup> <sup>1241</sup> <sup>1242</sup> <sup>1243</sup> <sup>1244</sup> <sup>1245</sup> <sup>1246</sup> <sup>1247</sup> <sup>1248</sup> <sup>1249</sup> <sup>1250</sup> <sup>1251</sup> <sup>1252</sup> <sup>1253</sup> <sup>1254</sup> <sup>1255</sup> <sup>1256</sup> <sup>1257</sup> <sup>1258</sup> <sup>1259</sup> <sup>1260</sup> <sup>1261</sup> <sup>1262</sup> <sup>1263</sup> <sup>1264</sup> <sup>1265</sup> <sup>1266</sup> <sup>1267</sup> <sup>1268</sup> <sup>1269</sup> <sup>1270</sup> <sup>1271</sup> <sup>1272</sup> <sup>1273</sup> <sup>1274</sup> <sup>1275</sup> <sup>1276</sup> <sup>1277</sup> <sup>1278</sup> <sup>1279</sup> <sup>1280</sup> <sup>1281</sup> <sup>1282</sup> <sup>1283</sup> <sup>1284</sup> <sup>1285</sup> <sup>1286</sup> <sup>1287</sup> <sup>1288</sup> <sup>1289</sup> <sup>1290</sup> <sup>1291</sup> <sup>1292</sup> <sup>1293</sup> <sup>1294</sup> <sup>1295</sup> <sup>1296</sup> <sup>1297</sup> <sup>1298</sup> <sup>1299</sup> <sup>1300</sup> <sup>1301</sup> <sup>1302</sup> <sup>1303</sup> <sup>1304</sup> <sup>1305</sup> <sup>1306</sup> <sup>1307</sup> <sup>1308</sup> <sup>1309</sup> <sup>1310</sup> <sup>1311</sup> <sup>1312</sup> <sup>1313</sup> <sup>1314</sup> <sup>1315</sup> <sup>1316</sup> <sup>1317</sup> <sup>1318</sup> <sup>1319</sup> <sup>1320</sup> <sup>1321</sup> <sup>1322</sup> <sup>1323</sup> <sup>1324</sup> <sup>1325</sup> <sup>1326</sup> <sup>1327</sup> <sup>1328</sup> <sup>1329</sup> <sup>1330</sup> <sup>1331</sup> <sup>1</sup>

M.C.Mar.4 paterentur, quam quis indeptus<sup>1</sup> navem erat, ferrea<sup>11</sup> in-  
M.V.Læv.2 jecta manu, ita conserebant<sup>1</sup> ex propinquo pugnam, ut non  
xxiv,34,10. missilibus tantum sed gladiis etiam prope collato pede<sup>12</sup>  
generetur res<sup>k</sup>. proræ inter se junctæ hærebant, puppes  
alieno<sup>13</sup> remigio circumagebantur. ita in arto stipatæ erant  
naves, ut vix ullum telum in mari vanum intercideret.  
frontibus velut pedestris acies urgebant, perviæque<sup>14</sup> naves  
pugnantibus erant. insignis tamen inter ceteras pugna fuit  
duarum, quæ primæ agminis concurrerant inter se. in  
Romana nave ipse Quintius erat, in Tarentina Nico, cui  
Perconi fuit cognomen, non publico modo sed privato  
etiam odio invisus atque infestus Romanis, quod ejus fac-  
tionis erat quæ Tarentum Hannibali prodiderat. hic  
Quintium, simul pugnantem hortantemque suos, incautum  
hasta transfigit. ille atque<sup>1</sup> præceps cum armis procidit  
ante proram. victor Tarentinus in turbatam duce amisso  
navem impigre transgressus cum summovisset hostes, et  
prora jam Tarentinorum esset, puppim male conglobati  
tuerentur Romani, repente et alia a puppi triremis hostium  
apparuit. ita in medio circumventa Romana navis capitur.  
hinc ceteris terror injectus, ut prætoriam navem captam  
videre; fugientesque passim aliæ in alto mersæ, aliæ in  
terram remis abreptæ mox prædæ fuere Thurinis Meta-  
pontinisque. ex onerariis, quæ cum commeatu sequeban-  
tur, perpaucæ in potestatem hostium venere, aliæ ad in-  
certos ventos hinc atque illinc obliqua transferentes vela in  
altum evectæ sunt.

Engage-  
ment of  
Quintius  
and Nico;  
xxv, 8.

Quintius  
falls.

The admi-  
ral's galley  
being taken,  
the Romans  
are de-  
feated.  
xxii, 61;  
xxv, 15.

<sup>1</sup> ed. A. cf. xxviii, 30. D.—*adeptus* BR. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd.—*indeptus* ed. Rom. Parm.—*inceptus* R.—*invectus* H. <sup>1</sup> *conferebant* ed. er. GR. CL. <sup>k</sup> em. G.—*quereretur* res P.—*quereretur* pl. Mss.—*gereretur* 3 P.—*quererentur* B.—*quæ. eretur* or *quereretur* ant. Edd.—*præliarentur* ed. Mo.—*cerneretur* or *certaretur* conj. G. <sup>1</sup> *sumul* atque ed. CU. sqq.—*simul* ut L. D.—*ut* 5 L.—*atque* [ille] conj. tr. R. but cf. Virg. G. i, 203; (BU. HY.) GB. Plaut. Ep. ii, 2, 33; Bac. ii, 3, 45; where *atque* means 'forthwith, instantly'; xl, 12; G, on Gell. iii, 7; x, 29; (CRL.) COL, on A. M. i, p. 18; GV, on Cic. Cat. iii, 2; G, on T. II. iii, 17; HUE, on M. v, 632; BU, on Ph. i, 16, 5; DU. D. xxvii, 21, f; DV, on C. L. ii, 4; SR, Lex. R. xxviii, 3, i. ED.

vessel by working it backwards; as is done when a ship retreats from an enemy or is going into port: cf. xxx, 10; xxxvii, 30; R. SCA, on Man. v, p. 386; SM, Ep. 114; and on A. T. p. 642; G, Obs. iv, 26; GV, on Cic. Fam. xii, 13; DU. and on Cic. At. xiii, 21; DE. Her. viii, 84, n. 70; where I would read *tri* for *iwi*.

<sup>11</sup> Und. *in eam navem*; as *in ea parte* in xxvii, 42. C.

<sup>12</sup> vi, 12; xxviii, 2, 4; [33, 5; ED.] *conferre gradum* vii, 33. R.

<sup>13</sup> 'By the rowers of the enemy's ship which they had grappled.' C.

<sup>14</sup> 'Allowing a free passage from one to the other.' C.

Nequaquam pari fortuna per eos dies Tarenti res gesta. <sup>M.C.Mar.4</sup>  
 am ad quattuor millia hominum frumentatum egressa <sup>M.V.Læv.2</sup>  
 am in agris passim vagarentur, Livius, qui arci præsi-  
 oque Romano præerat, intentus in omnes occasiones  
 erendæ rei C. Persium impigrum<sup>15</sup> virum cum duobus  
 illibus armatorum ex arce emisit, qui vage effusos per  
 ros palatosque adortus cum diu passim cecidisset, paucos  
 : multis<sup>n</sup>, trepida fuga incidentes semiapertis<sup>o</sup> portarum  
 ribus, in urbem compulit, <sup>p</sup>ne urbs eodem impetu cape-  
 tur. ita æquatæ res ad Tarentum, Romanis victoribus  
 rra, Tarentinis mari. frumenti spes, quæ in oculis fuerat,  
 rosque frustrata pariter.

Per idem tempus Lævinus consul, jam magna parte anni <sup>Transac-</sup>  
 rcumacta<sup>1</sup>; in Siciliam<sup>a</sup> veteribus novisque sociis <sup>tions in</sup> expec-  
 tus<sup>2</sup> cum venisset, primum ac potissimum omnium ratus <sup>Sicily; P.</sup>  
 yracusis<sup>b</sup> nova pace inconditas componere res<sup>3</sup>. Agrigen-  
 um inde, quod belli reliquum erat tenebaturque a Cartha-  
 niensium valido præsidio, duxit legiones. et affuit fortuna  
 cepto. Hanno erat imperator Carthaginensium, sed om-  
 em in Mutine<sup>4</sup> Numidisque spem repositam habebant<sup>c</sup>.  
 er totam Siciliam vagus prædas agebat<sup>5</sup> ex sociis Ro-  
 manorum; neque intercludi ab Agrigento vi aut arte ulla,  
 sc quin erumperet, ubi vellet, prohiberi poterat. hæc ejus  
 loria quia jam imperatoris quoque famæ officiebat, post-  
 æmo in invidiam vertit, ut ne bene gestæ quidem res  
 um Hannoni propter auctorem satis lætæ essent. propter  
 uæ postremo præfecturam ejus filio suo dedit, ratus cum  
 nperio auctoritatem quoque ei inter Numidas erepturum. xxiv, 32, 4.  
 uod longe aliter evenit: nam veterem favorem ejus sua

<sup>m</sup> egressi ed. Ven. al. pr. cf. 40. *GL.*

<sup>n</sup> insert here in urbem compulit conj. *R.*

<sup>o</sup> insert here ne...caperetur, conj. *FB.* cf. 46. *C.* These words give the reason why the gates were but half-opened. *GL.* cf. *GR.* on *Gell.* xii, 5. *DU.* <sup>p</sup> parumque abfuit ad. 2 *P.*

*r.* *GB.* *DE.* <sup>a</sup> Sicilia ed. *GT.* *HN.* *G.* *GR.* *CL.* *H.* al. adv. *DU.*

<sup>b</sup> *L.*—*gracusus* *P.*—*Syracusanas* 1 *P* 2d. *HV.* *CO.* pr. *G.* *DJ.*—*Syracusanus* *F* 1st.—*gracusanus* vulg. <sup>c</sup> *P.* *CO.* und. *Carthaginenses.* *G.* ed. *C.* *D.*

15 *Annus.*

1 This is properly said of an entire year, which returns, as a circle, into itself: vi, 1; xvii, 30. *R.*

2 'Eagerly expected,' 'looked forward to with pleasure;' xxviii, 27; v, 19; xl, 54; m, on *Sil.* v, 207; *Juv.* viii, 87. *R.*

3 xlv, 17. *R.*

4 Cf. xxv, 40. *ED.* According to Varro, this Mutines was rewarded for his desertion to the Romans, with the freedom of the city, a house, and a grant of money: *Asc. Ped.* in *Pis.* 22. *S.*

5 Und. *Mutines.* *R.*

M.C.Mar.4 insuper invidia auxit. neque ille indignitatem injuriæ tulit,  
M.V.Læv.2 confestimque ad Lævinum occultos nuntios misit de tra-  
Agrigentum dendo Agrigento. per quos ut est facta fides compositusque  
is surren- rei gerendæ modus, portam ad mare ferentem Numidæ  
dered to the Romans. cum occupassent pulsus inde custodibus aut cæsis, Romanos  
ad id<sup>1</sup> ipsum missos in urbem acceperunt. et cum agmine  
jam in media<sup>6</sup> urbis ac forum magno tumultu iretur, ratus  
Hanno non aliud quam tumultum ac secessionem, id quod  
et ante acciderat, Numidarum esse, ad comprimendam  
seditionem processit. atque ille, cum ei multitudo major  
quam Numidarum procul visa et clamor Romanus haud-  
quaquam ignotus ad aures accidisset, priusquam ad ictum<sup>7</sup>  
teli veniret, capessit fugam. per aversam portam emissus,  
assumpto comite Epicyde, cum paucis ad mare pervenit;  
nactique opportune parvum navigium, relicta hostibus  
Sicilia de qua per tot annos certatum erat, in Africam  
trajecerunt. alia multitudo Pœnorum Siculorumque ne  
tentato quidem certamine, cum cæci in fugam ruerent  
clausique exitus essent, circa portas cæsa. oppido recepto  
Lævinus, qui capita rerum Agrigenti erant, virgis cæsos  
securi percussit, ceteros prædamque vendidit; omnem  
pecuniam Romam misit. fama Agrigentini cladis  
Siciliam cum pervasisset, omnia repente ad Romanos  
inclinaverunt. prodita brevi sunt viginti oppida, sex vi  
capta; voluntaria deditione in fidem venerunt ad quadra-  
ginta. quarum civitatum principibus cum pro cujusque  
merito consul pretia<sup>7</sup> pœnasque exsolvisset, coegissetque  
Siculos positos tandem armis ad agrum colendum animos  
convertere, ut esset non incolarum modo alimentis frugifera  
insula, sed urbis Romæ atque Italix, id quod multis sæpe

the Car-  
thaginians  
abandon  
Sicily.

<sup>4</sup> om. P. PE. ME. C. F. V. 2—4 L. B. GA. HV. I. and four of C. cf. xxi, 55; GR. xxxiii, 18, 5; D. v, 43, 4; (G.) [xxvii, 23, f; ED.] from which it would seem that *ipse* was anciently used for *is ipse*. C. <sup>6</sup> *jactum* conj. P. pr. cf. viii, 7; Tac. A. xv, 11; *venire ad conjectum teli* ii, 31; vii, 26; xxii, 15; 29; xxvi, 4; xxviii, 14; *esse intra con-* *jactum teli* xxx, 29. *esse* and *venire sub ictum* are correct expressions, xliii, 10, 5; but *venire ad ictum* is questionable; and the words *ictus* and *jactus* are often confounded; ix, 35, 6; xxvii, 18, 11; SM, on L. A. S. 55. D.

<sup>6</sup> Und. loca, as in v, 29; viii, 26; xxxi, 10; iii, 40; vi, 3; ED.] G. xxi, 43, where 23; xxxiii, 17; vi, 32, 5; xxxvii, 58, 8. D. *præmia* is also used; xlv, 37: cf. HS, on O. H.

<sup>7</sup> For *præmia*; as in v, 47; xxx, 30; 6, 146; G, Obs. ii, 25; on S. CE. 634; GF, on xxxiv, 36; Plaut. Cap. v, 1, 20; Tac. [A. ii, J. ix, 2, 6; BU, on Q. I. O. x, 7, p. 954. D.

empestatibus fecerat, annonam<sup>8</sup> levaret, ab Agathyrna<sup>M.C.Mar.4</sup>  
 nconditam multitudinem secum in Italiam transvexit.<sup>M.V.Læv.2</sup>  
 quattuor millia hominum erant, mixti ex omni colluvione<sup>9</sup> CS. ii, 5, p.  
 exsules, obæرات, capitalia ausi plerique, et cum in civi-<sup>294.</sup>  
 atibus suis ac sub legibus vixerant, et postquam eos ex  
 variis causis fortuna similis conglobaverat Agathyrnam,  
 per latrocinia ac rapinam tolerantes<sup>10</sup> vitam. hos neque  
 elinquere Lævinus in insula tum primum nova pace  
 coalescente<sup>11</sup>, velut materiam<sup>12</sup> novandis rebus, satis tutum  
 ratus est; et Rheginis usui futuri erant ad populandum  
 Bruttium agrum assuetam latrociniiis quærentibus manum.  
 et quod ad Siciliam attinet, eo anno debellatum est.

In Hispania principio veris P. Scipio, navibus deductis<sup>Affairs in</sup>  
 evocatisque edicto Tarraconem sociorum auxiliis, classem<sup>Spain.</sup>  
 merariasque ostium inde Iberi fluminis petere jubet. eodem  
 egiones ex hibernis convenire cum jussisset, ipse cum quin-  
 que millibus sociorum ab Tarracone profectus ad exercitum  
 est. quo cum venisset, alloquendos maxime veteres milites,  
 qui tantis superfuerant cladibus, ratus concione advocata<sup>1</sup>  
 ta disseruit. "nemo ante me novus imperator militibus<sup>Scipio's</sup>  
 suis, priusquam opera eorum usus esset, gratias agere<sup>speech to</sup>  
 jure ac merito potuit. me vobis, priusquam provinciam<sup>his army;</sup>  
 aut castra viderem, obligavit fortuna, primum quod ea<sup>P. x, 6.</sup>  
 pietate erga patrem patruumque meum vivos mortuosque  
 fuistis, deinde quod amissam tanta clade provinciæ pos-  
 sessionem integram et populo Romano et successori mihi  
 virtute vestra obtinuistis. sed cum jam benignitate deûm  
 id paremus atque agamus, non ut ipsi maneamus in  
 Hispania, sed ne Pœni maneant, nec ut pro ripa Iberi  
 stantes arceamus transitu<sup>a</sup> hostes<sup>b</sup>, sed ut ultro transea-

<sup>a</sup> P. F. C. TE. cf. vii, 35; ix, 24; GR. ed. C. 20; 25; v, 8, 8. D.—transitum cet. Mss.  
 d. G. E. R. <sup>b</sup> conj. GR. ed. C. D.—hostes pl. Mss. ed. G. E. R.

<sup>8</sup> *Annona* (from *annus*) not only means the corn that is the produce of the year, but also 'the price of that corn, fluctuating according to its plenty (ii, 34; xlv, 33; cf. pro L. M. 15;) or scarcity,' and, in particular, 'the high price of corn.' R.

<sup>9</sup> iii, 6; 9; iv, 2; xxii, 43; xxviii, 12; xx, 35; xxxiv, 51. D.

<sup>10</sup> 'Supporting.' RS.

<sup>11</sup> 'Settling down into peace from the agitation of continual war.' C.

<sup>12</sup> 'A cause, occasion, and source; materials to work upon; subject matter;' i, 39; vi, 22; xxvi, 35; cf. BU, on O. H. 4, 86; E. C. C. R.

<sup>1</sup> 43; vii, 37; xxviii, 32; xxx, 5. D.

<sup>2</sup> Viz. 'that which you have evinced,' 'so eminent and so exemplary.' RS.

M.C.Mar.4 " mus transferamusque bellum, vereor ne cui vestrum  
 M.V.Lxx.2 " majus id audaciusque consilium quam aut pro memoria  
 " cladium nuper acceptarum aut pro ætate mea videatur.  
 " adversæ pugnæ in Hispania nullius in animo quam meo  
 " minus oblitterari possunt, quippe cui pater et patruus  
 " intra triginta dierum spatium, ut aliud super aliud  
 " cumlaretur familiæ nostræ funus, interfecti sunt<sup>c</sup>. sed  
 " ut familiaris pene orbitas ac solitudo frangit animum,  
 " ita publica cum fortuna<sup>d</sup> tum virtus desperare de summa  
 " rerum prohibet. ea fato quodam<sup>e</sup> data<sup>f</sup> nobis sors est  
 " ut magnis omnibus bellis victi vicerimus. vetera omitto,  
 " Porsennam, Gallos, Samnites: a Punicis bellis incipiam.  
 " quot classes, quot duces, quot exercitus priore bello  
 " amissi sunt? jam quid<sup>g</sup> hoc<sup>h</sup> bello memorem? omnibus  
 " aut ipse affui cladibus, aut quibus afui<sup>i</sup>, maxime unus  
 " omnium eas sensi. Trebia, Trasimenus, Cannæ quid  
 " aliud sunt quam monumenta occisorum exercituum con-  
 " sulumque Romanorum? adde defectionem Italiæ, Siciliæ  
 " majoris partis<sup>j</sup>, Sardinia. adde ultimum terrorem ac  
 " pavorem, castra Punica inter Anienem et mcenia Ro-  
 " mana posita, et visum prope in portis victorem Hanni-  
 " balem. in hac ruina rerum stetit una integra atque  
 " immobilis virtus populi Romani. hæc omnia strata humi  
 " erexit ac sustulit. vos omnium primi, milites, post Can-  
 " nensem cladem vadenti Hasdrubali ad Alpes Italiamque,  
 " qui si se cum fratre conjunxisset, nullum jam nomen esset  
 " populi Romani, ductu auspicioque patris mei obstitistis;  
 " et hæc secundæ res illas adversas sustinuerunt<sup>k</sup>. nunc  
 " benignitate deum omnia secunda, prospera, in dies  
 " lætiora ac meliora in Italia Siciliaque geruntur. in

<sup>c</sup> sint conj. G. but cf. ii, 37, 5; viii, 26. D. <sup>d</sup> P.—quo pl. Mss. <sup>e</sup> em. cf. xxix, 48; xxx, 30; xxii, 29; Sen. Ben. iv, 41; G. HS, on Cl. R. i, 311. D.—nata P.—damnata RE. PE. one P. V. F. C. 2—4 L. H. al.—donata vulg. <sup>f</sup> de ad. S. adv. GB. DJ. ed. G.

3 There are other passages, wherein preservation from imminent danger is ascribed chiefly to the good fortune of the Roman people: vi, 30; i, 46; ii, 40; vii, 34; xxx, 6; cf. na, on Tac. A. xiv, 11, 5.

4 Und. exercitus amissos. C.

5 Cf. BU, on S. ii, 14; CO, on P. E. ii, 11, 24; D, on Sil. xiii, 268. D.

6 Vix. 'of Hiero's dominions.' C.

7 'And the successes here enabled Rome to bear the reverses in Italy.' C.

" Sicilia Syracusæ, Agrigentum<sup>8</sup> captum<sup>8</sup>, pulsi tota in-  
 " sula hostes, receptaque provincia in ditione populi Ro-  
 " mani est<sup>9</sup>. in Italia Arpi recepti, Capua capta. iter  
 " omne ab urbe Roma trepida fuga emensus Hannibal,  
 " in extremum angulum agri Bruttii compulsus, nihil jam  
 " majus precatur deos quam ut *incolumi cedere atque abire*  
 " *ex hostium terra liceat*. quid igitur minus conveniat, mili-  
 " tes, quam cum aliæ super alias clades cumularentur ac  
 " dii prope ipsi cum Hannibale starent, vos hic cum paren-  
 " tibus<sup>10</sup> meis (æquentur enim etiam<sup>11</sup> honore nominis)  
 " sustinuisse labantem fortunam populi Romani; nunc  
 " eosdem, quia illic omnia secunda lætaque sunt, animis  
 " deficere? nuper quoque quæ acciderunt, utinam tam  
 " sine meo luctu quam vestro<sup>12</sup> transissent. nunc<sup>h</sup> dii  
 " immortales imperii Romani præsidēs, qui centuriis omni-  
 " bus ut *mihi imperium juberent* [*dari*]<sup>i</sup> fuere auctores,  
 " iidem auguriis auspiciisque<sup>13</sup> et per nocturnos etiam  
 " visus<sup>14</sup> omnia læta ac prospera portendunt. animus quo-  
 " que meus, maximus mihi ad hoc tempus vates, præ sagit  
 " nostram Hispaniam esse, brevi extorret<sup>j</sup> hinc omne Puni-  
 " cum nomen maria terrasque foeda fuga impleturum.  
 " quod mens sua sponte divinat, idem subjicit<sup>15</sup> ratio haud P. x, 6 sq.

<sup>8</sup> *Agrigentum*que ed. G. C. <sup>h</sup> Many of the best Mss are here defective. D.—*nunc...dus* (44) om. P. RE. 1 PE. V. F. C 1.—*nunc...Africa* (43) om. two P. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. HF. HV. N. B 1st. 1 Ed. Rom. Med. two Tar. al. <sup>i</sup> conj. om. for the centuries themselves bestowed the command: and und. *esse*. cf. 18; xxx, 41; xxxi, 50; Sall. J. 44. (CO.) DU. pr. D. <sup>j</sup> em. cf. xxvii, 37; v, 30; RH. ii, 6, 2. D.—*ex tempore* B. HF.—*tempore* 3 L. GA.

<sup>8</sup> It appears on comparing 19—22; 26 sq; 40; that this speech, which was delivered early in the year, must have been prior to the betrayal of Agrigentum, which took place towards its close. To embellish the oration, our author seems here, as elsewhere, to have neglected the order of time in which transactions occurred. DU.

<sup>9</sup> The order is *provinciaque recepta* ('by Marcellus and others') *est* ('is at present') in *ditione p. Rom. G.*

<sup>10</sup> Properly speaking, 'my father and my uncle.' R.

<sup>11</sup> 'As well as in military renown.' RS.

<sup>12</sup> For the grief of the soldiers would pass away with their ill fortune; whereas Scipio would not cease to mourn the loss of his beloved relatives. C. RS.

<sup>13</sup> That persons, who from a private station were sent out to provinces as proconsuls and prætors, had the right of auspices, is denied by S. A. J. P. ii, 6; de L. C. 10; and on xxviii, 38; L. M. R. ii, 12; PZ, A. H. 7, p. 262: but maintained by GC, (R. ad p. S. D. 4.) and it seems probable from the religious observance of auspices by the Romans, in private as well as in public affairs. DU.

<sup>14</sup> He says that Neptune appeared to him, and encouraged him to attack the town: Pol. x, 11; S. and 14. He also speaks of his father's apparition; 45; xxix, 27; Sil. xv, 159 sq; 180 sq. R.

<sup>15</sup> 'Suggests;' i, 59; iii, 48; xxviii, 44; xxix, 15, a; xxx, 32; xl, 9; xlv, 24; *ὑποβάλλει*. R.

M.C.MAR.4 "fallax. vexati ab iis socii nostram fidem per legatos im-  
 M.V.LAV.2 "plorant. tres duces discrepantes, prope ut defecerint alii  
 P. LX. 4; 11. "ab aliis, trifariam exercitum in diversissimas regiones  
 "distraxere. eadem in illos ingruit fortuna quæ nuper  
 "nos afflixit: nam et deseruntur ab sociis, ut prius ab  
 "Celtiberis nos, et diduxerunt exercitus, quæ patri patruo-  
 "que meo causa exitii fuit. nec discordia intestina coire  
 "eos in unum sinet, neque singuli nobis resistere poterunt.  
 "vos modo, milites, favete nomini Scipionum, suboli im-  
 "peratorum vestrorum velut accisis recrescenti stirpibus<sup>16</sup>.  
 "agite, milites veteres, novum exercitum novumque ducem  
 "traducite Iberum, traducite in terras cum multis fortibus  
 "factis sæpe a vobis peragratas. brevi faciam ut, quemad-  
 "modum nunc noscitatis in me patris patrique similitu-  
 "dinem oris vultusque et lineamenta corporis, ita ingenii  
 "fidei virtutisque ad exemplum<sup>17</sup> expressam effigiem<sup>18</sup> vobis  
 "reddam, ut revixisse aut renatum sibi quisque Scipionem  
 "imperatorem dicat."

He crosses the Ebro: F. x. 6; 9. Hac oratione accensis militum animis, relicto ad præsi-<sup>42</sup>  
 dium regionis ejus<sup>1</sup> M. Silano cum tribus millibus peditum  
 et trecentis equitibus, ceteras omnes<sup>2</sup> copias (erant autem  
 viginti quinque millia peditum, duo millia et quingenti  
 S. xv. 180 sq. equites) Iberum trajecit. ibi quibusdam suadentibus ut,  
 20. "quoniam in tres tam diversas regiones discessissent Punici  
 "exercitus, proximum aggrediretur, periculum esse ratus  
 ne eo facto in unum omnes contraheret nec par esset unus  
 tot exercitibus, Carthaginem Novam interim<sup>3</sup> oppugnare  
 statuit. urbem cum ipsam opulentam suis opibus, tum  
 S. 4; P. x. hostium omni bellico apparatu plenam (ibi arma, ibi  
 6-10; S. pecunia. ibi totius Hispaniæ obsides erant), sitam præterea  
 xv. 220 sq.

<sup>1</sup> *ad... effigiem* em. KK. on R L. de F. p. 108. ed. R.—*effigiem exemplum* 2 P.—*exemplum expressam ad effigiem* ed. CU. sqq. Edd. G. C. D. adv. DU.—*exemplum et (or atque) expressum (or expressum ad)* *effigiem* conj. cf. Cic. Fin. ii, 18. DU.—*exemplum ac effigiem* ant. Fahl. S. al. adv. DU.—*exemplum effigiem* 3 L. B. GA. L. D.

<sup>16</sup> The same metaphor occurs in vi, 1; xxix, 3; Hor. O. iv, 4, 57 sqq. R.

<sup>17</sup> The original, or model proposed for me to copy: *exemplar, ægyptron, ægyptron*. R. There is a very fine antique bust of Scipio in the Dining Room at Warwick Castle.

<sup>1</sup> 'To the north of the Ebro.' R.

<sup>2</sup> It is probable (from 11; 17; 19; 37; 41; xxv, 37;) that garrisons were left in some of the cities, independently of the troops under the command of Silanus. DU.

<sup>3</sup> That is, 'previously to engaging.' R.

cum opportune ad trajiciendum in Africam, tum super<sup>4</sup> portum satis amplum quantævis classi et nescio an unum<sup>5</sup> in<sup>6</sup> Hispaniæ ora<sup>7</sup>, qua<sup>8</sup> nostro adjacet mari. nemo omnium, quo iretur, sciebat præter C. Lælium. is classe circummissus 'ita moderari cursum navium' jussus erat, 'ut eodem tempore<sup>9</sup> exercitus<sup>10</sup> ostenderetur<sup>11</sup> et<sup>12</sup> classis<sup>13</sup> portum intraret.' septimo die ab Ibero Carthaginem ventum est simul terra marique. castra ab regione urbis, qua in septentrionem versa est, posita; his<sup>14</sup> ab tergo (nam<sup>15</sup> frons<sup>16</sup> natura<sup>17</sup> tuta erat<sup>18</sup>)<sup>19</sup> vallum objectum<sup>20</sup>. ceterum<sup>21</sup> sita Carthago sic est. sinus est maris media fere Hispaniæ ora, maxime Africo vento oppositus, \* \* \* et quingentos passus introrsus retractus, paullulo plus \* \* \* passuum in latitudinem patens. hujus in ostio sinus parva insula objecta ab alto portum ab omnibus ventis, præterquam Africo, tutum facit. ab intimo sinu peninsula excurrit, tumulus is ipse in quo condita urbs est, ab ortu solis et a meridie cincta mari; ab occasu stagnum claudit paillum et ad septentrionem fusum, incertæ altitudinis, utcunque<sup>22</sup> exæstuat aut deficit mare. continenti urbem jugum<sup>23</sup> ducentos fere et quinquaginta passus patens conjungit. unde<sup>24</sup> cum tam parvi operis munitio esset, non objecit vallum imperator Romanus, seu

<sup>4</sup> RH. pr. RH. GL.—num 2 P. 3 L. GA. ant. Edd.—non B.—unam ed. AS. pr. from Pol. S. <sup>5</sup> om. ant. Edd. AS. <sup>6</sup> oram 2 P. 3 L. B. GA. ant. Edd. AS. <sup>7</sup> GA. pat adverbially; RH. und. parte. R.—quam 2 P. 3 L. B.—quæ ant. Edd. AS. <sup>8</sup> Scipio ab terra ad. RH. pr. RH. GL. adv. GB. G. <sup>9</sup> exercitum RH. pr. RH. GL. <sup>10</sup> 2 P. B. pr. GB.—ostenderet RH. 2 PE. 3 L. GA. L. D. CO.—se ostenderet conj. G. <sup>11</sup> cum B.—om. RH. <sup>12</sup> nisi conj. ad. SL (on P. de C. p. 1151) 2d. pr. D. <sup>13</sup> om. GA.—alia conj. G. 1st.—ante cf. xxvii, 18; [xxviii, 33. R.] conj. GR. <sup>14</sup> I L. B. GA. ant. Edd. A. pr. RH.—om. L. Mss of G. pr. G. SL GR. D. <sup>15</sup> latera conj. SL 1st. <sup>16</sup> I L. B. GA. ant. Edd. A. RH.—erant L. Mss of G. pr. G. GR. D. und. castra. SL 2d.—alia conj. ad. G. 2d. <sup>17</sup> nullum ad. S. 2 P. L. 1 L. B. GA. Mss of G. ant. Edd. A. pr. SL 2d. D.—duplum conj. ad. G. 1st. <sup>18</sup> etenim conj. RH. <sup>19</sup> ad duo millia conj. ad. from Pol. S. pr. DÜ. adv. D.—ad bis mille conj. ad. C. adv. D.—bis mille conj. ED. <sup>20</sup> mille conj. ad. DÜ. adv. D.—mille et ducentorum conj. ad. C. adv. D. <sup>21</sup> utque conj. cf. i. 25. GR. but cf. xxi, 35, b. D. PAR. L. C. DÜ. utcunque may here mean 'as often as,' C. 'whenever,' as frequently in Horace. DCE.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. i. 2; xxvii, 48; xxxi, 47; xxxii, 15; xxxiii, 6; 15; xxxv, 33. xxxix, 28; xlii, 55. R.

<sup>5</sup> Exercitus and classis are often thus opposed, as denoting 'the land and the sea forces' respectively; xxvii, 8; xxix, 22; xxxii, 21. G.

<sup>6</sup> The camp was pitched on the north side of the city, as the only accessible side. No part of the camp was fortified, but the

rear, which looked northwards and away from the town; and to this there was a double entrenchment, cf. Pol. Virg. Æ. i, 159 sqq. (SV. HY, exc.) S. RH. R.

<sup>7</sup> 'An isthmus.' GL.

<sup>8</sup> The front of the camp was unassailable, except just where this neck of land came, which connected the peninsula, whereon the city stood, with the main land. RS.

M.C.Mar.<sup>4</sup> fiduciam hosti superbe ostentans, sive ut subeunti sæpe ad  
 M.V.Læv.<sup>2</sup> mœnia urbis recursus pateret. cetera quæ munienda erant<sup>43</sup>

cum perfecisset, naves etiam in portu, velut maritimam quoque ostentans obsidionem, instruxit; circumvectusque classem, cum monuisset præfectos navium ut 'vigilias 'nocturnas intenti servarent, omnia<sup>1</sup> ubique primo obses- 'sum hostem conari,' regressus in castra, ut consilii sui rationem, quod ab urbe potissimum oppugnanda bellum orsus esset, militibus ostenderet et spem potiundæ cohor- tando faceret, concione advocata ita disseruit. "ad urbem "unam oppugnandam" si quis vos adductos credit, is magis "operis vestri quam emolumenti<sup>2</sup> rationem exactam, milites, "habet<sup>3</sup>. oppugnabitis enim vere mœnia unius urbis, sed "in una urbe universam ceperitis Hispaniam. hic sunt "obsides omnium nobilium regum populorumque; qui "simul<sup>4</sup> in potestate vestra erunt, extemplo omnia quæ "nunc sub Carthaginiensibus sunt in dicionem tradent. "hic pecunia omnis hostium, sine qua neque illi gerere "bellum possunt, quippe qui mercenarios exercitus alant<sup>5</sup>, "et quæ nobis maximo usui ad conciliandos animos bar- "barorum erit. hic tormenta<sup>6</sup>, arma, omnis apparatus belli "est, qui simul et<sup>7</sup> vos instruet et hostes nudabit. potiemur "præterea cum pulcherrima opulentissimaque urbe, tum "opportunitissima portu egregio, unde terra marique quæ "belli usus<sup>5</sup> poscunt suppeditentur. quæ cum magna ipsi "habebimus. tum dempserimus hostibus multo majora. "hæc illis arx, hoc horreum, ærarium, armamentarium, "hoc omnium rerum receptaculum est. hinc<sup>6</sup> rectus in "Africam<sup>7</sup> cursus est<sup>6</sup>; hæc una inter Pyrenæum et

<sup>a</sup> *oppugnandum* 3 L. ed. FR. cf. PZ, on SA, M. iii, 8; DU. xl, 49, 1; D. xxxviii, 3; xlii, 2; on Sil. viii, 36; xi, 559 sq.; xv, 105; G, Obs. i, 7; nn, on Virg. Æ. xi, 230; CO, on S. J. xxii, 5; OF, on Fr. iii, 6, 7; and C. b. G. iii, 14. R.

<sup>b</sup> *alant* ed. GT. G. C.

<sup>c</sup> *armamenta* ad. RH. (after *arma*) FR. cf. xxi, 49, 16. R.

<sup>d</sup> pr. RH. cf. Cic. T. Q. iv, 28; DU. xxiii, 26; xxxii, 18; 24; Suet. i, 67; (BU.) CO, on P. E. ii, 17, 5; D. xxix, 35; xxxi, 36. R.—om. 2. PE. 3 L. B. GA. L. pr. cf. xxvii, 5; xxviii, 17; 32; xli, 6; G. xxxiii, 12, n. D.

<sup>e</sup> *huc* ed. A. pr. DJ. <sup>f</sup> *ex Africa* 3 L. GA. ant. Edd. A. pr. DJ.—*African* (om. in) B.

1 Und. *enim*. R.

2 'Your present labour than your consequent gain.' R.

3 'Has calculated.' C.

4 Und. *atque*. R.

5 'The necessities,' vi, 25; CO, on S. C. 48. R.

6 Hereby he induces his soldiers to hope that he will one day transport them to Africa. G.

“Gades statio; hinc omni<sup>7</sup> Hispaniæ<sup>8</sup> imminet Africa<sup>7</sup>.  
 “sed quoniam vos instructos et ordinatos cognosco, ad  
 “Carthaginem Novam oppugnandam totis viribus et bono  
 “animo transeamus.” cumque omnes una voce ‘hoc faci-  
 ‘endum’ succlamarent<sup>8</sup>, eos Carthaginem duxit. tum terra  
 marique eam oppugnari jubet.

- 44 Contra Mago Pœnorum dux, cum terra marique instrui  
 oppugnationem videret, et ipse copias ita disponit. oppida-  
 norum duo millia ab ea parte qua castra Romana erant  
 opponit; quingentis militibus arcem insedit, quingentos  
 tumulo urbis in orientem verso imponit; multitudinem  
 aliam, ‘quo clamor, quo subita<sup>a</sup> vocasset<sup>b</sup> res’, intentam<sup>c</sup>  
 ‘ad omnia occurrere’ jubet. patefacta deinde porta eos,  
 quos in via ferente ad castra hostium instruxerat, mittit<sup>d</sup>.  
 Romani duce ipso præcipiente parumper cessere, ut pro-  
 piores subsidiis in certamine ipso summittendis essent. et  
 primo haud impari<sup>e</sup> ‘stetere acie’<sup>f</sup>; subsidia deinde identi-  
 dem summissa e castris non averterunt solum in fugam  
 hostes, sed adeo effusis institerunt, ut nisi receptui cecinis-  
 set, permixti fugientibus irrupturi fuisse in urbem videren-  
 tur. trepidatio vero non in prælio major quam tota urbe  
 fuit. multæ stationes pavore atque fuga<sup>h</sup> desertæ sunt,  
 relictique muri, cum qua cuique erat proximum desilu-  
 sent. quod<sup>i</sup> ubi<sup>j</sup> egressus<sup>k</sup> Scipio<sup>l</sup> in tumulum<sup>m</sup>, quem  
 Mercurii<sup>n</sup> vocant<sup>o</sup>, animadvertit<sup>p</sup>, multis partibus nudata

The garri-  
son under  
Mago  
makes a  
sally; 49;  
P. x, 8; 12;  
AH. 19.

It is beaten  
back.

Scipio ad-  
vances to  
the assault;  
P. x, 13.

<sup>a</sup> omnia 3 L. B. GA. ant. Edd. A. <sup>b</sup> Hispania ed. A. <sup>c</sup> 1 P. F. CO. <sup>d</sup> F. CO. cf. xxiv, 36; xxviii, 15; Auct. B. H. 24; G. n. on Sil. x, 112. D. <sup>e</sup> 1 P. CO. <sup>f</sup> 1 P. CO. <sup>g</sup> emittit conj. or und. in hostes. R. <sup>h</sup> impares 1 P 2d. F 2d. pr. D. ed. er. GR. cf. xxvii, 11. DU.—impar 1 P 1st. V. 1 L. II. F 1st.—impare 2 L.—impari em. er. GR. <sup>i</sup> acies 1 P 2d. F. pr. D. <sup>j</sup> em. cf. 2; x, 44; xxii, 59; xxv, 6; Cic. P. L. M. 9; Sall. J. 55; Cic. p. Do. 7; G. xxviii, 44. D.—oga P.—loca vulg. pr. DJ. <sup>k</sup> In the following passage var. Mss. <sup>l</sup> one P. 2, 5 L. HF. HV. GA. CO. B. ant. Edd.—ob 4 L. F.—om. P. V. RE. PE. one P. 1, 3 L. II. D. L. N. <sup>m</sup> em. SM. cf. xl, 22; Sall. J. 93; Pat. ii, 107. D.—obueveessus P.—oberesus V. 1 L.—erectus one P. 2, 5 L. HF. HV.—res 4 L.—vere F.—versus GA.—obversus CO. B. RE. PE. one P. 3 L. H. D. L. N. pr. DJ.—om. ant. Edd. <sup>n</sup> suscipio F. <sup>o</sup> obversus ad. ant. Edd. <sup>p</sup> em. RB. pr. G. cf. xxix, 27; Polybius mentions three hillocks, called Vulcan’s, Saturn’s, and Aletes. D.—Mercurium pl. and opt. Mss. pr. SM.—mercium GA.—exercitum V.—in exer- citu 1 L.—Saturni conj. R.—Vulcani conj. ED. <sup>q</sup> two P. RE. 5 L.—dicunt PE.—cantant GA. 3 L. D. L. N.—cantanti F. H. 4 L.—cantati one P. P. V. 1 L.—om. 2 L.—Teutatem appellant B. HF. HV. ant. Edd. <sup>r</sup> SM. pr. G.—adverit P. F. V. 2—5 L. GA. D. L. N. vulg.—acertit 1 L. H.

<sup>7</sup> Hence, as from its citadel, Africa issues or the refractory tribes of Spain. G.  
 her behests or her menaces to the obedient <sup>8</sup> Cf. iii, 50; xlii, 53; &c.

M. T. Mar. 4. defensoribus munia esse, omnes e castris excitos 'ire ad  
 M. T. Mar. 2. oppugnandam urbem et ferre scalas' jubet. ipsa trium præ  
 se juvenum validorum scutis oppositis (ingens enim jam vis  
 omnis generis telorum e muris volabat) ad urbem succedit,  
 hortatur, imperat quæ in rem sunt: quodque plurimum ad  
 m. 43. 23 ascendendos militum animos intererat, testis spectatorque  
 m. 43. 23 virtutis atque ignaviae cujusque adest. itaque in vulnera ac  
 m. 43. 23 tela ruunt: neque illos muri neque superstantes armati  
 arceri queunt quin certatim adscendant. et ab navibus  
 eodem tempore ea quæ mari alluitur<sup>1</sup> pars urbis oppugnari  
 coepit est. ceterum tumultus inde major quam vis adhiberi<sup>2</sup>  
 poterat. dum applicant<sup>3</sup>, dum partim<sup>4</sup> exponunt scalas  
 militesque. dum qua cuique proximum est in terram  
 evadere properant. ipsa festinatione et certamine<sup>5</sup> alii  
 alios impediunt. inter hæc repleverat jam Pœnus armatis<sup>6</sup>  
 muros. et vis magna ex<sup>7</sup> ingenti<sup>8</sup> copia congesta telorum  
 suppedinabatur<sup>9</sup>. sed neque viri nec tela nec quicquam aliud  
 seque quam munia ipsa sese defendebant<sup>10</sup>. raræ<sup>11</sup> enim  
 scalæ. immo fini equari poterant: et quo quæque altiores,  
 eo induriores erant. itaque cum summus quisque evadere<sup>12</sup>  
 non posset. subirent tamen alii, onere ipso frangebantur.  
 quidam stantibus<sup>13</sup> scalis. cum altitudo caliginem oculis  
 occidisset. ad terram delati sunt. et cum passim homines  
 scalæque ruerent. et ipso successu audacia atque alacritas  
 hostium cresceret. signum receptui datum est; quod spem  
 m. 4. 31. non presentis modo ab tanto certamine ac labore quietis  
 obtinens sed etiam in posterum dedit: 'scalas et corona<sup>14</sup>

1. *em. of xxvi. 1. 1. 23 on B. 23 pr. D.—in Aderi HV. conj. G. (1st) on iii. 59. pr. cf. B. 23. n. 35. 36. E.—Joveri P. F. ME. ooe CO.—ziberi ooe CO.—rideri vulg.—rideri haberi HE.—Joveri 2. 3 P. RE. PE. 3—5 L. D. L. N.—Joveri V. H. GA.—quanto tolli (and em. *quæ tolli* 2 L.—*em. of 1st conj. R.* 1 *raptum conj. cf. xxix. 28; and evadere* *em. of 1st conj. R.* 2 *em. of 1st conj. R.* 3 *em. of 1st conj. R.* 4 *em. of 1st conj. R.* 5 *em. of 1st conj. R.* 6 *em. of 1st conj. R.* 7 *em. of 1st conj. R.* 8 *em. of 1st conj. R.* 9 *em. of 1st conj. R.* 10 *em. of 1st conj. R.* 11 *em. of 1st conj. R.* 12 *em. of 1st conj. R.* 13 *em. of 1st conj. R.* 14 *em. of 1st conj. R.**

1. 'Is washed by.' xxiv. 33; 35; xix. 33; Arven. O. M. 60; Mela i. 4. 1; 2; 3; ablati is used where the sea or the force of a stream, 'washes away the soil'; cf. *OL* on F. S. i. 4. 7; and on Luc. vi. 810. D.

2. Und. *naves inter*, xlv. 32; R. and *em. of 1st conj. R.*

3. *em. of 1st conj. R.*

4. *em. of 1st conj. R.*

5. *em. of 1st conj. R.*

6. *em. of 1st conj. R.*

7. *em. of 1st conj. R.*

8. *em. of 1st conj. R.*

9. *em. of 1st conj. R.*

10. *em. of 1st conj. R.*

11. *em. of 1st conj. R.*

12. *em. of 1st conj. R.*

13. *em. of 1st conj. R.*

14. *em. of 1st conj. R.*

and haste; xxviii. 19; *emulatio et certamen* xxviii. 21; C. *certatim* above.

1. i. 55; vi. 24; viii. 13; xii. 39; xxviii. 22; 27; xxx. 25; xxxi. 39. R.

2. 'Few of them.' R. 'but here and there.' Virg. *Æ.* i. 118; *Juv.* x. 18.

3. Und. 'upon the walls.' RS.

4. Corona here signifies 'a cordon of troops investing the town.' R.

'capi urbem non posse, opera<sup>5</sup> et difficilia esse et tempus <sup>M.C.Mar.4</sup>  
'datura<sup>6</sup> ad ferendam opem imperatoribus suis.' <sup>M.V.Læv.2</sup>

Vix prior tumultus conticuerat, cum Scipio 'ab defessis  
'jam vulneratisque' recentes integrosque alios 'accipere  
'scalas' jubet 'et vi majore aggredi urbem.' ipse, ut ei  
nuntiatum est 'æstum decedere,' quod per piscatores Tar- <sup>An unu-</sup>  
raconenses, nunc levibus cymbis, nunc ubi eae<sup>7</sup> siderent<sup>8</sup>, <sup>sually low</sup>  
vadis pervagatos<sup>9</sup> stagnum, compertum habebat facilem <sup>tide.</sup>  
pedibus ad murum transitum dari, eo<sup>1</sup> secum<sup>1</sup> armatos  
duxit. medium ferme diei erat; et ad id quod sua sponte  
cedente in mare æstu trahebatur aqua, acer etiam Septen-  
trio<sup>6</sup> ortus inclinatum<sup>7</sup> stagnum eodem quo æstus ferebat,  
et adeo nudaverat vada ut alibi umbilico tenus aqua esset,  
alibi genua vix superaret. hoc cura ac ratione compertum <sup>Scipio en-</sup>  
in 'prodigium ac deos' vertens Scipio, 'qui ad transitum <sup>ters the</sup>  
'Romanis mare verterent et stagno<sup>4</sup> auferrent, viasque ante <sup>town on the</sup>  
'nunquam initas humano vestigio aperirent, Neptunum<sup>8</sup> <sup>side towards</sup>  
jubebat 'ducem itineris sequi ac medio stagno<sup>8</sup> evadere <sup>the sea;</sup>  
<sup>S. xv, 230</sup>  
46<sup>6</sup> 'ad moenia.' ab terra ingens labor succedentibus<sup>1</sup> erat;  
nec altitudine tantum moenium<sup>1</sup> impediabantur<sup>2</sup>, sed quod<sup>3</sup>  
euntes<sup>4</sup> ad ancipites utrinque ictus subjectos<sup>2</sup> habebant<sup>5</sup> xxi, 28, 3.  
Romanos, ut latera infestiora<sup>4</sup> subeuntibus quam adversa  
corpora essent. at parte in alia<sup>5</sup> quingentis et per stagnum

\* ed. AS. FR.—daturum pl. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>f</sup> ea pl. Mss. <sup>g</sup> Cf. Albin. in Sen. Suas. 1; G. Tac. A. i, 70. D. 'stuck in the mud.' DCE.—sederent V. 1 P. 2 L. B. GA. ed. Rom. Parm.—desiderent 2, 3 P. 4, 5 L. HF. HV.—scinderent 1 L. <sup>h</sup> per ad. B. but cf. xxv, 40. D. <sup>i</sup> eos F 1st.—v (i. e. quingentos) conj. ad. cf. 46; Pol. C. xxxvii, 40, 11. D. <sup>j</sup> em. G.—seu (and marmatos) P.—om. cet. Mss. <sup>k</sup> opt. Mss.—stagna P. F. 3, 4 L. B. ant. Edd. pr. DJ. C. but the singular is constantly used by both Livy, 42; 45; 46; 48; and Polybius. D.—stagnum pl. Mss.—signa ed. er. GT. <sup>l</sup> mœnia conj. G 3d. D. <sup>b</sup> impediabant F. pr. G 3d. D. <sup>c</sup> pr. G 2d and 4th.—<sup>a</sup> conj. G 1st and 3d. <sup>d</sup> i. e. succedentes, C. or subeuntes, R. susp. C. DCE. R.—cunctis GA.—tuentes (xliv, 11) conj. G 1st.—adeuntes and om. ad (making ictus the nominative) conj. G 2d.—cuneis (or brachiis) 'bastions,' conj. and om. Romanos (understanding succedentes) G 3d.—superantes conj. DCE.

5 'The bringing military engines to play upon the walls:' 46; v, 22; 24; xxxvi, 23. R.

6 A septentrionali latere summus est aquilo, medius septentrio, imus thrascias, Sen. N. Q. v, 16; Vitruv. i, 6; R. 'the middle wind' is also called aparcus, Gell. ii, 22; Cic. At. ix, 6. G.

7 'Which had taken a turn and was now ebbing or going down:' cf. xxv, 34, 6; xxix, 7, 1; Hor. O. iii, 28, 5. (Ml.) R.

8 'Through the middle of the swamp.' R. 1 Und. ad mœnia, as with subeuntes, below. R.

2 xxxvi, 18; vii, 34; G. ib. 24, 9; 36, 10; D. xli, 24. R.

3 Und. mœnia: G 4th. DJ. C. und. Parni. S. adv. G.

4 'More exposed to missiles.' R.

5 The city was assaulted in three places; (1) Scipio attacked it on the north side with the land forces, (2) Lælius on the south with the

M.C.Mar.<sup>4</sup> facilis transitus et in murum adscensus inde fuit: nam  
 M.V.Læv.<sup>2</sup> neque opere emunitus erat, ut ubi ipsius loci ac stagni  
 xxi, 61, 4; præsidio satis creditum foret; nec ulla armatorum statio  
 xxv, 38, 8. aut custodia opposita, intentis omnibus ad opem eo<sup>e</sup> feren-  
 dam<sup>f</sup> unde periculum ostendebatur. ubi urbem sine cer-  
 tamine intravere, pergunt inde, quanto maximo cursu  
 poterant, ad eam portam circa quam omne contractum  
 certamen erat. in quod adeo intenti omnium non animi  
 solum fuere, sed etiam oculi auresque pugnantium spectan-  
 tiumque et adhortantium pugnantes, ut nemo ante ab tergo  
 senserit captam urbem, quam tela in aversos inciderunt et<sup>g</sup>  
 Capture of New Car-  
 thage;  
 P. x, 14 sq. utrinque ancipitem hostem habebant. tunc turbatis defen-  
 soribus metu et mœnia capta, et porta intus forisque pariter  
 refringi cœpta<sup>h</sup>; et mox cædendo confractis<sup>i</sup>, ne iter im-  
 pediretur, foribus<sup>j</sup> armati impetum fecerunt. magna multi-  
 tudo et muros transcendebat. sed hi passim ad cædem  
 oppidanorum versi: illa quæ portam ingressa erat, justa  
 acies cum ducibus, cum ordinibus media urbe in forum  
 processit. inde cum duobus itineribus fugientes videret<sup>k</sup>  
 hostes, alios ad tumulum in orientem versum, qui tenebatur  
 quingentorum militum præsidio, alios in arcem, in quam et  
 ipse Mago cum omnibus fere armatis qui muris puls fuerant  
 refugerat<sup>l</sup>, partim<sup>m</sup> copiarum ad tumulum expugnandum  
 mittit, partim<sup>n</sup> ipse ad arcem ducit. et tumulus primo  
 impetu est captus, et Mago arcem conatus defendere, cum  
 omnia hostium plena videret neque spem ullam esse, se  
 arcemque et præsidium dedit. quoad dedita arx est,  
<sup>o</sup>cædes tota urbe passim factæ; nec ulli puberum, qui

<sup>e</sup> ad. RH. adv. GB. cf. Cato in Gell. xiv, 2; Ter. Eu. pr. 10. G.—om. Mss. <sup>f</sup> cf. *ferendam* P. F. RE. <sup>g</sup> RH.—om. pl. Mss. <sup>h</sup> *capit* RH. pr. to avoid the jingle of *capta* and *capta*; RH. but similar instances are to be met with, as *priusquam quisquam* ii, 48; *neglegens est gens* v, 46 n. *muros accepturos* x, 10; xxii, 3; xxv, 16; xxxiv, 46; ii, 51, 6; viii, 34, 5; xxxiii, 19, 8; BA, on Gr. 10; BU, on S. vi, 7; and Ph. i, 19, 8. D. <sup>i</sup> S. PE. 2, 5 L. H. ed. FR. pl. Edd. i. e. 'being demolished by the blows of hatchets.' RS.—*confectis ac distractis* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. G. DJ.—*confectis atque distractis* GA.—*confectis ac distractis* 3 P. L.—*ac distractis* ad. S. PE. 2—5 L. H. <sup>j</sup> *foribus* one CO. pr. DJ. adv. D. <sup>k</sup> Mss. ant. Edd. ed. G. C. H. D.—*refugerant* ed. GR. CL. cf. xxi, 60, h. R. <sup>l</sup> 1, 2 P. P. V. 2 L. and all Mss of G. cf. xxiii, 11, i; xxxi, 36. D. —var. cet. Mss.—om. the latter RH. adv. GB.—*partem* pr. DJ. <sup>m</sup> et ad. G. adv. H. C. D.

fleet, and (3) 500 troops on the west: these last made their way into the town through the swamp. G.

6 Und. Scipio, whom Livy, in the warmth of his narration, never once mentions in the whole chapter. C.

obvius fuit, parcebatur. tum signo dato cædibus finis factus, ad prædam victores versi, quæ ingens omnis generis fuit.

Immense  
booty.

- 7 Liberorum capitum virile<sup>a</sup> secus<sup>b</sup> ad decem millia capta. inde qui cives Novæ Carthaginis erant, dimisit; urbemque et sua omnia, quæ reliqua eis bellum fecerat, restituit. opifices<sup>1</sup> ad duo millia hominum erant: 'eos publicos<sup>2</sup> fore populi Romani' edixit, 'cum spe propinqua libertatis, si ad ministeria belli enixe operam navassent.' ceteram multitudinem incolarum<sup>3</sup> juvenum ac validorum servorum in classem ad supplementum remigum dedit; et auxerat navibus<sup>c</sup> octo captivis classem. extra hanc multitudinem Hispanorum obsides erant, quorum perinde ac si sociorum liberi essent cura habita. captus et apparatus ingens belli; catapultæ maximæ formæ centum viginti, minores ducentæ octoginta et una; ballistæ majores viginti tres, minores quinquaginta duæ; scorpionum majorum xxiv, 34, 8. minorumque et armorum telorumque ingens numerus; signa militaria septuaginta quattuor. et auri argentique relata ad imperatorem magna vis: pateræ aureæ fuerunt ducentæ septuaginta sex, libras<sup>d</sup> ferme omnes pondo; argenti facti<sup>e</sup> signatique decem et octo millia et trecenta pondo, vasorum argenteorum magnus numerus. hæc omnia C. Flaminio quæstori appensa annumerataque sunt. tritici quadraginta millia modium<sup>f</sup>, hordei ducenta septuaginta. naves onerariæ sexaginta tres<sup>g</sup> in portu expugnatae captæ-

Number of  
prisoners;  
P. x, 16 sq.

Military  
stores.

Gold and  
silver.

<sup>a</sup> P. RE. al. Mss. ed. cf. Sall. in Charis i, 61; Var. in Gell. iii, 10; (L.) Aus. Id. xi, 8; xii; Ep. 70; Sisen. H. iv. Semp. As. in Gell. ii, 13; Sall. H. ii; Tac. A. iv, 62, 7; (R.) H. v, 13; Am. Marc. xxix, 6; in these passages *virile* or *muliebri secus* is equivalent to *virilis sexus*; CS, on Suet. Aug. 44; [(E. WO.) R.] Plaut. Rud. i, 2, 19; or *virili sexu*. Arnobius, Ammian, and later writers use it as they would any other accusative; but there are no examples of such usage in the Augustan age. G. [adv. CO, on S. H. ii, p. 960.] The preposition *secundum* (*παρα*) is understood. C. GR, on 34, b; and A. M. xvi, 11; xxvii, 10. D.—*virilis* cet. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>b</sup> P. ME. ed. G. C. D. <sup>c</sup> *decem et conj.* ad. from Pol. (SW.) but cf. 49; S and Pol. x, 8. R. <sup>d</sup> F. al. Mss. ed. G. de P. V. i, 6, 28. cf. P. Z. on SA, M. iv, 4, 53; DU. iii, 29, 3. D.—*librales* 3—5 L. R. GA. L. D. pr. RH.—*librae* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>e</sup> *infectedi* conj. G. de P. V. i, 7. pr. RS. otherwise 'silver vessels' are not 'wrought silver.' DU. cf. xxxiv, 10. R. Unless the meaning is 'there were 18,300 lbs of wrought and stamped silver; of which a great quantity was plate.' C. <sup>f</sup> cxiii ed. Bas. G. C. adv. Mss.

1 These 'mechanics' were of a class between the free citizens and the slaves. SW, on Pol. R.

2 *Δαμῆναι*, Pol. S. cf. BS, c. 5 ad l. 9, D. de L. Rh. L, El. i, 22; FAB, Sem. ii,

24. DU.

3 Viz. 'those inhabitants who were not citizens.' C.

4 xxiii, 38; xxviii, 45; xxx, 16; cf. liberum xxii, 22. D. ED.

M.C.Mar.4 que, quædam cum suis oneribus, frumento, armis, ære  
 M.V.Læv.2 præterea ferroque et linteis et sparto et navali alia materia  
 xxii, 20, 3; ad classem ædificandam, ut minimum omnium inter tantas  
 Pl. xix, 2. opes belli captas<sup>a</sup> Carthago ipsa fuerit.

Eo die Scipio, C. Lælio cum sociis navalibus urbem 48  
 custodire jusso, ipse in castra legiones reduxit; fessosque  
 milites omnibus uno die belli operibus<sup>a</sup>, quippe qui et<sup>b</sup>  
 acie dimicassent, et<sup>c</sup> capienda urbe tantum laboris periculi-  
 que adissent, et capta cum iis qui in arcem confugerant  
 iniquo etiam loco pugnassent, curare corpora jussit. postero  
 die militibus navalibusque sociis convocatis primum 'diis  
 'immortalibus laudes gratesque<sup>1</sup> egit, qui se non urbis  
 'solum opulentissimæ omnium in Hispania uno die com-  
 'potem fecissent, sed ante eo congessissent<sup>2</sup> omnis pene  
 'Africæ atque Hispaniæ opes, ut neque hostibus quicquam  
 'relinqueretur et sibi ac suis omnia superessent. militum'  
 'deinde 'virtutem collaudavit, quod eos non eruptio hostium,  
 'non altitudo mœnium, non inexplorata stagni vada, non  
 'castellum in alto tumulto situm, non munitissima arx de-  
 'terruiisset quo minus transcenderent omnia perrumperent-  
 'que. itaque quanquam omnibus omnia deberet, præci-  
 'puum<sup>4</sup> muralis coronæ decus ejus esse qui primus murum  
 'adscendisset<sup>c</sup>: profiteretur qui se dignum eo duceret  
 'dono.' duo professi sunt, Q. Trebellius centurio legionis  
 xxi, 49, 11. quartæ et Sex. Digitius socius navalis. nec ipsi tam inter  
 se acriter contendebant quam studia excitaverant uterque  
 sui corporis<sup>5</sup> hominum. sociis C. Lælius præfectus<sup>6</sup> classiæ,  
 legionariis M. Sempronius Tuditanus aderat<sup>4</sup>. ea contentio

Scipio re-  
 turns  
 thanks to  
 the gods;  
 S. xv, 248  
 sqq.

and be-  
 stows praise  
 on his  
 troops.

Contest for  
 the mural  
 crown:  
 xxiii, 23, 8;  
 vi, 20.

<sup>a</sup> em. RH. adv. GB.—bellicas Mss.—bello captus conj. D. <sup>a</sup> operis RH. 5 L. H. pr.  
 i. e. 'with labours and duties,' cf. v, 4; the other word signifies 'the works performed by  
 these labours;' xxvii, 12; v, 19; 22; ix, 4: RH. but cf. also G, Obs. ii, 23; DU, on Fl.  
 prf. 1. D. <sup>b</sup> in ad. 1 Tar. G. H. DJ. adv. D.—om. Mss. ant. Edd. GR. C. D.  
<sup>c</sup> in ad. S. B. HV. 1 Tar. G. DJ. adv. RH.—om. pl. and opt. Mss. ed. GR. H. C. D.  
<sup>d</sup> RH. F. V. five L. H. GA. HV. pr. RH. ed. D.—tamen ad. ant. Ed. G. C. <sup>e</sup> adscen-  
 disse se D. ed. S. adv. MU, V. L. xix, 15. D. <sup>f</sup> em. cf. below. RH.—Læliusque lectus  
 RH.—Læliusque F. V. 1, 2 [?] L. H.—Lælius qui GA.—Lælius 2 [?], 5 L. HV. B 1st.  
 ant. Edd.

1 xxvii, 13; xxx, 17; GB. Suet. xi, 11; i, 17; iv, 9; vi, 34; xxiv, 48; xxiv, 8;  
 Plant. Tri. iv, 1; G. xxiii, 12. D. xxxviii, 9; 34. R.

2 It was an act of piety to ascribe such an unexpected piece of good fortune to the care, the will, and the providence of the gods. R.

3 As we say, 'of their own body;' 16;

4 This is a legal term, denoting the presence of an advocate in court to support one's cause: iii, 14; vi, 38; viii, 31; xxiv, 38, 10; nn, on Tac. A. xii, 1, 2. R.

cum prope seditionem veniret, Scipio 'tres recuperatores'<sup>5</sup> cum 'se daturum' pronuntiasset, 'qui cognita causa testibus-  
'que auditis judicarent uter prior in oppidum transcendisset,'  
C. Lælio et M. Sempronio advocatis<sup>6</sup> partis utriusque P.  
Cornelium Caudinum de medio adjecit, eosque tres recuperatores 'considerere<sup>7</sup> et causam cognoscere' jussit. cum res eo majore ageretur certamine, quod amoti<sup>8</sup> tantæ dignitatis<sup>9</sup> non tam advocati quam moderatores studiorum fuerant<sup>10</sup>, C. Lælius relicto consilio ad tribunal ad Scipionem accedit, eumque docet 'rem sine modo ac modestia agi, 'ac prope esse ut manus inter se conserant. ceterum 'etiamsi vis absit, nihilo minus detestabili exemplo rem 'agi, quippe ubi<sup>11</sup> fraude ac perjurio decus petatur virtutis. 'stare hinc legionarios milites, hinc classicos, per omnes 'deos paratos jurare magis quæ velint quam quæ sciant 'vera esse, et obstringere<sup>12</sup> perjurio non se solum suumque 'caput, sed signa militaria et aquilas<sup>13</sup> sacramentique religionem<sup>14</sup>. hæc se ad eum de sententia P. Corneli et M. Sempronii deferre.' Scipio collaudato Lælio ad<sup>15</sup> concionem advocavit, pronuntiavitque 'se satis compertum habere 'Q. Trebellium et Sex. Digitium pariter in murum escende-  
'disse, seque eos ambos virtutis causa coronis muralibus

<sup>5</sup> P. F. H. ant. Edd. pr. RH. ed. FR. G.—*admoti* 5 L. GA. D. L. N. ed. AS. Lug. Pa.  
<sup>6</sup> *indignitatis* ed. Mo. A. al. <sup>7</sup> *vi conj.* LT. adv. as contradicting what immediately precedes. D.

<sup>5</sup> 'Umpires, arbitrators.' They were so called from being at first 'such persons as were appointed to settle disputes between Rome and the neighbouring states relative to the recovery of private property.' Fest. C. At Rome, they were taken from among the centumvirs, and were commissioned by the prætor. R.

<sup>6</sup> The 'advocate' is the friend, whom we call to us in order to consult him upon our affairs, and who attends in court and sits there as our supporter; E. C. C. and to help us, if requisite, with his advice, his exertions, and his influence. cf. iii, 47. B. He differed from the patron, who had to plead the cause of his client; xl, 15. R.

<sup>7</sup> xxxiv, 61; xl, 8; cf. iii, 46, 9. D.

<sup>8</sup> They had previously been present among the two rival factions; but had shown their good taste by moderating, rather than inflaming, the zeal of their respective parties. Being now withdrawn, to act in

the capacity of umpires, they left the multitude more uncontrolled and unruly: *vis populi multo sævior, multoque vehementior: quæ, ducem quod habet, interdum lenior est, quam si nullum haberet: dux enim suo periculo progredi cogitur: populi impetus periculi rationem sui non habet*; Cic. Leg. iii, 10. G.

<sup>9</sup> 'To implicate'; ix, 34; x, 38; *illigare* xxxi, 25; xxxii, 21. DGF.

<sup>10</sup> Cf. nn. on Tac. A. i, 37, 4; 39, 9. R.

<sup>11</sup> 'Their solemn military oath.' Lælius seems to apprehend, that, in perjuring themselves by their standards and eagles, [Luc. i, 6 sq. ED.] they would be drawing down upon these the wrath of the gods, and involving them in the punishment which might be expected to fall upon themselves. C.

<sup>12</sup> After verbs compounded with *ad*, our author is fond of repeating the preposition with its case; i, 59; iv, 32; cf. ii, 36, 7; D. iii, 34; iv, 1; viii, 32; *ad concionem convocat* vii, 36. G.

M.C.Mar.4<sup>1</sup> 'donare.' tum reliquos, prout cuique meritum virtusque  
 M.V.Læv.2 erat, donavit. ante omnes C. Lælium præfectum classis et  
 omni genere laudis sibimet ipse<sup>1</sup> æquavit, et corona aurea  
 xxv, 12, 19. ac triginta bubus donavit.

Scipio's cle- Tum obsides civitatum Hispaniæ vocari jussit; quorum 49  
 mency to- quantus numerus fuerit piget scribere, quippe cum alibi  
 wards the trecentos ferme, alibi septingentos viginti quinque<sup>a</sup> fuisse  
 hostages; inveniam. æque et alia inter auctores discrepant. præsidium  
 P. x, 18.

41. Punicum alius decem, alius septem, alius haud plus quam  
 duum millium fuisse scribit. capta alibi decem millia capi-  
 tum, alibi supra quinque et viginti invenias. scorpiones  
 majores minoresque ad sexaginta<sup>b</sup> captos scripserim, si  
 xxv, 39, 10. auctorem Græcum sequar Silenum<sup>1</sup>; si Valerium Antia-  
 tem, majorum scorpionum sex millia, minorum tredecim<sup>c</sup>:  
 adeo nullus mentiendi modus est. ne de ducibus quidem  
 convenit. plerique Lælium præfuisse classi; sunt qui M.  
 Junium Silanum dicant. Arinem<sup>d</sup> præfuisse Punico præ-  
 sidio deditumque Romanis Antias Valerius, Magonem alii  
 scriptores tradunt. non de numero navium captarum, non  
 de pondere auri atque argenti et redactæ pecuniæ convenit.  
 si aliquibus<sup>e</sup> assentiri necesse est, media simillima<sup>f</sup> veris<sup>g</sup>  
 sunt. ceterum Scipio vocatis obsidibus primum 'universos  
 ' bonum animum habere' jussit: 'venisse eos in populi  
 ' Romani potestatem, qui beneficio quam metu obligare  
 ' homines malit, exterasque gentes fide ac societate junctas  
 ' habere quam<sup>h</sup> tristi subjectas servitio.' deinde acceptis  
 nominibus civitatum recensuit captivos, quot cujusque  
 populi essent; et nuntios domum misit, ut 'ad suos quia-  
 ' que recipiendos veniret.' si quarum forte civitatum legati

<sup>1</sup> P. F. ed. C. D.—ipsa GA.—ipsi pl. Mss. ed. G <sup>a</sup> MMDCCXXV. P. <sup>b</sup> v  
 (or ix) millia conj. L, Pol. iii, 4. <sup>c</sup> millia ad. P. ME. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. N. F. HV.  
 GA. L. <sup>d</sup> 3 P. 1, 5 L. ed. D.—Armen GA. ed. G. C.—var. cet. Mss. cf. HS, on Sil.  
 xv, 232. D. <sup>e</sup> alieu F 2d. conj. RH.—aliquis (for aliquis RH.) RH. F. 1, 3 L. H.  
 B. ant. Edd. <sup>f</sup> similia RH. pr. RH. <sup>g</sup> veri RH. 2, 5 L. F 2d. pr. RH.—veris  
 F 1st. <sup>h</sup> a RH. pr. cf. xxvii, 17. RH. adv. because the preposition is used very dif-  
 ferently there, and in xxiv, 30; xxvi, 1. G.

<sup>1</sup> Silenus wrote a history of Rome from its  
 foundation; Dion. i. He was probably the  
 same as Silenus of Calacta, who wrote a his-  
 tory of Sicily: Ath. xii, 11. C. He was not  
 only in Hannibal's camp, but entertained at  
 his table: Cic. Fam. i, 24; Nep. xxii, 13;

R. VO, H. G. iii, p. 189. DÆ. It is ob-  
 servable that Livy particularizes the authors  
 whose statements he discredits; but passes  
 over in silence the name of Polybius, whose  
 narrative he has translated in some parts  
 almost word for word. C.

aderant, eis præsentibus suos restituit; ceterorum curam <sup>M.C.Mar.4</sup>  
benigne tuendorum C. Flaminio quæstori attribuit. inter <sup>M.V.Læv.2</sup>  
hæc e media turba obsidum mulier magno natu, Mandonii <sup>His care of</sup>  
uxor qui frater Indibilis Ilergetum reguli erat, flens ad <sup>the females;</sup>  
pedes imperatoris procubuit<sup>1</sup>, obtestarique cœpit ut 'curam <sup>xxii, 21;</sup>  
'cultumque<sup>2</sup> feminarum impensius custodibus commenda-  
'ret.' cum Scipio 'nihil profecto defuturum' diceret, tum  
rursus mulier "haud magni ista<sup>3</sup> facimus" inquit: "quid  
"enim huic<sup>4</sup> fortunæ non satis est? alia me<sup>1</sup> cura<sup>5</sup> ætatem  
"harum intuentem<sup>1</sup> (nam ipsa jam extra periculum injuriæ  
"muliebris sum<sup>m</sup>) stimulat<sup>6</sup>." ætate et forma florentes circa  
erant<sup>7</sup> Indibilis filiæ aliæque<sup>8</sup> nobilitate pari, quæ omnes  
eam pro parente colebant. tum Scipio "meæ populique  
"Romani disciplinæ causa facerem" inquit, "ne quid,  
"quod sanctum usquam esset, apud nos violaretur<sup>9</sup>. nunc  
"ut id curem impensius, vestra quoque virtus dignitasque  
"facit, quæ ne in malis quidem oblitæ decoris matronalis  
"estis." spectatæ deinde integritatis viro tradidit eas,  
'tuerique haud secus verecunde ac modeste quam hospi-  
'tum<sup>9</sup> conjuges ac matres' jussit.

50 Captiva<sup>1</sup> deinde a militibus adducitur ad eum adulta <sup>Among</sup>  
virgo, adeo eximia forma<sup>2</sup> ut quacunque incedebat con- <sup>others, of a</sup>  
verteret omnium oculos. Scipio percunctatus 'patriam pa- <sup>beautiful</sup>  
trothed to

<sup>1</sup> F. opt. Mss. cf. vii, 31; xxix, 16; xxx, 16. D.—*procidit* two P. V. five L. H. B. G. A. HV. ant. Edd. cf. xlv, 25; *επεσευθύνει*, Pol. OU, on L. iii, 713. D. J RH. pr. RH. ed. G. sqq.—*aliam* P. F.—*alia* mihi B. 1 Ed. A. al.—*angit* ad. RH. pr. RH. <sup>2</sup> *curam* P. F. <sup>3</sup> RH. P. F. pr. RH. ed. G. sqq.—*intuenti* B. 1 Ed. A. al. <sup>4</sup> *cum* P. F.—*animum* ad. B. 1 Ed. A. al. <sup>5</sup> S. P. F. B. al. opt. Mss. A.—*simulant* HF.—*simul* RH. HV.—*stimulant* cet. Mss of D.—*simul* ac one F.—*stimulabant* 1 Ed.—om. RH.—*stabant* ad. B. A. al. <sup>6</sup> *eam* RH. A. but Livy is fond of putting prepositions adverbially; G. ix, 2, 7: *circa erant* occurs in i, 41; ix, 22. D. <sup>7</sup> *em*. cf. xxiv, 1. G. und. *puellæ*. R.—*filiæque* P.—*filiæ æque* F.—*filiæ erant aliaque* RH. pr. RH.—*filiæ æque* A. al. <sup>8</sup> RH. 2 P. pr. RH.—*hospitium* H.—*hostitum* F.—*hostium* 1 P. V. 1, 2, 4 L. HV.—*civium* 3 P. 3, 5 L. B. G. A. ant. Edd.—*Romanorum* ad. 3 L. <sup>9</sup> *eximie formæ* 2 P. 3 L. B. HV. ant. Edd. but cf. iv, 13; i, 9, 11; v, 47, 2; BU, on O. M. iii, 607; D. Ter. An. i, 1, 92—96.

2 'Care and treatment.' Scipio seemed to understand these words as relating to their being well lodged and fed; S. cf. *corpora curare* iii, 2; *cultus et curatio corporis* Cic. N. D. i, 34; *cultus muliebris* Pliny xxxiii, 1.

3 'Those things which you have mistakenly imagined I was soliciting.' R.

4 'That of us captives.' R.

5 'For the sake of maintaining in my army that character for discipline, which is becoming of me and of the Roman people, I

cannot but be desirous, that nothing, which is held sacred by others, should be infringed or violated among us.' C. RH.

1 Cf. V. Max. vi, 7; C. Plut. "Πρόλογος" Suid. The memorial of this transaction is preserved on a votive silver shield of Scipio in the Royal Museum at Paris; a description of which, with a plate of it, is given by SP, R. d'A. and Journ. des Sav. t. ix; this D has had copied to illustrate Sil. xv, 268 sq. R. See also Mariette, Tr. des Pierres Gravées, t. i, 101.

M.C.Mar.4 'rentesque?' inter cetera accepit 'desponsam' eam principi  
M.V.Læv.2

'Celtiberorum adolescenti.' Aluccio' nomen erat. extemplo  
Aluccius; igitur parentibus sponsoque ab domo accitis, cum interim  
P. x, 19;  
V. iv, 3, 1; audiret 'deperire eum sponsæ amore,' ubi primum venit,  
S. xv, 268.

Scipio's ad-  
dress to the  
young  
prince:  
"venis" inquit "juvenem appello, quo minor sit inter nos  
"hujus sermonis verecundia. ego, cum sponsa tua capta"  
"a militibus nostris ad me ducta<sup>a</sup> esset, audiremque eam  
"tibi cordi esse, et forma faceret fidem, quia ipse, si frui  
"liceret ludo<sup>3</sup> ætatis, præsertim recto<sup>f</sup> et legitimo<sup>g</sup> amore,  
"et non res publica animum nostrum occupasset, veniam  
"mihi dari sponsam impensius amanti vellem, tuo, cujus  
"possum<sup>h</sup>, amori faveo. fuit sponsa tua apud me eadem  
"qua apud soceros<sup>4</sup> tuos parentesque suos verecundia;  
"servata tibi est, ut inviolatum et dignum me teque dari  
"tibi donum posset. hanc mercedem unam pro eo munere  
"paciscor: amicus populo Romano sis, et si me virum  
"bonum credis esse, quales patrem patruumque meum  
"jam ante hæ gentes nôrant, scias multos nostri similes  
"in civitate Romana esse, nec ullum in terris populum  
"hodie dici posse quem minus tibi hostem tuisque esse  
"velis aut amicum malis." 'adolescens simul pudore<sup>5</sup> et  
gaudio perfusus, dextram Scipionis tenens, 'deos omnes'  
invocare 'ad gratiam illi pro se referendam, quoniam sibi  
'nequaquam satis facultatis pro suo animo atque illius erga

who re-  
ceives his  
betrothed,  
with pre-  
sents.

<sup>b</sup> RH. F. al. opt. Mss. cf. Plaut. Cis. ii, 1, 22. G.—*desponsatam* pl. Mss. but cf. i, 26, 2. D. <sup>c</sup> F. al. opt. Mss. pr. GR. cf. n, on i, 1. G.—*Allucio* RH. ed. G. C. D.—*var.* cet. Mss. cf. GR, on xxii, 22, 6; and Th. Gr. t. iii. D. <sup>d</sup> RH. pr. RH.—*recata* 3, 5 L. B. HF. GA. HV. D. L. N. 1 Ed. (and om. *tua*) three P. F 2d. V. 2, 4 L. H.—*recata* (om. *tua*) F 1st. <sup>e</sup> F. Mes. of G.—*deducta* pl. Mss. but this (as appears from Cic. [V. v, 34; ED.]) is an ambiguous word, which Scipio, circumstanced as he was, would not have used; G. cf. TO, and GV, on Suet. i, 49 sq. The words *deduci* and *perduci*, however, are used in relating both this anecdote, and a similar instance of forbearance in Alexander the Great towards the captive queen of Darius, by Gell. vi, 8: and, besides, the soldiers had brought this noble damsel to Scipio as a prize worth his notice; Pol. x, 19. D.—*adducta* conj. G. as above: ED. but this is used in just as objectionable a sense: cf. BKH, on T. i, 7, 65; BU, on O. H. 9, 121. D. <sup>f</sup> em. RH.—*illecto recto* S.—*illecto* three P. or *inlecto* F. or *in lecto* V. five L. H. HV. B. GA. L.—*et lecto* ad. V. five L. H. HV. B 1st.—*et lecto* ad. F 1st. <sup>g</sup> RH. S. F.—*legitimoque* pl. Mss. <sup>h</sup> RH.—*sponse* 1 P. F. V 2d. 3, 4 L. H. B 2d. (and *ejus*) 2, 5 L.—*sponse* 3 P.—*sponse est* B 1st. HF. ant. Ed.—*sponse* V 1st. 1 L. <sup>i</sup> *quum* ad. RH. adv. cf. vi, 27. G. D.

2 'More studied.' DCE.

3 Cf. MI, on H. O. iii, 12, 1; R. Ovid; ii, 457. R. cf. xxvii, 4, 7.

RS. A. A. ii, 389; Ter. Eu. iii, 5, 39.

4 For *socerum socrumque*, as in Virg. Æ.

5 'A reverential regard for Scipio.' RS.

'se merito' esset.' parentes inde cognatique virginis appellati; qui, quoniam gratis sibi redderetur virgo ad quam redimendam satis magnum attulissent auri pondus, orare Scipionem ut 'id ab se donum acciperet' cœperunt, 'haud minorem ejus rei apud se gratiam futuram esse' affirmantes 'quam redditæ inviolatæ foret virginis.' Scipio, 'quando tantopere peterent, accepturum se' pollicitus, 'poni ante pedes' jussit; vocatoque ad se Aluccio "super dotem" inquit, "quam accepturus a socero es, hæc tibi a me dotalia dona accedent;" 'aurumque tollere ac sibi habere' jussit. his lætus donis honoribusque dimissus domum implevit populares laudibus meritis<sup>6</sup> Scipionis: 'venisse diis simillimum juvenem, vincentem omnia cum armis tum benignitate ac beneficiis.' itaque delectu clientium habito cum [delectis]<sup>k</sup> mille et quadringentis equitibus intra paucos dies ad Scipionem revertit<sup>l</sup>.

- 51 Scipio retentum secum Lælium dum captivos obsidesque et prædam ex consilio ejus disponderet, satis<sup>a</sup> omnibus compositis, data quinquere<sup>m</sup>, captivisque<sup>b</sup> Magone et quindecim fere senatoribus<sup>1</sup>, qui simul cum eo capti erant, in navem<sup>c</sup> impositis, nuntium victoriæ Romam mittit. ipse paucos dies, quibus morari Carthagine statuerat, exercendis navalibus pedestribusque copiis absumpsit. primo die legiones in armis quattuor millium spatio decurrerunt<sup>d</sup>; secundo die 'arma curare et tergere ante tentoria' jussi<sup>e</sup>; tertio die rudibus<sup>f</sup> inter se in modum justæ pugnæ concurrerunt præpilatisque<sup>g</sup> missilibus jaculati sunt; quarto

M.C.Mar.4  
M.V.Læv.2

Lælius goes  
to Rome;  
P. x, 19.

Scipio ex-  
ercises his  
troops; P. x,  
20—22.

<sup>j</sup> RH.—om. cet. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. and und. *animo*; 'proportioned to his own sentiments of gratitude and to Scipio's magnanimous conduct towards him.' DE.—*erga se* conj. om. G. <sup>k</sup> om. pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*dilectis* 1 P. pr. GB. <sup>l</sup> P. ed. A.—*revertitur* RE.—*redit* V. five L. H. GA. L. N. ed. Parm. cf. xxxvi, 35, 2. D.—*redit* F. B. HV. ed. CU. cf. vi, 29, 8. D. <sup>a</sup> *rebus* RH. adv. GB. *satis* is a very favourite word with Livy, ii, 50; v, 45; vi, 28; x, 5; xxi, 8; xxviii, 14; xxxvi, 35; xxxix, 30; &c. D. <sup>b</sup> P. D. L. N.—*captivis cum* RH.—*captivis* pl. Mss. <sup>c</sup> S. 2 P. al. xxii, 11; xxiv, 1; xxviii, 30; xxxi, 23; xlv, 33; 34; lxxvii, ep. D.—*navis* 2 L.—*in nave* F V. H. GA. 4 L. B.—*ut* ad. F. <sup>d</sup> *decurrere*, conj. LT.—*decurrerent*, conj. U. <sup>e</sup> em. G.—*jussit* Mss. <sup>f</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. L, Sat. i, 15. (adv. CA, O. D. iii, 7.) pr. SE, on V. ii, 23. cf. xl, 6; D. and 9; nn, on Sil. viii, 562; on Sall. C. 56, 3; on Virg. Æ. vii, 524; R. on Juv. vi, 248; ED. and on Suet. iv, 32. *ἐν ταῖς τεκταμέναις μὲν ἰσχυρίων μαχηταῖς*, Pol. G.

6 These words are joined, iv, 41; D. vii, fifteen of the lower house (*σύντακτοι*) and 7; 36; x, 22; 29; *laudibus* *haud immeritis*, two of the upper, (*γερουσία*) according to iv, 13. G. Pol. R. cf. Her. vii, 8, n. 45.

1 These were senators of old Carthage; 2 *ἑσφιμεμέναις γερύφαις*. Pol. (SW.) S. cf.

M.C.M. 4 die quies data: quinto iterum in armis decursum<sup>a</sup> est.  
 M.V. 1. 2 hunc ordinem laboris quietisque, quoad Carthagine morati  
 sunt, servarunt. remigium classicique<sup>b</sup> milites<sup>c</sup>, tranquillo /  
 in altum eVecti, agilitatem navium simulacris navalis pu-  
 gnæ<sup>d</sup> experiebantur. hæc extra urbem terra marique cor-  
 pora simul animosque ad bellum acuebant. urbs<sup>e</sup> ipsa  
 strepebat apparatu belli, fabris omnium generum in pu-  
 blica<sup>f</sup> officina inclusis. dux<sup>g</sup> cuncta pari cura obibat: nunc  
 in classe ac navali<sup>h</sup> erat. nunc cum legionibus decurrebat,  
 nunc operibus adspiciendis<sup>i</sup> tempus dabat, quæque in  
 officinis quæque in armamentario ac navalibus fabrorum  
 multitudo plurima in singulos dies certamine ingenti facie-  
 bat. his ita inchoatis, reffectisque qua<sup>j</sup> quassati erant<sup>k</sup>  
 muris<sup>l</sup>, dispositisque præsiidiis ad custodiam urbis Tar-  
 raconem est profectus, a multis legationibus protinus in  
 via aditus, quas partim dato responso ex itinere dimisit,  
 partim distulit<sup>m</sup> Tarraconem, quo omnibus novis veteri-  
 busque sociis edixerat conventum. et cuncti fere qui cis  
 Iberum incolunt populi, multi etiam ulterioris provinciæ<sup>n</sup>  
 convenerunt. Carthaginensium duces primo ex industria  
 famam captæ Carthaginis compresseerunt; deinde ut clarior  
 res erat quam ut tegi ac dissimulari posset, elevabant verbis  
 'necopinato adventu ac prope furto unius diei urbem  
 'unam Hispaniæ interceptam; cujus rei tam parvæ præ-  
 'mio elatum insolentem juvenem immodico gaudio<sup>o</sup> spe-  
 'ciem magnæ victoriæ imposuisse. at ubi appropinquare

He pro-  
 ceeds to  
 Tarraco.

<sup>a</sup> concursum ed. Rom. Parm. two Tar. Ve. Ven. AS. al. CU. sqq. Edd. but cf. xiii, 35, 3. G. <sup>b</sup> RH. P. H.—classis cires 1 P. 3 L. B. GA. HV. al. Mss.—clausi ciresque 3 P. F. V. 1 L. al. Mss.—clausi cires 4 L.—clausi ciresque 2, 5 L. BR. <sup>c</sup> militesque 1 P. 2—5 L. B. GA. HV. <sup>d</sup> RH. 2 P.—n. r. or republics pl. Mss. <sup>e</sup> febris... publicæ om. RH.—febris... in om. RH. <sup>f</sup> RH.—data pl. Mss. <sup>g</sup> certamine coq. ad. WL <sup>h</sup> inspicendis 'inspecting and closely examining,' vi, 27; xxiv, 40; xiv, 11; DU. xxi, 6: R. but cf. xlii, 5, 8. D. <sup>i</sup> P.—om. F.—quo S. al. pr. DJ.—que RH. al.—quo cet. Mss. <sup>j</sup> em. C.—quassati erant RH. cf. xxxiii, 17. DU.—quasi erant ed. cf. xiv, 3. G. C. D.—quassaverunt P. pr. und. milites. DJ.—quassaverat RE. 3 L. some Edd. und. Scipio. DJ. <sup>k</sup> muri RH.

VM, in TT, L. C. v, 10, 11; L, Pol. iv, 4; DU. SBL, on V. i, 9: like foils, R. 'covered at the point with a button of leather,' or 'pointed off at the end by the smith.' C. <sup>l</sup> xxxv, 26. D. <sup>m</sup> still they reached Tarraco.' R. <sup>n</sup> is here used loosely, to denote any 'district wherein hostilities are going on.' DU. <sup>o</sup> 6 'By his immoderate joy he had given his trifling success the appearance of a grand victory; for it seemed incredible that any thing short of this could have thrown him into such ecstasies.' C.

‘tres duces, tres victores hostium exercitus audisset, <sup>M.C.Mar.4</sup>  
‘occursuram ei ex templo domesticorum funerum me- <sup>M.V.Lav.2</sup>  
‘moriā.’ hæc in vulgus jactabant, haudquaquam ipsi  
ignari quantum sibi ad omnia virium Carthagine amissa  
decessisset.

## BOOK XXVII.

### EPITOME.

- E. iii, 14. Cn. Fulvius proconsul cum exercitu ab Hannibale ad Herdoneam<sup>1</sup> cæsus est. meliore eventu a Claudio Marcello consule adversus eundem ad Numistrone[m] pugnatum est. inde Hannibal noctu recessit. Marcellus insecutus est, et subinde cedentem pressit, donec configeret. priore pugna Hannibal superior fuit, Marcellus insequenti. Fabius
- PF. 186. Maximus pater consul<sup>b</sup> Tarentinos per prodicionem recepit. in Hispania ad Bæculam Scipio cum Hasdrubale Hamilcaris conflixit, et vicit; inter alia captum puerum regalem eximie formæ ad avunculum Masinissam cum donis dimisit. Claudius Marcellus T. Quintus Crispinus consules, speculandi causa progressi e castris, insidiis ab Hannibale circumventi sunt; Marcellus occisus fuit, Crispinus fugit. res præterea a P. Sulpicio prætore<sup>1</sup> adversus Philippum et Achæos gestas continet. lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita centum triginta septem millia centum et octo, ex quo numero apparuit quantum hominum tot præliorum adversa fortuna populo Romano abstulisset. Hasdrubal, qui cum exercitu novo transcenderat Alpes ut se Hannibali conjungeret, cum millibus hominum quinquaginta sex cæsus est<sup>c</sup>, M. Livii consulis ductu, sed non minore opera Claudii Neronis consulis, qui cum Hannibali oppositus esset, relictis castris ita ut hostem falleret, cum electa<sup>d</sup> manu profectus Hasdrubalem circumvenit.

Some Samnite towns are taken : PM. 312; C. ii, 231; Hic status rerum Hispaniæ erat. in Italia consul Marcellus, Salapia per prodicionem recepta, Maroneam<sup>a</sup> et Meles<sup>b</sup> de Samnitibus vi cepit. ad tria millia militum ibi Hannibalis, quæ præsidii causa relictæ erant, oppressa.

<sup>a</sup> S.—var. pl. Mss.—om. (with ad) pl. ant. Edd. <sup>b</sup> em. cf. 8. S.—consulis Mss.  
<sup>c</sup> *capta* v. m. et ccccti ad. BO.—*capta vero quinque millia et quadringenta* [1] conj. ad. cf. Pliny, Oros. and Diac. the number is less in Pol. and omitted by Zon. Flor. Eutr. and Aur. Vict. DL.—*capta vero quadringenta* ad. DL.—*capta* x. m cccc ad. BG.—*capta* v. cccc ad. V. E. <sup>d</sup> *delecta* BO. which is more usual, ii, 20; xxvi, 5; 50; Nep. xxii, 4; DU. 43; xxiv, 29, 10. D. pr. C. <sup>a</sup> *Marrucinum Theate* or *Marruvium* conj. DJ.—var. Mss. <sup>b</sup> *Melos* GA.—*Melas* conj. cf. xxiv, 20. DJ. pr. R. CE, O. A. ii, 9, 555.

<sup>1</sup> He was, properly, proconsul; xxvi, 22: C. but cf. xxiii, 40, a.

præda\* (et<sup>d</sup> aliquantum\* ejus<sup>e</sup> fuit<sup>e</sup>) militi<sup>h</sup> concessa<sup>l</sup>. M.C.Mar.4  
M.V.Læv.2  
tritici quoque ducentā quadraginta millia modium, et centum decem millia hordei inventa. ceterum nequaquam inde tantum gaudium fuit quanta clades<sup>1</sup> intra paucos dies accepta est, haud procul ab Herdonea urbe. castra ibi Hannibal  
defeats Cn.  
Fulvius Cn. Fulvius<sup>2</sup> proconsul habebat spe recipiendæ Herdoneæ, Centumalus  
at Herdonea. quæ post Cannensem cladem ab Romanis defecerat, nec loco satis tuto posita nec præsiidiis firmata. negligentiam insitam ingenio ducis augebat spes ea, quod labare iis adversus Pœnum fidem senserat, postquam Salapia amissa excessisse his locis in Bruttios Hannibalem auditum est. ea omnia ab Herdonea per occultos nuntios delata Hannibali simul<sup>3</sup> curam sociæ retinendæ urbis et spem fecere incautum hostem aggrediendi. exercitu expedito, ita ut famam prope præveniret, magnis itineribus ad Herdoneam contendit, et quo plus terroris hosti objiceret, acie instructa accessit. par<sup>4</sup> audacia Romanus, consilio et viribus impar, copiis raptim eductis confixit. quinta legio et sinistra<sup>h</sup> ala acriter<sup>5</sup> pugnam inierunt. ceterum Hannibal, signo equitibus dato ut, 'cum pedestres acies occupassent præsentem cer<sup>6</sup> tamine oculos animosque, circumvecti pars castra hostium 'pars terga trepidantium<sup>m</sup> invaderent,' ipse in Fulvii<sup>n</sup> similitudinem nominis, quod Cn. Fulvium prætorem biennio xxv, 21. ante in iisdem devicerat locis, increpans<sup>3</sup>, 'similem even-

\* RH. P. F. G. D. al.—*præda* cet. Mss. see below. RH. pr. throughout this passage, (cf. xxv, 10) S. and adv. GB. G. <sup>d</sup> RH. 2 P. P. F. G. D. cf. 11; G. ix, 28, 5; xxviii, 1, g; xxix, 23, f; xxxi, 45; xxxv, 34; xlv, 9. D.—om. pl. Mss. RH. \* *aliquantum*. and. *captum est*. RH. <sup>f</sup> *Usui* conj. RH. <sup>g</sup> om. RH.—The parenthesis was introduced by G. <sup>h</sup> pl. Mss.—*militibus* 2, 3 P.—*militum* conj. RH. <sup>i</sup> und. *fuit præda*. RH.—*concessum* B. L. N. <sup>j</sup> *pari* pl. Mss. <sup>k</sup> pl. Mss. cf. 2; 42; S. xxv, 21, 1. C.—*sexta* RH. (and om. *legio*) L. adv. GB. D. <sup>l</sup> S. N. D. al. Mss. pr. S. cf. iii, 5. D.—*alacriter* (in one word) V. 1, 2, 5 L. H. L. al. pr. RH. <sup>m</sup> em. as *trepidare* lenotes 'being in a state of bustle, agitation, and activity'; 28; xxviii, 2; xxxiv, 14; x, 20; Sall. J. 67, and before; Virg. *Æ.* iv, 121; *sedere non potest in equo trepidante*, 'edgetting,' 'prancing,' 'restiff,'] Cato in *SV. G.* ii, 46; 49; iii, 60; xxiii, 7, 7; xlv, 6; 10; cxii, ep. it includes the idea of 'such confusion as there is at the commencement of a battle, before the troops are actually fighting,' D. resulting not so much from fear as from impatience and eagerness to engage. DCE.—*oppidantium* P. F.—*oppugnantium* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*pugnantium* al. Mss. vulg. pr. DJ. ed. C. but those attacked were in the second line, and had not yet commenced fighting. D. <sup>n</sup> *Fulvium* 2, 4 L. 2 CO. pr. (see note 3 below.) DJ.

1 Concisely worded for *quanta tristitia* previously; S. xxv, 21; R. and below.  
uit e clade quæ. R.

2 *Centumalus*; not *Flaccus*, whom he defeated near the same spot about two years in *Blæsum incusare*, Tac. A. v, 7; G. in



et<sup>1</sup>urum.' et Romæ quidem cum<sup>2</sup> luctus ingens ex præ-<sup>M.C.Mar.4</sup>  
erito, tum<sup>3</sup> timor in futurum erat. consul ex Samnio in <sup>M.V.Læv.2</sup>  
Lucanos transgressus ad Numistrone[m] in conspectu Han-<sup>C. ii, 377 ;</sup>  
nibal[is] loco plano, cum Pœnus collem teneret, posuit <sup>Cl. iv, 15,</sup>  
astra. addidit et aliam fidentis speciem<sup>1</sup>, quod prior in <sup>1319 ; CG.</sup>  
ciem eduxit. nec detrectavit Hannibal, ut signa portis <sup>ii, 9, 592 ;</sup>  
ferri vidit. ita tamen aciem instruxerunt, ut Pœnus dex-<sup>Pl. iii, 11 a.</sup>  
rum cornu in collem erigeret, Romani sinistrum ad oppi-  
lum applicarent<sup>4</sup>. ab hora tertia cum ad noctem pugnam  
extendissent, fessæque pugnando primæ acies essent, ab  
Romanis prima legio et dextera ala, ab Hannibale Hispani  
nilites et funditor Baliaris<sup>2</sup>, elephantique quoque, commisso  
am certamine in prælium acti. diu pugna neutro inclinata  
tetit. primæ legioni tertia, dexteræ alæ sinistra subiit<sup>3</sup>, et  
pud hostes integri a fessis pugnam accepere. novum atque  
drex prælium ex tam<sup>4</sup> segni repente exarsit, recentibus  
nimis corporibusque: sed nox incerta victoria diremit<sup>5</sup> Fr. ii, 2, 6.  
pugnantes. postero die Romani ab sole orto in multum  
liei<sup>6</sup> stetere in acie: ubi nemo hostium adversus prodiit,  
polia per otium legere et congestos in unum locum

<sup>1</sup> *quam...tam* RH. pr. RH.

<sup>2</sup> There are two difficulties here. (1) The first legion and right wing are said to have succeeded to the first line, and the second legion and left wing to the first legion and right wing. But Marcellus had but two legions and two wings, xvi, 28. What then was the first line? (2) After the first line had fought till night, the first legion and right wing come up and fight a long while, without success inclining either way. Then come up the second legion and left wing, and commence a fresh and fierce battle with fresh enemies, till night puts an end to the combat. These two difficulties are removed by transposing hither: *diu...stetit. C. or ab Romanis...stetit. HG.* Here, s is almost constantly the case, some Mss confound the -It (for -iit) with -it; *abiit* below; 34; ii, 4; 37; iii, 18; 58; v, ep. ix, 34; xxix, 7; *adiit* ii, 12; 48; xxv, 40; xxxvi, 2; xxxvii, 20; *circumiit* xxxviii, 51; xl, 27; *exiit* ix, 34; *inilit* ii, 20; 27; xxiii, 2; *eruit* v, 8; xxv, 16; xlii, 28; *prodiit* below; i, 16; ii, 24; *rediit* 25; i, 27; 33; 54; , 22; 43; 47 sq; 60; iii, 10; 68; iv, 10 sq; 20; 50; 57; xxviii, 16 twice; 38; xx, 36; xxxvi, 35; xxxix, 4; xlii, 17; 28; *subiit* here; iv, 22; xxxv, 5; xxxvi, 20; xxviii, 51; *transiit* ii, 51; ciii, ep. D. ED.

<sup>3</sup> *jam* conj. DU. <sup>4</sup> *diem* RH. P. D? L? pr. RH. but cf. xxii, 52; G. ib. 45; iii, 2; v, 39; x, 32; xxiii, 16; 27; *tem diei* vii, 8; *medium diei* xxxvii, 29; *autumni* xxii, 32; *æstatis* xxxvii, 23; *reliquum æ.* xii, 15; *extremum anni* xxxix, 23. We find the full expression, *extremum tempus diei* Cic. br. i, 7: but Livy often combines other neuter adjectives with genitives, as *medium dimicationis* iii, 5 v.l. *viæ* xxxvii, 13; *campi* iv, 18 &c; *immensum* c. v, 37; *æquum* c. v, 38; *riguum spatii* xxii, 24; *minimum itineris* xlv, 5; *periculi* xv, 14; [*extremum* p. xxi, 34, 0; ED.] *tantum altitudinis* 28; *multum temporis* xl, 48; *ultimum orientis* xxxvii, 58 v. l. *imicationis* [ii, 56; G.] viii, 29; *inopie* xxiii, 19; xxxi, 38; *nimium juris* iii, 26. Had *ivy* put the accusative noun, he would rather have used *multam*, as in iii, 60. D.

<sup>1</sup> 'Another thing, by way of showing his confidence.' C.

<sup>2</sup> From *ab Romanis* ['on the side of the Romans' C.] to *Baliaris* [or to *acti*. under-

standing *qui erant* after *quoque*, C.] is to state of what troops the first line consisted. SL, on P. dis. 12.

<sup>3</sup> Cic. Q. F. ii, 13.

M.C.Mar.4 cremavere suos. nocte insequenti Hannibal silentio i  
M.V.Læv.2 castra et in Apuliam abiit. Marcellus, ubi lux fi  
Hannibal hostium aperuit, sauciis cum praesidio modico Numis  
marches off relictis, praepositoque his L. Furio Purpureone tri  
in the night. militum, vestigiis institit sequi'. ad Venusiam ad  
followed by Marcellus. eum est. ibi per dies aliquot, cum ab stationibus pr  
saretur, mixta equitum peditumque tumultuosa i  
prælia quam magna, et ferme omnia Romanis sec  
fuerunt. inde per Apuliam ducti exercitus sine ullo m  
rando certamine, cum Hannibal nocte signa mor  
locum insidiis quærens, Marcellus nisi certa luce e  
plorato ante non sequeretur.

Conspiracy  
of the Cam-  
panians.

Capuæ interim Flaccus dum bonis principum vend  
agro qui publicatus fuerat locando (locavit autem om  
frumento<sup>2</sup>) tempus terit, ne deesset materia in Camp  
sæviendi, novum in occulto gliscens per indicium  
tractum est facinus. milites ædificiis emotos, simul ut  
agro tecta urbis fruenda locarentur, simul metuens ne  
quoque exercitum, sicut Hannibalis, nimia urbis ama  
ermolliret, in portis murisque sibimet ipsos tecta milit  
coegerat ædificare. erant autem pleraque ex cratibu  
H. v. 101. tabulis facta, alia arundine texta, stramento intacta on  
velut de industria, alimentis<sup>3</sup> ignis. hæc noctis una  
omnia incendere<sup>4</sup> centum septuaginta Campani<sup>5</sup>, p  
pibus fratribus Blossiis, conjuraverant. indicio ejus i  
familia<sup>5</sup> Blossiorum facto, portis repente jussu proco  
clausis, cum ad arma signo dato milites concurrir  
comprehensi omnes qui in noxa erant, et quæstione a

<sup>1</sup> conj. om. cf. 12 &c. DÆ. but cf. also xxxvii, 27; xxiv, 26, 6. This verb, compounds, *persequi, consequi*, often occur with *vestigii*; vi, 32; ix, 46; Cic. l p. Clu. 13: 'to follow in his track.' R. <sup>2</sup> *Capuanos...Capuani* conj. RH. c to Livy's practice; cf. xxiii, 5; 10; *Capua* is called *urbs Campana* xxvi, 34; G. CE ii, 9; Var. L. L. ix, 128; *campus Capuanus sive Campanus dictus*, Var. in SF, on 145; *Capuensis*, SF, on Æ. vii, 730; *inacr.* in CE. DU. vii, 30, 21; viii, 14, b em. RH.—*omne Mas.—omnibus* ed. AS. <sup>3</sup> om. the comma. RH. SL, on H. l

1 Und. *agrum*. RH.

2 'For a rent to be paid in corn and not in money.' cf. 11; xxxii, 7; xlii, 19; VA. 10. D. G. Obs. iv, 16; nn, on Pl. Ep. ix, 37, 3. R.

3 The ablative in apposition to *cratibus, tabulis, arundine*, and *stramento*. RH.

4 Thus *jurarunt inter se barbaros necare*

*omnes medicina*, Cato in Pliny xxix. Sall. C. 52, 24; Virg. G. i, 280 Hor. O. i, 15, 7: C. cf. xxxvii, 49, 1 *dere* for *se incensuros*, *as facere* for *non rum*, iv, 53; cf. ii, 5, 1; *paciuri*, i sumere, ib. 34; nn, on Ov. H. 3, 58 on S. J. 14, 1; DU, on Fl. i, 12, 8.

5 'By the servants.' R.

habita damnati necatique; indicibus libertas et æris dena millia data. Nucerinos et Acerranos querentes 'ubi habitarent non esse, Acerris ex parte incensis, Nuceria deleta,' Romam Fulvius ad senatum misit. Acerranis permissum ut 'ædificarent quæ incensa erant;' Nucerini Atellam, quia id maluerant, Atellanis 'Calatiam migrare' jussis traducti.

M.C.Mar.4  
M.V.Læv.2

xxvi, 34;  
C. ii, 207.

Inter multas magnasque res, quæ nunc secundæ nunc adversæ occupabant<sup>4</sup> cogitationes hominum, ne Tarentinæ quidem arcis excidit memoria. M. Ogulnius et P. Aquillius<sup>5</sup> in Etruriam legati ad frumentum coemendum, quod Tarentum portaretur, profecti; et mille milites de exercitu urbano, par<sup>6</sup> numerus [Romanorum] sociorum[que] eodem in præsidium cum frumento missi sunt.

Supplies  
thrown into  
Tarentum.

- 4 Jam sætas in exitu erat, comitiorumque consularium instabat tempus. sed litteræ Marcelli negantis 'e re publica esse vestigium'<sup>1</sup> abscedi ab Hannibale, cui cedenti cer-  
'tamenque abnuenti gravis' ipse instaret,<sup>2</sup> curam injece-  
rant<sup>3</sup>, aut in annum consules deessent. optimum visum est, quanquam extra Italiam esset, Valerium potius consulem ex Sicilia revocari. ad eum litteræ jussu senatus ab L. Manlio prætore urbis missæ, cum litteris consulis M. Marcelli, ut ex iis nosceret quæ causa patribus eum potius quam collegam revocandi ex provincia esset.

Marcellus  
still follows  
Hannibal.

PM. 312.

Eo fere tempore legati ab rege Syphace Romam venerunt, 'quæ is prospera prælia cum Carthaginien-  
sibus fecisset' memorantes. 'regem nec inimiciorem ulli populo

Embassa-  
dors of Sy-  
phax to  
Rome;

<sup>4</sup> *occultabant* pl. and opt. Mss. pr. as *opulenta fumum facile occultat factio*, Cæc. PS. adv. cf. iv, 57; v, 10; xxvi, 2; xxii, 48; G. ib. 15; and vi, 14, 13. D.—*cecultabant* L. an old verb, unsuited to the sense, and not used by Livy; G. for *cæcutiebant*, PAR, Lex. Cr. It is also doubtful whether it would have a case annexed to it in that sense. D.—*sollicitabant* conj. L.—*exulcerabant* conj. al. adv. GB. <sup>5</sup> *Aquilius* ed. G. C. <sup>6</sup> *Romanorum* F.—om. 1 L. HV. conj. DU. pr. D. <sup>7</sup> *sociorum* 1 L. H. V. c. DU. pr. D.—om. F. V. 3 L. N. <sup>a</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. ed. C. D. cf. xxxix, 53; xlii, 14; 41; 42; xliii, 14; xliiv, 26; 30; xlv, 8; *Bagis*: MI, on H. O. iv, 6, 17. R.—*gravius* al. Mss. ed. G. <sup>b</sup> *Marcellum* ad. pl. Mss. from gl.

6 That is, '500 Romans and 500 allies.' GL. But it does not appear that allies used to serve in the city troops. DU. cf. xxvi, 28, 3. R.

1 'Even one step.' DÆ.

2 Und. *patribus*. R.

3 'Especially at that time,' i, 10; vii,

23; ix, 18; xxviii, 23; xxxi, 18; xxxiii, 3; 9; xxxiv, 39; xlii, 20; V. Max. ii, 10, 2; iii, 1, 2: some would substitute for it, *cum maxime* 'especially at this time.' adv. DU, on Fl. ii, 16, 3. D.

4 Viz. for the purpose of holding the assembly. R.

N.C.Mar.4 'quam Carthaginiensi nec amicio<sup>c</sup>rem quam Romano'  
 M.V.Lav.2 mabant 'esse. misisse eum antea legatos in Hisp  
 xxiv, 48; 'ad Cn. et P. Cornelios imperatores Romanos: nu  
 xxviii, 17. 'ipso velut fonte petere Romanam<sup>d</sup> amicitiam vol  
 A Roman senatus non legatis modo benigne respondit, sed e  
 embassy legatos cum donis ad regem misit, L. Genucium, P. l  
 sent to Sy- lium, P. Popillium<sup>e</sup>. dona tulere togam et tunicam  
 phax; puream, sellam eburneam, pateram<sup>f</sup> ex quinque  
 'auri' factam<sup>g</sup>. 'protinus<sup>h</sup> et alios Africæ regulos'  
 'adire.' iis quoque quæ darentur, portata<sup>i</sup>, togæ præ  
 et terna<sup>k</sup> pondo pateræ aureæ. et Alexandriam ad l  
 another to mæum<sup>l</sup> Cleopatramque<sup>m</sup> reges<sup>n</sup> M. Atilius et M'. A  
 Ptolemy legati, ad commemorandam renovandamque<sup>o</sup> amic  
 and Cleo- missi, dona tulere, regi togam et tunicam purp  
 patra. cum sella eburnea, reginæ pallam<sup>p</sup> pictam cum am  
 purpureo.

Prodigia. Multa ea ætate, qua hæc facta sunt, ex propi  
 C. ii, 43. urbibus agrisque nuntiata sunt prodigia, 'Tusculi a  
 cum ubere lactenti<sup>q</sup> natum, Jovis ædis culmen fu  
 ictum ac prope omni tecto nudatum; iisdem ferme d

<sup>c</sup> P. F. 2—5 L. H. B. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. ed. cf. xxv, 34; xxxv, 12; xli, 2; Romanorum al. Mss. ed. GT. G. C. cf. xxxiv, 58. D. 4 Popillum ed. G. C. nam RM!—aureum ad. RH. RM? pr. RH.—antem ad. GA. 1 om. RH. R. and und. RH. 2 facti conj. L. pr. MD. adv. GB. cf. xlv, 14. G. P. V. i h protinus ed. G. C. 1 jussit vulg. pr. DE. 1 sunt (und. dona) conj. a k F. 5 L. al. cf. G. P. V. i, 7; D. cf. iii, 29; xxvi, 47; C. xxx, 21. R.—terna V. l H. B. HV. ant. Edd.—trina GA.—ternum pr. GL. ed. G. C.—ternas und. libras c P. V. i, 6, 28. 1 F. H. al. Mss. ed. G. C. (cf. BU, on S. S. 349.) D. sqq. lactanti V. 2—5 L. B. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. DJ. sciendum inter lactantem et l tem hoc interesse, quod lactans est quæ lac præbet, lactens cui lac præbetur, SF. cf. xxii, 1, d. ED.

5 Philopator, who came to the throne just before the commencement of this war. C.

6 Arsinoë, Pol. v, 83, 3; xv, 25, 2; 33, 11 sq; iii Maccabees i, 1; 3; Eurydice, Just. xxx, 1. R.

7 Again in xxxvii, 3, for regem et reginam; and often including the children or other members of the royal family, as in i, 39; ii, 2; (D) 3; 8; xxix, 30; xlv, 43: a king's sons are sometimes called reguli, xlii, 24; xlv, 14; as βασιλίδες in Greek, cf. nn, on Eur. Hec. 552; E, on T. H. ii, 25; [xxvi, 60, 4; xxix, 30. ED.] It was usual in Egypt, as in oriental countries, for the sister to become queen-consort to her brother; cf. nn, on Tac. A. ii, 3, 4; [Her. iii, 31, and n. 57. ED.] But in Egypt the

queen's name was joined with that king in all public acts and inscriptions de U. N. vii, 423. R.

8 This alliance was originally formed their grandfather Philadelphus. C.

9 'A female robe embroidered with work.' C. pallum signis aureque rornatus Helenæ, Virg. Æ. i, 648 sq; R. V. l, 3, 18; BKH, on T. iv, "The ladies dressed in rich si mar seen, Of Florence satin flower'd with and green." Dryden.

10 Genus est vestimenti a circumjocum, Fest. amicio from am (i. e. amicio an old form of jacio; C. xxiv, 'A cloak, mantle, or shawl.' toga picta erat accumbenti, Sall. fr. in Macr. S. ii

Anagninæ terram<sup>m</sup> ante portam ictam diem ac noctem sine ullo ignis alimento arsisse, et aves ad compitum Anagninum<sup>11</sup> in luco Dianæ nidos in arboribus reliquisse; Tar-  
 racinæ in mari haud procul portu angues magnitudinis miræ lascivientium piscium modo<sup>a</sup> exsultasse; Tarquiniis  
 porcum cum ore humano genitum, et in agro Capenate ad lucum Feroniæ quattuor signa sanguine multo diem ac  
 noctem sudasse. hæc prodigia hostiis majoribus procurata decreto pontificum; et supplicatio diem unum Romæ ad  
 omnia pulvinaria, alterum in Capenate agro ad Feroniæ  
 lucum indicta.

- 5 M. Valerius consul litteris excitus, provincia exercituque mandato Cincio prætori, M. Valerio Messalla<sup>a</sup> præfecto classis cum parte navium in Africam prædatum simul speculatumque quæ populus Carthaginiensis ageret pararetque misso, ipse decem navibus Romam profectus cum prospere pervenisset, senatum extemplo habuit. ibi de suis rebus gestis commemoravit. 'cum annos prope sexaginta<sup>1</sup> in Sicilia terra marique sæpe magnis cladibus bellatum esset, se eam provinciam confecisse. neminem Carthaginiensem in Sicilia esse, neminem Siculum, qui fugati inde metu afuerint, non esse<sup>2</sup>; omnes in urbes, in agros suos reductos arare serere; desertam recolli tandem terram, frugiferam ipsis cultoribus, populoque Romano pace ac bello fidissimum annonæ subsidium.' exin Mutine, et si quorum aliorum merita erga populum Romanum erant, in senatum introductis, honores omnibus ad exsolvendam

Valerius returns to Rome:

<sup>1</sup> and states his proceedings in Sicily.

<sup>m</sup> *ternam* P. RE. F.—*termam* V. HV. CO.—*thermam* ME.—*turmam* B 2d. L. N.—*Hermam* conj. because statues of Mercury used to be set up before the gates of towns; *ἀγορεύματα*: RB. cf. Juv. viii, 53 n. C. *signa deorum propter portas* are mentioned, Lucr. i, 317; but though Mercury was a god of the public ways, his statues may not be there meant; nor is it certain that this practice, [which prevailed in Greece, cf. Thuc. vi, 27 sq; ED.] was adopted in Italy. DU. This change would require *ictum*. DJ. <sup>a</sup> S. 3 P. P. RE. F. 4 L. N. D. cf. xxi, 33, s: and to the examples there, add xxviii, 16; xxx, 13; xxxvii, 47; xl, 27; D. 41. G.—*more* pl. Mss. vulg. from gl. cf. ii, 3, 2; iii, 71, 7; xxii, 14, 8; xxxii, 38, 8; xxxviii, 17, 4; MAN, on C. S. 2. D. <sup>a</sup> some Mss. besides coins and Marm. Capit. ed. (cf. BU, on S. ii, 58; CO, on P. E. iv, 22, 5; DQ, O. pt. ii; PG, 490 Y. R. p. 16.) D.—*Messalla* F. and pl. Mss. ed. (and below) G. C.

<sup>11</sup> Ant. It. (WE, p. 306;) Peut. Tab. CV, I. A. iii, 6, 982. D.

<sup>1</sup> From 488 Y. R. C. when Ap. Claudius the consul first carried the Roman arms into Sicily, to this time is a period of 54 years. S.

<sup>2</sup> Und. *nunc in Sicilia*. All those had now returned to the island, RH. who had been expelled by the tyrants, or the Carthaginians, for their attachment to the Roman interests. GB.

M.C.Mar.<sup>4</sup> fidem a consule<sup>b</sup> habiti. Mutines<sup>5</sup> etiam civis Romanus  
 M.V.Læv.<sup>2</sup> factus, rogatione ab tribuno plebis ex auctoritate patrum  
 ad plebem lata.

The Roman  
 fleet ravages  
 the African  
 coast.

Th. viii, 41.

Dum hæc Romæ geruntur, M. Valerius Messalla quin-  
 quaginta navibus cum ante lucem ad Africam accessisset,  
 improvise in agrum Uticensem exscensionem<sup>c</sup> fecit; eumque  
 late depopulatus, multis mortalibus cum alia omnis generis  
 præda captis<sup>d</sup>, ad naves rediit atque in Siciliam transmisit,  
 tertio decimo die quam profectus inde erat, Lilybæum  
 revectus. ex captivis quæstione habita hæc comperta, con-  
 sulique Lævino omnia ordine perscripta, ut sciret quo in  
 statu res Africæ essent. 'quinque millia Numidarum cum  
 'Masinissa Galæ filio, acerrimo juvene, Carthagine esse,  
 'et alios per totam Africam milites mercede conduci, qui  
 'in Hispaniam ad Hasdrubalem trajicerentur, ut is quam  
 'maximo exercitu primo quoque tempore in Italiam trans-  
 'gressus jungeret se Hannibali: in eo positam victoriam  
 'credere Carthaginienses. classem præterea ingentem ap-  
 'parari ad Siciliam repetendam, eamque se credere brevi  
 'trajecturam.' hæc recitata a consule ita movere senatum,  
 ut 'non exspectanda comitia consuli<sup>e</sup> censèrent<sup>f</sup>, sed 'di-  
 'ctatorem<sup>g</sup> comitiorum habendorum causa dici<sup>h</sup>, et ex-  
 'templo in provinciam redeundum.' illa disceptatio tene-  
 bat, quod consul in Sicilia 'se M. Valerium Messallam,  
 'qui tum classi præesset, dictatorem dicturum esse' aiebat,  
 patres 'extra<sup>i</sup> Romanum agrum (eum autem<sup>j</sup> Italia<sup>k</sup> ter-

<sup>b</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. und. data (as missus, elsewhere,) 'the faith pledged by the consul,' 'the faith of the consul.' Thus *fulgor ab auro*, Lucr. ii, 50; *foris a sene*, Plaut. M. G. ii, 1, 76; *quemque a milite*, ib. ii, 2, 5; *ab illo nuntius id*. Bac. ii, 2, 19; *a quo plerique*, Cic. N. D. ii, 49; *psittacus ab Indis*, Ov. A. ii, 6, 1; *G. ED. bellum a Volsis et Æquis, exercitus ab Æ.* ii, 22; xxii, 37, 1; xxxvii, 30; cf. iv, 7, 4; xxviii, 9, 1; *GI, C. L.* "ab;" *CO*, on P. E. iv, 22, 4; *D.* xxxviii, 21; xlii, 48; 56; ii, 22; i, 60; iii, 22; iv, 7; vi, 13; x, 43; xxii, 36, 3; xliii, 19: *ex* is used in the same way, xxxv, 32; xlii, 20; xlv, 39; 43. R.

<sup>c</sup> em. L. MD. cf. xxxvii, 17; *U. LT.* cf. viii, 17, 19. *D.*—*exscensionem* 3 L.—*ascensionem* P.—*ascensionem* pl. Mss.—*excursionem* 4, 5 L. B. R. GA. ant. Edd.—*ascensum* 2 L.

<sup>d</sup> multis occisis ad. L. V. HV. pr. L. DU.—*multis* ad. 4 L.—*multus* ad. GA.

<sup>e</sup> pl. Mss. ed. FR.—*consulis* RH. 1 L. HF. GA. pr. [perhaps er. D.] RH. ed. CU.—*consulum* B 2d. HV.

<sup>f</sup> *censeret* RH. 4 L. pr. RH. but *senatus* is constantly connected with a plural verb; cf. iv, 58, 4. D.

<sup>g</sup> pl. Mss. ed. A.—*dictatore* RH. B. ant. Edd. pr. RH.

<sup>h</sup> pl. Mss. ed. A.—*dicto* (and om. et) RH. B. ant. Edd. pr. RH. but such changes of construction as *exspectanda...dici...redeundum* occur in the best writers. BU, on Q. I.O. i, 8, 92. D.

<sup>i</sup> 2, 3 P. H. RM. some Edd. pr. S. G. ed. C. R.—in ad. pl. Mss. ed. G. D.

<sup>j</sup> Varro in Ped. in Pis. R. of this being done once during the free commonwealth; xix, ep. R.

<sup>k</sup> 4 It was not lawful for the dictator to lead his army out of Italy; and we only hear 5 All the territory of Italy, provided it

'miniari)' negabant 'dictatorem dici posse.' M. Lucrētius <sup>M.C.Mar.4</sup>  
tribunus plebis cum de ea re consuleret, ita decrevit sena- <sup>M.V.Læv.2</sup>  
tus, ut 'consul priusquam ab urbe discederet, populum  
'rogaret *quem dictatorem dici placeret*, eumque quem  
'populus jussisset' diceret dictatorem. si consul noluisse,  
'prætor' populum rogaret. si ne is quidem vellet, tum  
'tribuni ad plebem ferrent.' cum consul 'se populum  
'rogaturum' <sup>6</sup> negasset 'quod suæ' <sup>7</sup> potestatis esset, præ-  
toremque vetuisset rogare, tribuni plebis rogârunt, ple-  
besque scivit, ut 'Q. Fulvius, qui tum ad Capuam erat, <sup>Q. Fulvius</sup>  
'dictator diceretur.' sed quo die id plebis concilium futu- <sup>is named ;</sup>  
rum erat, consul clam nocte in Siciliam abiit; destitutique <sup>PM. 312.</sup>  
patres litteras ad M. Claudium' mittendas censuerunt, ut  
'desertæ ab collega rei publicæ subveniret, diceretque  
'quem populus jussisset dictatorem.' ita a M. Claudio  
consule Q. Fulvius dictator dictus, et ex eodem plebiscito  
et ab Q. Fulvio dictatore P. Licinius Crassus pontifex <sup>P. Licinius</sup>  
<sup>Crassus,</sup>  
<sup>master of</sup>  
<sup>horse.</sup>  
<sup>xxvi, 2.</sup>  
maximus magister equitum dictus. dictator postquam Ro-  
mam venit, C. Sempronium Blæsum legatum, quem ad  
Capuam habuerat, in Etruriam provinciam ad exercitum  
misit in locum C. Calpurnii prætoris, quem, ut Capuæ  
exercituique suo præesset, litteris excivit. ipse comitia, in <sup>Assembly</sup>  
quem diem primum potuit, edixit; quæ certamine inter <sup>of the</sup>  
tribunos dictatoremque injecto perfici non potuerunt. <sup>people.</sup>  
Galeria juniorum, quæ sorte prærogativa erat, Q. Fulvium <sup>Dispute be-</sup>  
et Q. Fabium consules dixerat, eodemque <sup>tween the</sup> <sup>dictator and</sup> <sup>1</sup> jure <sup>2</sup> vocatæ <sup>b</sup>

<sup>1</sup> vidisset P. al. Mss.—judicasset conj. G 1st. <sup>k</sup> urbanus ad. but cf. 11. G. adv. Mss.  
Rom. Parm. <sup>1</sup> Marcellum (om. M.) ed. CU. <sup>m</sup> 4, 5 L. H. GA. ed. A. D.—  
om. pl. Mss. ant. Edd. CU. G. GR. C.—Italian (for ITA A M.) F 1st. C. <sup>n</sup> ed. Rom.  
Parm. A.—Marcello pl. ant. Edd. CU. <sup>a</sup> RM. 4, 5 L. pr. G. ed. C. D.—potuerant 2 L.  
VI. two Tar. al. Edd. pr. G.—potuerant pl. Mss. ed. G. <sup>b</sup> ceteræ (and om. jure vocatæ)  
conj. FB. adv. DJ. D.—reliquæ ad. ed. Fis. al. adv. pl. Mss.

was under the Roman dominion, was con-  
sidered Roman land; but no other was. C.  
cf. 29, c.

6 Und. de eo. R.

7 The dictator could only be named by  
the consul; iv, 31; xxii, 8, 31. R.

1 This is to be taken adverbially; RH.  
is <sup>ad</sup> adv. FB.

2 Prærogativæ [xvi, 3, 1; ED.] sunt  
tribus, quæ primæ suffragium ferunt ante  
jure vocatas. mos enim fuerat, quo facilius in  
comitiis concordia populi firmaretur, bina om-

nino de iisdem candidatis comitia fieri, quo-  
rum primæ tribus prærogativæ dicebantur,  
quod primæ rogarentur 'quos vellent con-  
sules fieri?' secundæ jure vocatæ, quod in  
his sequente populo, ut sæpe contigit, præroga-  
tivarum voluntatem jure omnia complerentur;  
Ascon. i in V. ix. G. Obs. iv, 1. cf. v, 18.  
D. More probably these latter were so called  
from being 'summoned according to their  
legitimate rank,' [as established by Servius,  
cf. xxiv, 7, 11; ED.] and not according to  
lot. C.

M.C. Mar.<sup>4</sup> inclinassent, ni<sup>c</sup> tribuni plebis C. et L. Aternii<sup>d</sup> se<sup>e</sup> inter-  
 M.V.L.Æv.2 posuissent, qui<sup>f</sup> neque magistratum continuari<sup>g</sup> satis<sup>h</sup> civile<sup>i</sup>  
 the tribunes 'esse' aiebant<sup>j</sup>, 'et multo foedioris exempli eum ipsum  
 of the com- 'creari qui comitia haberet. itaque si suum nomen<sup>k</sup> dicta-  
 mons. 'tor acciperet<sup>l</sup>, se comitiis intercessuros; si aliorum præter-  
 'quam ipsius ratio haberetur, comitiis se moram non facere.'  
 dictator causam comitiorum<sup>m</sup> auctoritate senatus, plebiscito,  
 exemplis tutabatur. 'namque Cn. Servilio consule, cum  
 'C.<sup>n</sup> Flaminius alter consul ad Trasimenum cecidisset,  
 'ex auctoritate patrum ad plebem latum, plebemque sci-  
 'visse<sup>o</sup>, ut quoad bellum in Italia esset, ex iis qui consules  
 'fuissent, quos et quoties vellet, reficiendi consules populo jus  
 'esset. exemplumque<sup>p</sup> eam in rem se habere vetus L. Po-  
 'stumii Megelli<sup>q</sup>, qui interrex iis comitiis quæ ipse habu-  
 'isset consul cum C. Junio Bubulco creatus esset; recens  
 'Q. Fabii, qui sibi continuari consulatum, nisi id bono  
 'publico fieret, profecto nunquam sisset<sup>r</sup>.' his orationibus  
 cum diu certatum esset, postremo ita inter dictatorem ac  
 tribunos convenit, ut 'eo quod censuisset senatus staretur.'  
 patribus 'id tempus rei publicæ' visum est 'ut per veteres

<sup>c</sup> nisi V. F. C. 1—3, 5 L. HV.—ni se conj. D. <sup>d</sup> em. PG, 543 Y. R. ed. GT. cf. 28. G.—Atriani V. F. five L. R.—Atriani H. B. GA. HV. L. RM. CO. ant. Edd.—Afranii or Aternii conj. G. <sup>e</sup> om. V. F. five L. H. B. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. pr. G. D. <sup>f</sup> qui and aiebant conj. om. und. decretum; iv, 53; Gell. vii, 19: G. but there is no example of this ellipsis; and the tribunes are not said to interpose their decree, except when a dispute occurs and they are appealed to in consequence: iii, 13; xxviii, 45; xxxviii, 52; 58; 60. DU. adv. also D. <sup>g</sup> exciperet RH. 3 P. GA. but cf. x, 18, 9. D. pr. (and ni for si conj.) RH. adv. GB.—non exciperet 5 L. <sup>h</sup> S.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>i</sup> ex-  
 emplaque RH. GA. pr. RH. as duces in xxii, 23; legiones x, 18; 27; consules xxiv, 20; cornua x, 41; xxiii, 29; xxix, 2; exercitus xxiv, 22; reges xxix, 3, g: cf. DU, on ix, 27, 8. D. adv. GB. G. <sup>j</sup> P. F. ed. G. pr. cf. xxxv, 5; desisse iv, 35 twice; v, 3; ix, 46; xxiii, 12; xxvi, 30; audisse 19; i, 56; xxix, 12; xxx, 42; xxxv, 14; 51; xxxvi, 21; xlv, 13; 34; arcessisse xlv, 13; cupisse xxxvii, 52; finisse xxviii, 38; insanisse xxx, 13 twice; commuisse viii, 16; nequisse v, 10; vi, 10; x, 19; xxi, 22; 56; xxii, 8; xxx, 40; petisse iv, 35 twice; v, 11; vii, 20; ix, 37; 42; x, 16; xxi, 20; xxx, 13; 28; xxxv, 13; xxxvii, 52; xlv, 20; repetisse ii, 2; quæsisse and inquississe xl, 14; scisse iii, 19; 67; xxxviii, 40; xl, 25; xliii, 5; conscisse iv, 51; xxxiii, 29; 48 sq; xlv, 5; cf. xxiv, 45, f; obtrisse iii, 56. D. ED.—sivisset ed. C. D.—scivisset V. 1, 2 L. H. HF. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd.—scisset 2, 3 P. 3, 4 L. al.—isset C.—quæsisset al.

3 That is, 'to be elected consul from being dictator.' S. The proconsulship is not meant, for that is not magistratus, but imperium: cf. S, on iii, 4, 10; D. xxviii, 38, 4. R.

4 'Consistent with the equal liberty among free citizens;' C. vii, 5; xlv, 32; xxxiii, 46: R. 'constitutional,' as we should say.

5 The names of the consuls elect were

given in to the presiding magistrate, for him to enter on the tablets: RS. xxvi, 18, 3. C.

6 'The case of the assembly,' 'what was now going on in the meeting.' R.

7 There is no mention made of this before. GL.

8 Cf. S, on x, 26, 5; PG, 462 Y. R. D. He was consul in 461, see Cassiod. and Fast. Cons. S. or 460. C.

'et expertos bellicque peritos imperatores res publica gere-<sup>Fulvius dic. Licin. m. h.</sup>  
'retur: itaque moram fieri comitiis non placere.' conce-  
dentibus tribunis comitia habita; declarati consules Q. Election of  
Fabius Maximus Q. Fulvius Flaccus. prætores inde <sup>magis-  
trates.</sup>  
creati L. Veturius Philo, T. Quintius Crispinus, C. Ho-  
stilius Tubulus<sup>1</sup>, C. Aurunculeius. magistratibus in annum  
creatis Q. Fulvius dictatura se abdicavit.

Extremo ætatis hujus classis Punica navium quadraginta <sup>A Cartha-  
ginian fleet</sup>  
cum præfecto Hamilcare in Sardiniam trajecta Olbiensem <sup>ravages part</sup>  
primo, dein postquam ibi P. Manlius Vulso prætor cum <sup>of the Sar-  
dian</sup>  
exercitu apparuit, circumacta inde ad alterum<sup>9</sup> insulæ latus <sup>coast.</sup>  
Caralitanum agrum vastavit, et cum præda omnis generis  
in Africam rediit.

Sacerdotes Romani eo anno mortui aliquot suffectique. <sup>Sacerdotal</sup>  
C. Servilius pontifex factus in locum T. Otacilii Crassi<sup>10</sup>. <sup>appoint-  
ments.</sup>  
[Ti. Sempronius Ti. F. Longus augur factus in locum  
T. Otacilii Crassi]<sup>11</sup>. decemvir item sacris faciundis in  
locum Ti. Sempronii C. F. Longi Ti. Sempronius Ti. F.  
Longus<sup>12</sup> suffectus. M. Marcius rex sacrorum mortuus est,  
et M. Æmilius Papus maximus curio<sup>13</sup>; neque in eorum  
locum sacerdotes eo anno suffecti.

Et censores hic annus habuit L. Veturium Philonem<sup>12</sup> <sup>Censors.</sup>  
et P. Licinium Crassum, maximum pontificem. Crassus

<sup>8</sup> S. adv. pl. Mss.—conj. om. because though Livy often adds *deinde, exinde, tum, &c*; yet he omits this connecting particle xxiv, 43; xxx, 40; and elsewhere. D. <sup>1</sup> 3 P.—  
var. cet. Mss. <sup>10</sup> [Ti...Crassi] ad. P. PE. RE. D. Otacilius Crassus had two sacerdotal  
offices, a pontificate and an augurship: and Ti. Longus received two, an augurship and a  
decemvirate. Other instances occur of these pluralities, xxix, 38; xxx, 26; xl, 42; G. SN,  
de U. N. xii, 368; Cic. Fam. xiii, 68. (MN.) DU.—om. pl. Mss. pr. because there is no  
mention of this augurship in xli, 21. <sup>11</sup> em. Ti. Sempronius was chosen in the place  
of his father; and was carried off by pestilence, after rising to the highest honours: xli, 21.  
(PZ.) PG, on 535 and 548 Y. R. cf. 543 Y. R. DU.

<sup>9</sup> Olbia being to the north, and Caralis to the south. R.

<sup>10</sup> Crassus died 541 Y. R. cf. xxvi, 22 sq. DU.

<sup>11</sup> Romulus subdivided each of the three tribes into ten *curiæ*; and to each of these he assigned its peculiar sacred rites, specifying the gods and heroes to be worshipped by them, the places wherein they should assemble for this purpose, and the charges they were to be at, which were to be defrayed out of the treasury. Each *curia* had its own minister of religion, or *curio*; and there was

a functionary to superintend all these *curiones*, who was elected [from among the patricians R.] at the general assembly of the *curiæ*, and called *curio maximus*: cf. i, 13; iii, 7; C. 8. ST.

<sup>12</sup> There were two of this name; probably father and son. The former was consul in 533 Y. R. dictator [in 535, xxii, 33; ED.] and is now elected censor. The latter, who is now *curule ædile*, [is chosen prætor for the ensuing year, 7; GL.] and is afterwards consul, and master of horse. cf. PG, on 543 Y. R. D.

**M.C.Mar.<sup>4</sup>** Licinius nec consul nec prætor ante<sup>13</sup> fuerat quam censor  
**M.V.Læv.<sup>2</sup>** est factus: ex seditate gradum ad censuram fecit. sed hi  
 censores neque senatum legerunt nec quicquam publicæ  
 rei egerunt: mors<sup>14</sup> diremit L. Veturi; inde et Licinius  
 censura se abdicavit. ædiles curules L. Veturius et P.  
 Licinius Varus ludos Romanos diem unum instaurârunt<sup>15</sup>.  
 ædiles plebis Q. Catus et L. Porcius Licinus ex multatio  
 argento signa ænea ad Cereris dedere, et ludos<sup>16</sup> pro tem-  
 poris ejus copia<sup>17</sup> magnifici apparatus<sup>a</sup> fecerunt.

**Arrival of** Exitu anni hujus, die quarto et tricesimo<sup>a</sup> quam ab 7  
**Lælius from** Tarracone profectus erat, C. Lælius legatus Scipionis  
**Spain.** Romam venit; isque cum agmine captivorum ingressus  
 urbem magnum concursum hominum fecit. postero die  
 in senatum introductus 'captam Carthaginem, caput Hi-  
 spaniæ, uno die, receptasque aliquot urbes quæ defe-  
 cissent, novasque in societatem adscitas' exposuit. ex  
 6. captivis comperta his fere congruentia quæ<sup>b</sup> in litteris  
 fuerant M. Valerii Messallæ. maxime movit patres Has-  
 drubalis transitus in Italiam vix Hannibali atque ejus  
 armis subsistentem<sup>c</sup>. productus et in concionem Lælius  
 eadem<sup>d</sup> edisseruit<sup>e</sup>. senatus 'ob res feliciter a P. Scipione  
 'gestas supplicationem in unum diem' decrevit; 'C. Læ-  
 'lius primo quoque tempore, cum quibus venerat navibus,  
 'redire in Hispaniam' jussit.

Carthaginis expugnationem in hunc annum contuli multis

<sup>a</sup> *magnifici apparatus* RH. 3 P. 5 L. H. L. adv. cf. Suet. i, 10. G. <sup>a</sup> *quarta et*  
*trigesima* ed. GT. Hau.—*quarta et tricesima* ed. G. C. <sup>b</sup> *quæque* F. H. pr. DJ. adv.  
*D.—quæque* P. <sup>c</sup> 'Equal to,' C. 'capable of withstanding,' SR, Lex. R. pl. and opt.  
 Mss. ant. Edd. A. cf. xxii, 60; [12; ED.] i, 4; (Obs. i, 17;) Cic. Fam. xi, 10; (GB.  
 VC.) Cæs. B. G. v, 10; Tib. iv, 1, 195; (HY.) Claud. Eut. ii, 368. G. E, C. C. R.—*sub-*  
*sistentes* 3 P.—*substantem* H. cf. ix, 31, 6. D.—*obsistentem* ed. AS. Fis. Hau. al. cf. xxiii,  
 20; Cic. Sen. 13. D.—*resistentem* HF. but these readings are from gl. D. <sup>d</sup> *ex demum*  
 1, 2 P. F. L. N. al. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>e</sup> *em.* cf. v, 4; xxxiv, 52; xlv, 41; G, on xli,  
 6, 5. Just. xxxi, 5; Avien. D. O. M. 68. D.—*edisseruit* P.—*dissertuit* pl. Mss. and Edd.

<sup>13</sup> The censors were usually elected from those senators who were of consular dignity. R.

<sup>14</sup> After the taking of Rome by the Gauls, a new censor was never elected in the room of one who died; v, 31; C. vi, 27; ix, 34; xxiv, 43. R.

<sup>15</sup> Properly 'to renew' or 'celebrate over again,' sometimes simply 'to celebrate;'

cf. 36; ii, 36; xxxi, 4; R. though with reference to ceremonies &c. which have been performed on previous occasions; Virg. Æ. vii, 146; *non ut veterum instaurator, sed conditor*, Amm. xxvii, 3.

<sup>16</sup> From Cic. ii Verr. v, 14, it appears that the plebeian games were held in honour of Flora. E. R.

<sup>17</sup> xxviii, 21. R.

auctoribus, haud nescius quosdam<sup>1</sup> esse qui anno insequenti <sup>M.C.Mar.4</sup> captam tradiderint, quod 'mihi minus simile veri visum est, <sup>M.V.Læv.2</sup> annum integrum Scipionem nihil gerundo in Hispania con-

sumpsisse.

Q. Fabio maximo quintum, Q. Fulvio Flacco quartum con- B. C. 209—  
sulibus, idibus Martiis, quo die magistratum inierunt, Italia <sup>Y. R. 543.</sup>  
ambobus provincia decreta, regionibus tamen partitum impe- <sup>Consul,</sup>  
rium: 'Fabius ad Tarentum, Fulvius in Lucanis ac Brutiis <sup>Q. Fabius</sup>  
'rem gereret.' M. Claudio prorogatum in annum imperium. <sup>Maximus 5,</sup>  
'Crispinus Capuam, C. Hostilius Tubulus<sup>†</sup> urbanam, <sup>Q. Fulvius</sup>  
L. Veturius Philo<sup>†</sup> peregrinam cum Gallia, T. Quintius <sup>Flaccus 4.</sup>  
Crispinus Sardiniam. exercitus <sup>xxiv, 9 ;</sup>  
ita per provincias divisi. 'Fulvio duæ legiones, quas in <sup>xxv, 3.</sup>  
'Sicilia M. Valerius Lævinus haberet, Q. Fabio, quibus in <sup>Provinces</sup>  
'Etruria C. Calpurnius præfuisset[,] decretæ<sup>b</sup>. 'exercitus <sup>and armies.</sup>  
'urbanus ut in Etruriam succederet; C. Calpurnius eidem  
'præesset provinciæ exercituique; Capuam exercitumque 25.  
'quem Q. Fulvius habuisset, T. Quintius obtineret. L. Ve-  
'turius<sup>†</sup> ab C. Lætorio proprætoris provinciam exercitumque<sup>†</sup>  
(<sup>†</sup> Arimini erat) 'acciperet.' M. Marcello, quibus<sup>2</sup> consul  
bene rem gesserat, legiones decretæ. M. Valerio cum  
L. Cincio (his quoque<sup>†</sup> enim<sup>†</sup> prorogatum in Sicilia impe- 23; xxiii,  
rium) Cannensis exercitus datus; 'eumque supplere ex 25; xxiv,  
'militibus qui ex legionibus Cn. Fulvii superessent' jussi. 44; xxv,  
conquisitos eos consules in Siciliam miserunt; additaque 1.  
eadem militiæ ignominia sub qua Cannenses militabant,<sup>8</sup>

<sup>†</sup> sed RH. D. pr. RH. but *quod* is very often redundant in this way; with *ubi* vi, 7; 8; xxviii, 3; xxix, 34; xxxvii, 29; xlii, 7; Var. R. R. i, 15; *utinam* Sal. J. 14; *qui* Cic. Ph. x, 4; G. on xxxviii, 9. R. ut xxxii, 37; Pliny H. N. xviii, 23; Virg. Æ. x, 631; *quum* xli, 10; (GR.) si ii, 29; xxxi, 37; xlii, 11; 31; 42; Cic. p. Bal. 16; Col. vi, 27 twice; CO. on S. C. 18; D. Hor. O. i, 1, 55; Juv. ii, 43. ED. 'As relates to which,' like *sed* for *nam* *sed*, *ut* *sed*, R. and in Thucydides for 'whereas.' ED.—*sed* *quod* 5 L. <sup>†</sup> GT transposed these persons, adv. Mss. cf. below, with 10 and 20. PG, 544 Y. R. G. <sup>h</sup> ad GR. on what authority? D. <sup>1</sup> em. PG. cf. g; G. 22. C.—C. Abolitus N.—C. Hostilius cet. Mss. but he was the civic prætor, and had to attend to the Apollinarian games. PG. j RH. pr. RH. G. R.—*qui tum jam etiam* ad. 3 L. N.—*qui tum jam* in V 1st. 1 L.—*qui tum jam* al. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—*qui tum* 2, 3 P. 4, 5 L. B 2d. GA. L. pl. Mss of G. <sup>h</sup> RH. cf. iii, 50. DU.—*est* ad. cet. Mss. pl. Edd. G. C. D. <sup>1</sup> RH. Mss of G.—om. L. N. pl. Mss of D. ed. S.—in *annum* ed. CU. sqq.

1 Among them Polybius; cf. SW, on 14; and yet his soldiers were the same, 13. P. x, 2. R.

2 Viz. the 1st and 2d according to 2; How are these discrepancies to be reconciled? PZ. This is probably another instance but the 18th and 20th according to 12 and of different authorities being followed.

Q.F. Max. 5 quique ex prætoris Cn. Fulvii exercitu ob similis iram  
 Q.F. Flac. 4 fugæ<sup>3</sup> missi eo ab senatu fuerant. C. Aurunculeio eadē  
 xxv, 21; in Sardinia legiones, quibus P. Manlius Vulso eam provin-  
 xxvi, 1. ciam obtinuerat, decretæ. P. Sulpicio 'eadem [legione  
 eademque]' = 'classe Macedoniam obtinere' jussu prorogatum  
 in annum imperium. 'triginta quinquereemes ex Sicilia  
 'Tarentum ad Q. Fabium consulem mitti' jussæ; 'cetera  
 'classe' prædatum in Africam aut ipsum M. Valerium  
 'Lævinum trajicere, aut mittere seu L. Cincium seu  
 'M. Valerium Messallam.' nec de Hispania quicquam  
 mutatum, nisi quod non in annum Scipioni Silanoque,  
 sed 'donec revocati ab senatu forent,' prorogatum impe-  
 rium est. ita provinciæ exercituumque in eum annum  
 partita imperia.

C. Mamilius Inter majorum rerum curas comitia maximi curionis<sup>1, 8</sup>  
 Vitulus first cum in locum M. Æmilii sacerdos crearetur, vetus<sup>2</sup> excita-  
 plebeian verunt certamen, patriciis negantibus 'C. Mamili Vituli';  
 chief curio. qui unus<sup>3</sup> ex plebe petebat<sup>4</sup>, 'habendam rationem esse,  
 'quia nemo ante eum nisi ex patribus id sacerdotium habu-  
 'isset.' tribuni appellati ad senatum<sup>4</sup> rejecerunt<sup>5</sup>. senatus  
 populi<sup>6</sup> potestatem<sup>6</sup> fecit. ita primus ex plebe creatus

<sup>1</sup> I have bracketted these words; see note 4. ED. <sup>2</sup> placere ad. D. L. N. 3—5 L.  
 B. GA. ed. Fis. al. Edd. but und. *jussum est*. G. <sup>3</sup> vellet ad. D. L. N. H. 3—5 L. B.  
 GA. ed. Fis. al. adv. G. D. <sup>4</sup> V 2d. ed. FR. CU. Fis. D. pr. C.—locum P. two PE. F.  
 three P. V. ant. Edd. Hau. C. cf. Sall. J. 63; 72; Plaut. Cap. ii, 3, 25. G. But these  
 instances belong to the idiom noticed in xxii, 38, 7. D. <sup>5</sup> em. cf. xli, 21; Tab. Cap.  
 491 Y. R. S. PG, 542, 488, 491 Y. R. SN, de U. N. x, 34. DU.—var. Mss. <sup>6</sup> fuit  
 ad. pl. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. G. <sup>7</sup> P. F. C. ed. A.—petens pl. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. G. cf.  
 v, 34, 6. D.—potens V. 2, 4 L. al. Edd.—petitor conj. G. cf. iii, 44; Hor. O. iii, 1, 11. ED.  
<sup>8</sup> rem conj. ad. G. cf. xlii, 32, 7. D. <sup>9</sup> opt. Mss. ed. Rom. Parm. cf. *Græci optionem*  
*Carthaginiensium faciunt*, Sal. J. 79. G. on xliii, 15; and Suet. ii, 13. D.—populo cet. Mss.  
 pr. DJ. but this would be of a different sense. D.

<sup>3</sup> To the instances in xxi, 16, 1; add  
 28; iv, 50; 57; viii, 29; Ov. M. iv, 235;  
 (BU.) G. D. i, 3; 6; 13; 14; 51; xxviii,  
 42, 7; *etlevus* *etlevus*, St Mark xi, 22; Acts  
 iii, 16; Rom. iii, 26; Gal. ii, 16; 20; iii,  
 29; Eph. iii, 12; cf. POL, S. C. "*fides*  
*Dei*," v. 4; PK, on Num. v, 6; *etlevus* *etlevus*  
*Kaplov*, 1 Thess. i, 3; Her. i, 129, n. 56; iii,  
 136, n. 53; v, 92, 3; vi, 65, n. 11; ix, 19;  
 37, n. 20; 104, n. 6; Thuc. i, 9; 91; 95;  
 140 twice; Xen. H. iv, 8, 24; Cyr. iii, 1, 28;  
 Soph. C. E. R. 1373; E. 1042; 1103; Eur.  
 O. 123; 714; Virg. Æ. ix, 108; xi, 4;  
 Juv. iii, 237 n.

<sup>4</sup> Here Livy is inconsistent. Sulpicius  
 was ordered, the year before, to dismiss his  
 land forces, xxvi, 28; PG, 544 Y. R. and  
 there is no mention of troops, but only of his  
 fleet, in 22. PZ. cf. 26, 2.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. BE, Obs. p. 223, in GT, F. D.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. x, 6 sq. R.

<sup>3</sup> To the examples in xxi, 31, 8; add iii,  
 13; 36; v, 20; 36; vii, 20; viii, 1; ix,  
 43; xxiv, 2; xxvii, 8; xxxvi, 35; xl, 17;  
 29; xli, 6; 16. D.

<sup>4</sup> 'That the power should rest with the  
 people, RS. of choosing the chief curio from  
 either patricians or plebeians,' G.

maximus curio C. Mamilius Vitulus. et flaminem Dialem <sup>Q.F. Max. 5</sup>  
 invitum inaugurari coegit P. Licinius pontifex maximus <sup>Q.F. Flac. 4</sup>  
 C. Valerium Flaccum. decemvir sacris faciundis creatus <sup>C. Valerius</sup>  
 in locum Q. Mucii Scaevolæ demortui C. Lætorius. cau- <sup>Flaccus, is</sup>  
 sam inaugurari coacti flaminis libens reticuissem, ni ex <sup>compelled</sup>  
 mala fama in bonam vertisset<sup>5</sup>. ob adolescentiam negli- <sup>to become</sup>  
 gentem luxuriosamque C. Flaccus flamen captus<sup>6</sup> a P. <sup>flamen of</sup>  
 Licinio pontifice maximo erat, L. Flacco fratri germano <sup>Jove,</sup>  
 cognatisque aliis ob eadem vitia invisus. is, ut animum  
 ejus cura sacrorum et ceremoniarum cepit, ita repente  
 exiit antiquos mores, ut nemo<sup>7</sup> tota juventute haberetur  
 prior, nec probatior primoribus patrum, suis pariter alie-  
 nisque, esset. hujus famæ consensu elatus ad justam fidu-  
 ciam sui rem intermissam per multos annos ob indignitatem  
 flaminum priorum repetivit, ut in senatum introiret. ingres-  
 sum eum curiam cum † L.<sup>8</sup> Licinius prætor inde eduxisset,  
 tribunos plebis appellavit flamen. ‘vetustum jus sacerdotii  
 ‘repetebat: datum id<sup>7</sup> cum toga prætexta et sella curuli<sup>8</sup>  
 ‘flaminio<sup>1</sup> esse.’ prætor ‘non exoletis vetustate annalium  
 ‘exemplis stare jus, sed recentissimæ cujusque consuetudinis  
 ‘usu’ volebat: ‘nec patrum nec avorum memoria Dialem  
 ‘quemquam id jus usurpasse.’ tribuni ‘rem inertia flami-  
 ‘num obliteratam ipsis, non sacerdotio damno fuisse’  
 cum æquum censuissent, ne ipso quidem contra tendente

<sup>5</sup> Mss. pl. Edd. ed. D.—in ad. GR. CL. C.      <sup>8</sup> C. Hostilius conj. R. He was the  
 city prætor this year; next year, P. Licinius Crassus p. m. was the foreign prætor, Licinius  
 Varus was the city prætor; and he is the person here meant. GL. But as his forename like-  
 wise is Publius, we must here read P. S. pr. PG, 545 Y. R. D. cf. 21 sq. C.      <sup>h</sup> em.  
 MD. pr. G. C. D. R.—et ad. P. and pl. Mss: pr. L. ad. G. C. D. DJ.—C. ad. 4, 5 L. H.  
 ed. 2 Min.—Cn. ad. 3 L.      <sup>1</sup> P. V. L., ‘the office of flamen.’ L. xxvi, 23; Gell. x, 15;  
 ‘the wife of the flamen’ was called *flaminia*, Tert. Ex. ad Cast. 13; and *flaminus* appears to  
 have been an adjective. ‘The pontificate’ was in like manner called *pontificium*, Gell. i, 13;  
 Theod. cod. l. 1, pr. de Mat Bon. Leg. Burg. 40. MD.—*Flaminio* pl. Mss. ed. 1505 Med.  
 but this was a plebeian family; whereas the flamens of Jove were always patricians. PG,  
 545 Y. R. TT, L. C. xii, 23; cf. LA, S. vii, 459. H. D.

<sup>5</sup> The order is *ni fama* [Valerii] *vertisset*  
 [as] *ex mala* [fama] *in bonam*. R. xxi, 39, 1.

<sup>6</sup> ‘Being taken out of the patricians.’  
 This word is used elsewhere in this sense, to  
 denote the election of persons to sacerdotal  
 offices, and of the vestals in particular. [The  
 chief pontiff named three; of these, the  
 people in the assembly of tribes selected one;  
 who was then inaugurated by the chief  
 pontiff. Tac. A. iv, 16; Cic. L. Agr. ii,

7; R.] Gell. i, 12. Licinius appears (as  
 is intimated by what follows) to have chosen  
 this dissolute young man, either in hopes of  
 his reformation from having his attention  
 directed to sacred affairs, as proved to be the  
 case; or to console his family under their  
 disappointment at his exclusion from all  
 chance of obtaining any public office, owing  
 to his irregular life. C.

<sup>7</sup> Und. ab Numa; D. cf. i, 20. R.

Q. F. Max. 5 prætore<sup>1</sup>, magno assensu patrum plebisque flaminem in  
 Q. F. Flac. 4 senatum introduxerunt, omnibus ita existimantibus, magis  
 sanctitate vitæ quam sacerdotii jure rem eam flaminem  
 obtinuisse.

Livius.

Reinforce-  
 ments sent  
 to Sicily.

Consules priusquam in provincias irent, duas urbanas  
 legiones, in<sup>2</sup> supplementum, quantum opus erat ceteris  
 exercitibus militum, scripserunt. urbanum veterem exer-  
 citum Fulvius consul C. Fulvio Flacco legato (frater hic  
 consulis erat) in Etruriam dedit ducendum, et legiones  
 quæ in Etruria erant Romam deducendas. et Fabius  
 consul 'reliquias exercitus Fulviani conquistas' (fuere autem  
 ad tria<sup>3</sup> millia trecenti triginta sex) Q. Maximum filium  
 'ducere in Siciliam ad M. Valerium proconsulem' jussit,  
 'atque ab eo duas legiones et triginta quinqueremes acci-  
 pere.' nihil hæ eductæ ex insula legiones minuerunt nec  
 viribus nec specie ejus provinciæ præsidium. nam cum,  
 præter egregie suppletas duas veteres legiones, transfu-  
 garum etiam Numidarum equitum peditumque magnam  
 vim haberet<sup>4</sup>, Siculos quoque, qui in exercitu Epicydis  
 aut Pœnorum fuerant, belli peritos viros, milites scripsit.  
 ea externa auxilia cum singulis Romanis legionibus adjun-  
 xisset, duorum speciem exercituum servavit: altero L.  
 Cincium 'partem insulæ,' qua regnum Hieronis fuerat,  
 xxv, 41. 'tueri' jussit; altero ipse ceteram insulam tuebatur, divi-  
 7; xxvi, 1; sam quondam Romani<sup>5</sup> Punicique imperii finibus, classe  
 28 sq. quoque navium<sup>6</sup> septuaginta partita, ut<sup>7</sup> omni ambitu  
 littorum præsidia<sup>8</sup> oræ maritimæ<sup>9</sup> essent. ipse cum Mutinis  
 equitatu provinciam peragrabat, ut viseret agros cultaque  
 ab incultis notaret et proinde<sup>10</sup> dominos laudaret casti-

<sup>1</sup> prætura P. F. as *agricultura* for *agricola*, Cic. Sen. 15; *D. custodia* for *is qui custoditur*, Sen. Ep. 5.

<sup>2</sup> et conj. PG. rather und. *que*, cf. xxiv. 44; xxvi. 28, 3. DU.  
<sup>3</sup> ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ P. <sup>m</sup> regii conj. cf. xxiv. [7, 7; ED.] 44; xxv. 3; for neither of the two  
 belligerent parties had recognized the other's claim to any portion of the island. Before the  
 first Punic war, it was divided between the king and the Carthaginians; at the close of the  
 war, the latter part was ceded to the Romans, and was that subsequently designated as 'the  
 old Province.' After the death of Hieronymus, the Carthaginians invaded his dominions,  
 but were soon driven out of the whole island by the Romans; 5. DU. If this division ever  
 existed, it must have been during the first Punic war. C. If we admit this alteration, *disium*  
 will refer to the whole island, not to *ceteram insulam*. R. <sup>n</sup> om. P. V. GA. N.

F. al. pr. (and om. lxx conj.) G. <sup>o</sup> em. G.—*partit aut P*—var. cet. Mss.—*perata*  
 vulg. P præsidio B 1st. vulg. pr. DJ. <sup>9</sup> em. G. cf. CO, on S. C. 12, 5. D.

garetque. ita tantum ea cura frumenti provenit<sup>9</sup>, ut et Q.F. Max. 6  
 Romam mitteret, et Catanam<sup>10</sup> conveheret unde ex- Q.F. Flac. 4  
 ercitu, qui ad Tarentum aestiva acturus esset, posset  
 praeberi.

Ceterum transportati milites in Siciliam (et erant major Complaints  
 pars Latini nominis sociorumque) prope magni motus causa of the allies  
 fuere: adeo ex parvis saepe magnarum momenta rerum and the  
 pendent. fremitus enim inter Latinos sociosque in con- Latins.  
 ciliis ortus, 'decimum annum delectibus stipendiis' ex- xxiii, 29, 5.  
 'haustos esse. quotannis ferme clade magna pugnare.  
 'alios in acie occidi, alios morbo absumi. magis perire  
 'sibi civem qui ab Romano miles lectus sit quam qui a  
 'Poeni captus: quippe ab hoste gratis remitti in patriam,  
 'ab Romanis extra Italiam in exsilium verius quam in  
 'militiam ablegari. octavum jam ibi annum senescere  
 'Cannensem militem, moriturum antequam Italia hostis, xxiii, 25.  
 'quippe nunc cum maxime florens viribus, excedat. si xxix, 2.  
 'veteres milites non redeant in patriam, novi legantur,  
 'brevis neminem superfuturum. itaque quod prope diem  
 'res ipsa negatura sit, priusquam ad ultimam solitudinem  
 'atque egestatem perveniant, negandum populo Romano  
 'esse. si consentientes in hoc socios videant Romani, pro-  
 'fecto de pace cum Carthaginiensibus jungenda cogita-  
 'turos. aliter nunquam vivo Hannibale sine bello Italiam  
 'fore.' hæc acta in conciliis. triginta<sup>1</sup> tum coloniæ populi

<sup>9</sup> pl. Mas. ed. GR. CL. C. D.—et stipendiis B. GA. 2, 3 P. ant. Edd. ed. G.—stipendisque  
 5 L. L.—as conj. ad. R. which may have dropped out, in consequence of the two letters  
 between which it came, being s and e. ED.

<sup>9</sup> The order is *tantum frumenti provenit ea cura. R.*

<sup>10</sup> Cf. D, on S. xix, 196; OU, on F. iii, 6, 6. D.

<sup>1</sup> Upwards of fifty colonies had been planted by the Romans since the foundation of the city up to this time. 1st \* *Medulla* by Romulus, Dion. ii, p. 104. 2d \* *Cameria* by Romulus, ib. 114; [CR, i, 252; 262.] 3d \* *Fidenæ* by Romulus, ib. 116; augmented in 326 Y. R. [CR, i, 302.] 4th \* *Antennæ* by Romulus; [CR, i, 301.] 5th \* *Crustumium* by Romulus; [CR, i, 303.] 6th † *Osia* by Ancus, Pliny iv, 5; mentioned in 559, xxxvi, 3; [CR, ii, 11.] 7th *Signia* by Tarquin ii. 8th *Circeii* by Tarquin ii. 9th *Cora*, and 10th \* *Pometia* mentioned

in 251, ii, 16; [CR, ii, 95.] 11th \* *Velitræ* 260; [CR, ii, 83.] 12th *Norba* 262. 13th † *Antium* 285; recolonized 413; mentioned in 559, xxxiii, 3; [CR, ii, 86.] 14th *Ardea* 312. 15th \* *Lavicum* 337; [CR, ii, 74.] 16th \* *Vitellia* mentioned in 362, v, 29; [CR, ii, 77.] 17th *Sutrium* xxix, 15; 366, Diod. xiv, 415; 372, V. Pat. i, 14. 18th *Nepes* 373. 19th \* *Satricum* mentioned in 374, vi, 22; 435, ix, 16; V. Pat. i. c. [CR, ii, 85.] 20th *Setia* 377. 21st *Cales* 421. 22d † *Anzur* 426; called *Turracina* in 458 sq; [CR, ii, 100.] 23d *Fregellæ* 427. 24th *Luceria* 440. 25th *Suessa* 441. 26th *Pontia* 441. 27th *Saticula* 441, V. Pat. i. c. 28th \* *Casinum* 442; [CR, ii, 118.] 29th *Interamna* 442. 30th \* *Sora* 450; but men-

Q.F.Max.5 Romani erant. ex iis duodecim, cum omnium legationes

Q.F.Flac.4 Romæ essent<sup>2</sup>, negaverunt consulibus 'esse unde milites

Twelve co- 'pecuniamque darent.' eæ fuere Ardea, Nepete, Sutrium, Al-  
lonies re- Alba, Carseoli, Cora<sup>b</sup>, Suessa, Circeii, Setia, Cales, Narnia,  
fuse troops.

C. ii, 21; Interamna. nova re consules icti<sup>3</sup>, cum abstertere eos a tam  
i, 233; 234; detestabili consilio vellent, castigando increpandoque plus  
329; 323; quam leniter agendo profecturos rati, 'eos ausos esse con-  
ii, 104; 192; 89; 107; 'sulibus dicere' aiebant 'quod consules in senatu ut pro-  
195; i, 277; 276. 'nuntiarent in animum inducere non possent<sup>4</sup>. non enim

Remon- 'detrectationem eam munerum militiæ, sed apertam defe-  
strance of ctionem a populo Romano esse. redirent itaque propere  
the consuls.

'in colonias, et tanquam integra re, locuti magis quam  
'ausi tantum nefas, cum suis consulerent. admonerent non  
'Campanos neque Tarentinos eos esse, sed Romanos, inde<sup>5</sup>  
'oriundos, inde in colonias atque in agrum bello captum  
'stirpis augendæ causa missos. quæ liberi parentibus de-  
'berent, ea illos Romanis debere, si ulla pietas, si memoria  
'antiquæ patriæ esset. consulerent igitur de integro. nam  
'tum<sup>c</sup> quidem quæ temere agitassent, ea prodendi<sup>6</sup> imperii

<sup>b</sup> Sora xxix, 15, c: one of the two must be wrong. R. <sup>c</sup> jam conj. DCE. adv. R.—  
nunc conj. but Livy often uses *tunc* or *tum*, as speaking in his own person; i, 25; xxxix, 11;  
13; 17. R.

tioned in 439, ix, 23; [CR, ii, 112.] 31st  
Alba 450. 32d Carseoli 451. 33d Narnia or  
Nequinum 453. 34th † Minturnæ 456; [CR,  
ii, 130.] 35th † Sinuessa 456; [CR, ii, 133.]  
36th Venusia 460, V. Pat. l. c. 37th \* Ca-  
strum cf. xi, ep. 486 V. Pat. l. c. † Ca-  
strum Nonum is mentioned 559, xxxvi, 3;  
[CR, i, 202.] 38th † Sena xi, ep. Pol. ii, 19;  
[CR, i, 258.] 39th Hadria, xi, ep. 40th  
Cosa 479, V. Pat. l. c. 41st Pæstum 479, V.  
Pat. l. c. or Posidonia xiv, ep. 42d Arimi-  
num 483, V. Pat. l. c. xv, ep. 43d Bene-  
ventum 483, ll. cc. Pol. ii. 44th Firmum  
486, V. Pat. l. c. 45th Æsernia 487, V.  
Pat. l. c. xvi, ep. 46th \* Æsulum [Æsula,  
CR, ii, 66. Æsulum conj. CR, i, 288; ii,  
288.] and 47th † Alsiu 503, V. Pat. [CR,  
i, 208.] 48th † Fregene 505, V. Pat. l. c.  
mentioned in 559, xxxvi, 3; [CR, i, 209.]  
49th Brundisium 506, V. Pat. l. c. 50th  
Spoliatium 509, V. Pat. l. c. xx, ep. 51st  
\* Valentia 511, V. Pat. l. c. [CR, ii, 306 †]  
52d Cremona and 53d Placentia 532, V.  
Pat. l. c. xx, ep. Pædian. in Pis. 54th  
Ferentinum, xxxiv, 42. (DU.) [cf. also CR,  
ii, 80; i, 225.] S, J. I. ii, 5; iii, 4. R. S. In  
the thirty, Livy does not include the mari-

time colonies mentioned below, 38, (marked  
thus †.) The others perhaps were either  
in the power of Hannibal, or had been de-  
stroyed by some accident, or were so fallen  
to decay that they were unable to send any  
succours to the parent city; C. but some of  
these also (marked thus †) were maritime  
colonies. All the remaining towns have \*  
prefixed to them. ED. This passage, among  
others, shows the hard condition of the  
Roman colonies: 38; xxix, 15; 37;  
xxxvi, 3; HY, O. A. t. iii, p. 81 sq. R.

2 They had either been summoned on  
purpose by the consuls, or had gone thither  
of their own accord, xxxiv, 56. L, M. R. i,  
7. DU.

3 Metaphor from a blow with a weapon:  
i, 16; v, 21; xxxiii, 28; xxxiv, 17;  
xxxvii, 6; 24; nn, on Sil. ii, 213; viii,  
388. R. *ἔσται θυμὸν ἐκσλαγῆται*, Eur. M. 8;  
*ἐκσπληγμένην κίεραυς ἔσται*, Eur. Hip. 38  
sq. Xen. A. i, 5, 13; 8, 20; *ὁτι ταραχῆς*  
*ἐκσπλάσσεται*, St Mark vii, 37.

4 'Could not bring themselves to repeat  
in the senate.' C.

5 'From Rome. C.

6 'That they went to betray,' 'that they

‘Romani, tradendæ Hannibali victoriæ esse.’ cum alternis <sup>7</sup> Q.F. Max. 6  
 hæc consules diu jactassent, nihil moti legati ‘neque se <sup>Q.F. Flac. 4</sup>  
 ‘quod domum renuntiarent habere’ dixerunt, ‘neque sena-  
 ‘tum suum quid novi consuleret, ubi nec miles qui legeretur  
 ‘nec pecunia quæ daretur in stipendium esset.’ cum obsti-  
 natos eos viderent consules, rem ad senatum detulerunt.  
 ubi tantus pavor animis omnium<sup>d</sup> est injectus, ut magna  
 pars ‘actum de imperio’ diceret: ‘idem alias colonias  
 ‘facturas, idem socios<sup>e</sup>; consensisse omnes ad prodendam  
 10 ‘Hannibali urbem Romanam.’ consules hortari et conso-  
 lari senatum, et dicere ‘alias colonias in fide atque officio  
 ‘pristino fore; eas quoque ipsas quæ<sup>a</sup> officio decessissent<sup>b</sup>,  
 ‘si legati circa eas colonias mittantur qui castigent, non  
 ‘qui precentur, verecundiam imperii habituras esse.’ per-  
 missum ab senatu iis cum esset, ‘agerent’ [‘facere’] <sup>xxii, 57.</sup>  
 ‘ut e re publica ducerent,’ pertentatis prius aliarum colo-  
 niarum animis, citaverunt legatos, quæsiveruntque ab iis  
 ‘ecquid<sup>1</sup> milites ex formula paratos haberent?’ pro duode-  
 viginti<sup>c</sup> coloniis M. Sextilius Fregellanus respondit ‘et <sup>Eighteen colonies are true to their duty; 9.</sup>  
 ‘milites ex formula paratos esse, et si pluribus opus esset,  
 ‘plures daturos; et quicquid aliud imperaret velletque  
 ‘populus Romanus, enixe facturos. ad id sibi neque opes  
 ‘deesse, animum etiam superesse.’ consules ‘sibi parum  
 ‘videri’ præfati, ‘pro merito eorum, sua voce collaudari

<sup>d</sup> S. ed. S. cf. ix, 8, 11. G. C. D. pr. GB.—hominum cet. Mss. ant. and pl. Edd. cf. 34, a. ED.

<sup>a</sup> ab ad. MD. sqq. Edd. adv. Mss. cf. iii, 33; [46; VA.] iv, 29; v, 6; x, 12; xxiv, 27; xxviii, 28; 32; xxxi, 10; xxxii, 32; xxxiv, 11; xxxvi, 22; xxxvii, 7; 64; xxxix, 3; 53; xli, 10; xlv, 19. If *decedere* has any preposition, it is *de* [viii, 25; R.] xxviii, 25; xxix, 29; xxxv, 14; xxxviii, 42; Cic. Of. ii, 18; Ver. i, 10; Fam. xi, 3; Sen. 20; or *ex*, but more rarely, cf. xxvi, 2, 15. G. D. Therefore om. *ab* in Cic. p. Flac. 12; Just. vi, 3, 8; (BU.) or read *diocedere*, as also in Virg. Æ. ii, 109. (GM. CD.) DU. cf. xxv, 20, 3.

<sup>b</sup> *decesserint* RH. 2, 3 P. L. pr. RH. adv. G. cf. xxix, 19, k. D.—*discessissent* 1 P? ant. Ed.

<sup>c</sup> *agerentque* P. RE. ME. F. C. 1, 2 L. GA. L. N.—*facere* 5 L. <sup>d</sup> om. P. RE. ME. F. C. 2 L. GA. L. N. pr. but cf. Cic. Fin. iii, 17; Ph. iii, 31. R. The two verbs are also joined in xxii, 11: sometimes *facere* alone is used, with *ut* xxix, 10; *quod* xxiv, 14; xxv, 7; or *quæ* xxxiii, 45. D.—*facere* pl. ant. Edd.—*agerentque* 5 L.—*quæ* V. HV. pr. (and om. *ut*) G.—*quod* 1 L. <sup>e</sup> *undeviginti* conj. CV, I. A. ii, 2, 480; but 30—12=18. G.

had a direct tendency to betray, and the effect of doing so;’ iii, 24; 31; 39; iv, 48; vii, 18; xxxiv, 64; xxxviii, 50; xxxix, 16; xl, 29; R. v, 3, 5; D. xxx, 9, c. ED. With *ea*, und. *consilia* RS. from the verb *consulerent*.

<sup>7</sup> Und. *vicibus*: *ἀποσφαλόν*, iv, 53; 57;

xxii, 13; R. *alternis dicetis*: *amant alterna Cumenæ*, Virg. E. iii, 59.

<sup>8</sup> Und. *facturos esse*. RH. pr. R.—*socios* (and om. the;) ant. Edd. G. C. D.

<sup>1</sup> *Ecquid* is often put as a simple interrogative particle, iii, 11; iv, 3; v, 62; xxxvi, 34; xlii, 26. D.

Q.F. Max.<sup>5</sup> 'eos, nisi universi patres iis' in curia gratias egissent, sequi  
 Q.F. Flac.<sup>4</sup> 'in senatum' jusserunt. senatus quam poterat honora-  
 tissimo decreto allocutus eos, mandat consulibus ut 'ad  
 'populum quoque eos producerent, et inter multa alia præ-  
 'clara, quæ ipsis majoribusque suis præstitissent, recens  
 'etiam meritum eorum in rem publicam commemorarent.'  
 ne nunc quidem post tot<sup>2</sup> secula sileantur fraudulenturve

C. ii, 103; laude sua<sup>5</sup>. Signini fuere<sup>b</sup> et Norbani Saticulanique et  
 106; 237; Brundisini et Fregellani et Lucerini et Venusini et Ha-  
 303; 110; 285; 288; drianiani et Firmani et Ariminenses, et ab altero mari<sup>4</sup>  
 i, 290; 283, Pontiani et Pæstani et Cosani, et mediterranei Beneven-  
 255; ii, 135; 362; i, 195; tani et Æsernini et Spoletini<sup>1</sup> et Placentini et Cremo-  
 ii, 246; 230; i, 271; 79; nenses. harum coloniarum subsidio tum imperium populi  
 64.

Romani stetit, iisque gratiæ et in senatu et ad populum  
 actæ. 'duodecim aliarum coloniarum,' quæ detrectaverunt  
 imperium, 'mentionem fieri' patres vetuerunt, 'neque  
 'illos' dimitti neque retineri neque appellari a consuli-  
 'bus.' ea tacita castigatio maxime ex dignitate populi  
 Romani visa est.

The re-  
 served fund  
 is used.

Cetera expedientibus quæ ad bellum opus erant con-  
 sulibus aurum vicesimarium<sup>5</sup>, quod in sanctiore<sup>6</sup> ærario  
 ad ultimos casus servabatur<sup>k</sup>, promi placuit. prompta ad  
 quattuor millia pondo auri. inde quingena pondo data  
 consulibus et M. Marcello et P. Sulpicio proconsulibus  
 et L. Veturio prætori, qui Galliam provinciam sortitus

<sup>f</sup> P. al. Mss.—om. N. RH. Mss of D. <sup>g</sup> RH. al. Mss.—eos ad. P. F. and pl. Mss.  
 adv. RH. G. but Livy makes many repetitions of this pronoun; iii, 31, 4. D. <sup>h</sup> et  
 Nolani ad. vulg. CV. but cf. e.—var. Mss. as usual in proper names. <sup>i</sup> F. V. 2, 4 L.  
 H. HV. RH. xx, ep. xlv, 43; GT, inscr. cccclxxvi, 7: from Spoletium, cf. CV, I. A. ii,  
 7, 632; CE, O. A. ii, 9, 474. ed. D.—Spoletani ed. G. C. from Spoletum, Prisc. ii, 592. S.  
 legatos conj. R. <sup>k</sup> servaretur RH. 3 P. L. N. pr. cf. 15. HR, on xxviii, 5, 6.  
 adv. G.

<sup>2</sup> Little more than 200 years. Does Livy  
 mean 'generations'? (γενιαι [Her. i, 3, n.  
 87; HA, i, p. 80; ED.]) of which there  
 were three in a century: ix, 18; *seclis*  
*effata sacerdos*, Virg. Æ. viii, 508; where  
*SV* observes that some reckoned thirty years  
 as *seculum*. C. Pope uses the words as  
 synonymous, "Two generations now had  
 past away, Wise by his rules, and happy by  
 his sway; Two ages o'er his native realm  
 he reigned, And now th' example of the  
 third remained;" ll. i, 333 sqq: (note)  
 and they are so used by our best poets.

<sup>3</sup> 'Οι μὲν τὰ γινόμενα ἔξ ἀνθρώπων  
 ἔβηντα γίνεται, μὲν ἔργα μεγάλα τε καὶ  
 θαυμαστά ἀλλὰ γίνεται, Her. i, pr.

<sup>4</sup> 'The Tuscan or lower sea.' R.

<sup>5</sup> 'The gold which had accumulated from  
 the twentieths of the value of manumitted  
 slaves.' This was first paid in 398 Y. R. vii,  
 16. CL. cf. nn, on Tac. A. xiii, 21; FBR,  
 Ins. i, 35; GH, O. D. A. iii, 35; BU, V.  
 P. R. 10; MN, on C. A. vii, 15; 21; E,  
 C. C. "ærarium" and "vicesima." DU. R.

<sup>6</sup> So called because 'set apart' and 'not  
 allowed to be touched.' RS.

erat; additumque Fabio consuli centum pondo auri<sup>1</sup> præ-Q.F.Max. 5  
cipuum<sup>7</sup>, quod in arcem Tarentinam portaretur. cetero<sup>8</sup> Q.F.Flac. 4  
usi sunt ad vestimenta præsentī pecunia locanda<sup>9</sup> exer-  
cituī, qui in Hispania bellum secunda sua fama ducisque  
gerebat.

Prodigia quoque, priusquam ab urbe consules proficiscerentur, procurari placuit. in Albano monte tacta de C. ii. 38.  
cælo erant signum Jovis arborque templo propinqua, et  
Ostiæ lacus<sup>a</sup>, et Capuæ murus Fortunæque ædes, et  
Sinuessæ murus portaque. hæc de cælo tacta. cruentam  
etiam fluxisse aquam Albanam quidam auctores erant. et  
Romæ intus<sup>1</sup> cellam<sup>2</sup> ædis<sup>b</sup> Fortis Fortunæ<sup>5</sup> de capite C. i. 463.  
signum<sup>4</sup>, quod in corona erat, in manus sponte sua pro-  
lapsum. et Priverni satis constabat bovem locutum vulturi- C. ii. 108.  
amque<sup>c</sup> frequenti foro in tabernam devolâsse, et Sinuessæ  
statum ambiguo inter marem ac feminam sexu infantem,  
quæ androgynos<sup>5</sup> vulgus, ut pleraque, faciliore<sup>6</sup> ad dupli-  
canda verba Græco sermone, appellat, et lacte pluvisse, et  
cum elephanti capite puerum natum. ea prodigia hostiis Expiations.  
majoribus procurata, et supplicatio circa omnia pulvinaria,  
obsecratio<sup>7</sup> in unum diem indicta; et decretum ut C. Hosti-  
us prætor ludos Apollini<sup>4</sup>, sicut his annis voti factique  
erant, voveret faceretque.

Per eos dies et censoribus creandis Q. Fulvius consul Censors  
chosen.

<sup>1</sup> aurum conj. or und. R.    <sup>a</sup> lucus conj. C. pr. R.    <sup>b</sup> om. HS, on V. P. ii, 25, 4.  
: vulturiumque LI. 1 P. P. RE. al. Mss. pr. L. R. cf. COL, on A. M. iv, 57: but [in 23;  
3B. and] xli, 21; D. the Mss have (vulturibus and) vulturium. ED.—vulturemque al.  
Mss. ant. Edd.    <sup>c</sup> S. 2, 3 P. 4 L. GA. D. pr. S. C. cf. xxii, 9; xxv, 12; xxxvi, 2;  
DU. ib. 2; xxxi, 9; xxxv, 1; xxxix, 31; v, 23, 7. D.—Apollinis pl. Mss. ed. G. C.

<sup>7</sup> 'Over and above what he had received  
as consul,' RS. 'in particular.' R.

<sup>8</sup> Und. auro. R.

<sup>9</sup> 'In making ready-money contracts  
or the clothing of the army in Spain;'   
by which means they saved much of the ex-  
pense. C.

<sup>1</sup> Intus domum, Plaut. M.-G. ii, 6, 55;  
Z. L. E. Q. ii, 26; cf. xxiv, 10, b. D.

<sup>2</sup> 'The shrine in the inmost part of the  
temple, wherein the image of the deity was  
sept, 25; iii, 18; *ennds*, or *rimosus*, R. but  
f. Her. v, 89, n. 4; vi, 19, n. 10.

<sup>3</sup> *Fortuna dicta est incerta res, Fors  
Fortuna eventus fortunæ bonus*, Don. cf.  
[ac. A. ii, 41, 2; Ov. F. vi, 773 sq; NA,  
R. A. vii, 11. R.

<sup>4</sup> The name of the deity has perhaps  
dropped out. C. *Fortis Fortunæ* und. R.

<sup>5</sup> 'Hermaphrodites;' 37; xxxi, 12;  
xxxix, 22; Pliny vii, 2—4; xi, 49 s. 109;  
nn, on Tac. A. xii, 64, 3. R. *Androgynus*  
was one of the many epithets of Venus: P. J.  
Mariette, *Traité des Pierres Gravées*, t. i, 26.

<sup>6</sup> The construction is *faciliore*, ut [ad]  
*pleraque* ('very many things,' x, 13; 31;  
xxxv, 6; xlv, 41; it has often this sense in  
writers of the silver age, cf. nn, on Tac.  
A. iii, 28, 10; R.) [*alia, ita*] *ad duplicanda*  
sc. 'to form compound words.' C.

<sup>7</sup> This was a peculiar form of 'supplica-  
tion:' C. xxi, 17, 7; 62, 15; R. *prece et  
obsecratione humili ac supplici uti*, Cic. Inv.  
i, 16.

Q.F.Max.<sup>5</sup> comitia habuit. creati censores, ambo qui nondum consules  
 Q.F.Flac.<sup>4</sup> fuerant, M. Cornelius Cethegus P. Sempronius Tuditanus.

3; xlii, 19. 'censores' ut agrum<sup>8</sup> Campanum fruendum locarent,' ex  
 auctoritate patrum latum in' plebem est plebesque scivit.

Dispute about choosing the chief of the senate; xlii, 22 sq. senatus lectionem contentio inter censores de principe<sup>9</sup>  
 legendo tenuit. Sempronii lectio erat<sup>10</sup>; ceterum Cornelius  
 'morem traditum a patribus sequendum' aiebat, 'ut qui primus  
 'censor ex iis qui viverent fuisset, eum principem legerent;'

is T. Manlius Torquatus<sup>11</sup> erat. Sempronius, 'cui dii sortem  
 'legendi dedissent, ei<sup>8</sup> jus liberum eosdem dedisse deos. se  
 'id suo arbitrio facturum, lecturumque Q. Fabium Maxi-  
 'mum, quem tum principem Romanæ civitatis esse vel

VE. iv, 58 'Hannibale iudice victurus' esset<sup>12</sup>.' cum diu certatum  
 sq; Ju. xiii, 2 sqq. verbis esset, concedente collega lectus a Sempronio

princeps in senatu<sup>13</sup> Q. Fabius Maximus consul. inde  
 alius lectus senatus<sup>14</sup>, octo præteritis<sup>15</sup>, inter quos L.  
 Cæcilius Metellus erat, infamis auctor deserendæ Italiæ  
 post Cannensem cladem. in equestribus quoque notis  
 eadem servata causa<sup>16</sup>: sed erant perpauci quos ea in-  
 famia<sup>17</sup> attingeret. illis omnibus (et multi erant) adepti  
 equi, qui Cannensium legionum equites in Sicilia erant.

The knights  
 who were

\* pl. Mes.—*incensores* P 1st.—*hi censores* 3 P. al. pr. S. ed. G. C. D.—*duo censores* RH. 3 P. 4 L. R. ant. Edd. from—*ii censores* conj. D. f pl. and opt. Mes.—ad 5 L. GA. RE. al. Mes. ed. 2 Min. AS. al. Edd. which is the usual expression. C. pr. R. 8 at F. V. 1, 2 L. H. GA. HV. ant. Edd. adv. RH. pr. D. h P. F. C. N. D. ed. A. CU. al. Edd. cf. Hor. S. i, 2, 134; (LM.) Plaut. Mos. iii, 1, 20; Cic. p. Clu. 44; Fam. xi, 28; G. ii, 4; 30; xxxvii, 19; xlii, 47; CO, on S. J. 16, 1. D.—*dicturus* pl. Mes. ant. Edd. MD. sqq.—*victurum* (and *esse*) G. pr. G.

8 It had already been let by Fulvius, 3. But it was now done in a more formal manner by the censors, whose proper duty it was. C.

9 This was properly the person, whom the censor, in reading over the list of senators, (xxix, 37) named first, and whose name stood first on the new list that was made out. VA, and SW, on Pol. xxxii, 22, 5. We find the censor himself chosen 'chief of the senate,' and Scipio Africanus on three occasions, xxxiv, 44; xxxix, 52; xl, 51. R. Though one censor only had the nomination to this honour, yet both censors had the nomination of the senators generally: MN, de S. R. 2. DU.

10 'It fell to him by lot. R.

11 Who was censor in 519 Y. R. Lap. Cap. S.

12 'He should prove,' C. or 'establish by

evidence to the satisfaction of the judge, and so as to gain his cause.' R. *vincere vitrum bonum fuisse*, Cic. p. Clu. 44; Plaut. Mos. i, 2, 12; und. *argumentis*. This use of the participle with the auxiliary verb shows that *vicerō* and the like are not subjunctive futures.

13 For *princeps senatus*; xxxviii, 28; xliii, ep. R. Sal. J. 25, v. l. (RV.) DU.

14 'The other senators.'

15 'Eight being expelled from the senate by having their names passed over, when the censor read out the list: xxxiv, 44; xxxviii, 28; xl, 51. R.

16 'In affixing marks of disgrace to the knights (xxiv, 16, h) the same reason was held valid,' 'the same rule was observed.' R.

17 'The disgrace of having conspired to desert their country.' R.

- addiderunt acerbitatē etiam tempus, 'ne præterita stipendia  
' procederent<sup>18</sup> iis, quæ<sup>1</sup> equo publico emeruerant<sup>1</sup>, sed dena  
' stipendia equis privatis facerent.' magnum præterea nume-  
rum eorum conquisiverunt<sup>1</sup> qui equo merere<sup>1</sup> deberent;  
atque ex iis<sup>m</sup> qui principio ejus belli septemdecim annos  
nati fuerant neque militaverant, omnes ærarios fecerunt.  
locaverunt inde reficienda quæ circa forum incendio con-  
sumpta erant, septem tabernas, macellum, atrium regium.
- 12 Transactis omnibus quæ Romæ agenda erant, consules  
ad bellum profecti. prior Fulvius prægressus Capuam.  
post paucos dies consecutus Fabius, qui et collegam coram  
obtestatus et per litteras Marcellum ut<sup>a</sup> 'quam acerrimo  
' bello detinerent<sup>b</sup> Hannibalem, dum ipse Tarentum op-  
' pugnaret: ea urbe adempta hosti jam undique pulso,  
' nec ubi consisteret nec quid fidum<sup>1</sup> respiceret habenti,  
' ne remorandi quidem causam in Italia fore.' Rhegium  
etiam nuntium mittit ad præfectum præsidii, quod ab  
Lævino consule adversus Bruttios ibi locatum erat, octo  
millia hominum<sup>c</sup>, pars maxima<sup>d</sup> ab Agathyrna, sicut antea  
dictum est, ex Sicilia traducta<sup>e</sup>, raptò vivere hominum<sup>f</sup>  
assuetorum. additi erant Bruttiorum indidem<sup>2</sup> perfugæ,  
et audacia et audendi omnia necessitatibus pares. 'hanc  
' manum ad Bruttium primum agrum depopulandum duci'  
jussit, 'inde ad Cauloniam<sup>3</sup> urbem oppugnandam.' impe-  
rata non impigre solum sed etiam avide exsecuti, direptis

Q. F. Max. 5  
Q. F. Flac. 4at Cannæ  
are de-  
graded.xxiv, 18;  
xxv, 5.  
xxvi, 27.Fabius de-  
termines on  
besieging  
Tarentum.  
PM. 412.

C. ii, 401.

<sup>1</sup> F. P. conj. PZ.—qui pl. Mss. and Edd. but every Roman knight had a horse found him at the public charge. C.

<sup>2</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ed. C. D.—meruerant cet. Mss. pl. Edd. G. <sup>k</sup> conquisierunt C. 5 L. B. HV. pr. cf. quæsierat 10 v. l. vi, 34; vii, 1; ix, 9 v. l. audierit i, 1; iii, 60; viii, 4; arcessierat 25; 42; impedierat ix, 9; lacessierunt vii, 20; xxviii, 12; xxx, 42; petiere iii, 4; iv, 58; viii, 2; ix, 37; x, 16; xxi, 56; xxx, 43; xxxi, ep. xxxvi, 20; scieris xl, 14; desierat iii, 23; venierunt xxxviii, 34; CO, on P. E. ii, 14. D. GR. ED.

<sup>1</sup> em. RH.—mereri F. C. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. HF. GA. HV. L. <sup>m</sup> eos (and om. ex) conj. R.

<sup>a</sup> om. 1 P. F. V. 1, 2 L. II. B. HV. ant. Edd. as is common after verbs of praying; ii, 10; vii, 13, 10. D.

<sup>b</sup> 3—5 L. conj. P. pr. D. ed. R.—detineretur HV.—detineret cet. Mss. pl. Edd. G. C. D.

<sup>c</sup> millium conj. G. pr. D. R.

<sup>d</sup> dimidia conj. cf. xxvi, 40. R.

<sup>e</sup> (pars...traducta) conj. G. pr. D. R.

<sup>f</sup> om. conj. C. adv. D.

<sup>3</sup> Cautoneam P. V.—Caulonem conj. cf. 15; Pliny iii, 10; Virg. Æ. iii, 553; G. Ov. M. xv, 705. Its ancient name was Aulon and Aulonia, Αὐλωνία App. Han. 49; afterwards it was called Caulon or Caulonia cf. 16; CV, I. A. iv, 15, 1304; Καυλωνία Strabo vi, 261; Paus. vi, 3; Diod. xvi, 11; Pol. ii, 39; x, 1; Steph. Byz. cf. HY, O. A. t. ii, p. 203 sq. D. R. G.—var. Mss.

18 Cf. xxv, 5, 9; xxvi, 28, 5. R.

<sup>1</sup> Any faithful supporters in the rear, upon whom he could fall back.' C.

<sup>2</sup> From the same country as that in which Rhegium was situated, viz. the Bruttii. C.

Q.F.Max. 5 fugatisque cultoribus agri, summa vi urbem oppugnabant.  
Q.F.Flac. 4 Marcellus et consulis litteris excitus<sup>3</sup>, et quia ita in animum

Marcellus induxerat, neminem ducem Romanum tam parem Hannibali  
meets Han- quam se esse, ubi primum in agris pabuli copia fuit, ex  
nibal at nibalis profectus ad Canusium Hannibali occurrit. solli-  
Causium. citabat ad defectionem Canusinos Pœnus; ceterum ut ‘ap-

Hannibal ‘propinquare Marcellum’ audivit, castra inde movit. aperta  
retreats, fol- erat regio, sine ullis ad insidias latebris; itaque in loca  
lowed by Marcellus. saltuosa cedere inde cœpit. Marcellus vestigiis instabat,  
castraque castris conferebat<sup>4</sup>, et opere perfecto extemplo  
in aciem legiones educebat. Hannibal turmatim per equi-

xxii, 12, 13; tes peditumque jaculatores levia certamina serens, casum  
32. universæ pugnæ<sup>5</sup> non necessarium ducebat. tractus est  
tamen ad id quod vitabat certamen. nocte prægressum<sup>6</sup>

A drawn  
battle.

assequitur locis planis ac patentibus Marcellus; castra inde  
ponentem, pugnando undique in munitores, operibus pro-  
hibet. ita signa collata pugnatumque totis copiis, et cum  
jam nox instaret, Marte æquo discessum est. castra exiguo  
distantia spatio raptim ante noctem permunita. postero die  
luce prima Marcellus in aciem copias eduxit. nec Hannibal  
detrectavit certamen, multis verbis adhortatus milites ut  
‘memores Trasimeni Cannarumque contunderent ferociam  
‘hostis. urgere atque instare eum; non iter quietos facere,  
‘non castra ponere pati, non respirare aut circumspicere.  
‘quotidie simul orientem solem et Romanam aciem in  
‘campis videndam esse. si uno prælio haud incruentus  
‘abeat, quietius deinde tranquilliusque eum bellaturum.’  
his irritati adhortationibus, simulque tædio ferociæ hostium

A second  
action ends  
in favour of  
Hannibal;  
PM. 313.

quotidie instantium lacessentiumque, acriter prælium ineunt.  
pugnatum amplius duabus horis est. cedere inde ab Romanis  
dextra ala et extraordinarii<sup>6</sup> cœpere. quod ubi Marcellus

<sup>h eum</sup> ad. pl. Mss. ed. G. adv. F. C. opt. Mss of C.

3 31; G. cf. xxviii, 24, c. D.

4 27; 47; G.B. x. 32; xxvi, 12. D.

5 Πραΐφινται δαδεναι ἔχοντες προβιβλη-  
μῶν ὑπὸ τῶν ὑπᾶτων, οἱ τοῖς ὑπᾶταις τοὺς  
ἐπικειμένους πρὸς τὴν ἑλλινικὴν χεῖρα ἐν τῷ  
παραγινόμενῳ συμμάχων ἰσχυρῶς καὶ σι-  
ζῶς ἱκίλῳ τοὺς ἱπποκυμνίους ἐπικειμένους  
τοῖς. δ μὴ ἐκμετρίωνται ἱππικῶν, Pol. v.  
24. S. Of the cavalry a third, of the in-  
fantry a fifth was taken; the remainder was

distributed between the two wings: I, M. R.  
ii, 7; C. id. iv, 11; D. id. 8; D.E. v, 5. They  
were also called *electi* or *delecti*, xlii, 58;  
and from them a certain number were picked  
out, *ablecti*, *ἀπόλεκτοι*, as the general's  
guard: x. 32; xxxiv, 47; xl, 27; 31;  
Pol. vi, 26; x, 39; SE, on Veg. i, 23;  
PAT, R. M. and SL, on H. and P. in GV.  
Th. t. x, 945; 1084; 1152; 1164; 1279.  
R.

vidit, duodevicesimam legionem in primam aciem inducit. <sup>Q.F. Max. 6</sup>  
 dum alii trepidi cedunt, alii segniter subeunt, turbata tota <sup>Q.F. Flac. 4</sup>  
 acies est, dein prorsus fusa, et vincente pudorem metu terga  
 dabant. cecidere in pugna<sup>1</sup> fugaque<sup>1</sup> ad duo millia et <sup>v. 39; xxvi,</sup>  
 septingenti civium sociorumque; in his quattuor Romani <sup>4; xxviii,</sup>  
 centuriones<sup>2</sup>, duo tribuni militum, M. Licinius et M.  
 Helvius<sup>3</sup>. signa militaria quattuor de ala, prima<sup>4</sup> quæ  
 fugit, duo de legione, quæ cedentibus sociis successerat,  
 amissa.

- 13 Marcellus, postquam in castra reditum est, concionem <sup>Marcellus</sup>  
 adeo sævam atque acerbam apud milites habuit, ut prælio <sup>reprimanda</sup>  
 per diem totum<sup>5</sup> infelicitè tolerato tristior iis irati ducis <sup>his army.</sup>  
 oratio esset. “diis immortalibus, ut in tali re<sup>1</sup>, laudes  
 “gratesque” inquit “ago, quod victor hostis, cum tanto  
 “pavore incidentibus vobis in vallum portasque, non ipsa  
 “castra est aggressus. deseruissetis profecto eodem terrore  
 “castra quo omisistis pugnam. qui pavor hic, qui terror,  
 “quæ repente *qui et cum quibus pugnaretis* oblivio animos  
 “cepit<sup>2</sup>? nempe iidem sunt hi hostes, quos vincendo et  
 “victos æquendo priorem æstatem absumpsistis<sup>3</sup>; quibus  
 “dies noctesque fugientibus per hos dies institistis; quos  
 “levibus præliis fatigastis<sup>4</sup>; quos hesterno die nec iter  
 “facere nec castra ponere passi estis. omitto<sup>4</sup> ea quibus  
 “gloriarì potestis: cujus et ipsius<sup>5</sup> pudere ac pænitere vos  
 “oportet, referam<sup>6</sup>. nempe æquis manibus hesterno<sup>6</sup> die  
 “diremistis pugnam. quid hæc nox, quid hic<sup>7</sup> dies attulit<sup>8</sup>?

<sup>1</sup> *pugnaque* P. RE. V. F 1st. <sup>2</sup> *om.* P. RE. V. F 1st. 2, 3 L. H. B. GA. HV. D.  
 L. N. ant. Edd.—*usque* F 2d.—*quasi* conj. cf. Ter. Heaut. i, 1, 93; G. Cic. Ver. i, 8; RJ,  
 on G. L. iii, 629. D. <sup>3</sup> *fuere* ad. here or before *quattuor* 2, 3 P. R. D. 5 L. GA. B.  
 but the verb is omitted x, 20; xxii, 49; Nep. i, 4; vii, 2; 5; G. 11, v. l. lxxvii, ep. Sall.  
 J. 25. (CO.) D. <sup>4</sup> P. F. cf. xxx, 18. ed. D.—var. cet. Mss.—*Fulvius* ed. G. C.  
<sup>5</sup> *em.* PZ.—*ala prima*, vulg. <sup>6</sup> *totam* ed. G. C. but cf. i, 50; iii, 60; viii, 39. D.  
<sup>7</sup> *fugastis* F. 1, 3, 6 L. H. B. GA. N. <sup>8</sup> *ipso* conj. RH. pr. D. <sup>9</sup> *om.* D. conj.  
 RH. adv. GB. G. <sup>10</sup> *hesterna* B. ed. G. adv. cf. xlv, 38, 1. D. <sup>11</sup> *hæc* ed. G.  
 CL. C. cf. 17, 14; with xxxix, 51. D.

1 ‘For though we have suffered severely,  
 yet it might have been much worse.’ RS.

2 xxxv, 19; xxxviii, 46; Cic. Off. i, 4;  
 Ph. iii, 4. D.

3 20; 32; RH. 17; ii, 4; xxvi, 51;  
 xxviii, 6; xxx, 8; xxxi, 42; xxxii, 19; 28;  
 xxxvii, 11; xl, 10; xlv, 37; *consumere* is  
 used in the same way, xxix, 33, o. D.

4 ‘I will not bring forward any actions of  
 which you may be proud: but I will state  
 that of which you, as Romans, ought to be  
 ashamed, the drawn battle of yesterday; and  
 show that you have even degenerated since  
 then.’ C. RS. R.

5 xlv, 8; Virg. Æ. ix, 7; G. xlii, 50.  
 D.

Q.F. Max. 6 " vestrae his copiae imminutae sunt, an illorum auctae? non  
 Q.F. Flac. 4 " equidem mihi cum exercitu meo loqui<sup>5</sup> videor, nec cum  
 PM. 313. " Romanis militibus. corpora tantum atque arma eadem  
 " sunt. an, si eosdem animos habuissetis, terga vestra  
 " vidisset hostis? signa alicui manipulo aut cohorti<sup>6</sup> abe-  
 " tulisset? adhuc caesis Romanis legionibus gloriabatur:  
 " vos illi hodierno die primum fugati exercitus dedistis  
 " decus<sup>7</sup>." clamor inde ortus ut ' veniam ejus diei daret;  
 " ubi vellet, deinde experiretur militum suorum animos.'  
 " ego vero experiar" inquit, " milites; et vos crastino<sup>8</sup> die  
 " in aciem educam, ut victores potius quam victi veniam  
 " impetretis quam petitis." cohortibus quae signa amise-  
 rant, hordeum<sup>9</sup> dari jussit; centurionesque manipulorum  
 quorum signa amissa fuerant, dextris<sup>1</sup> gladiis discinctos<sup>1</sup>  
 destituit<sup>1</sup>; et ut ' postero die omnes, equites pedites<sup>1</sup>, armati  
 ' adessent' edixit. ita concio dimissa fatentium ' jure ac merito  
 ' sese increpitos, neque illo die virum quemquam in acie  
 ' Romana fuisse praeter unum ducem, cui aut morte satis-  
 xxiv, 48, d. ' faciendum aut egregia victoria esset.' postero die ornati  
 armatique ad edictum aderant. imperator eos collaudat,  
 pronuntiatque, ' a quibus orta pridie fuga esset, cohortes-  
 ' que quae signa amisissent, se in primam aciem inductu-  
 ' rum<sup>9</sup>. edicere jam sese omnibus pugnandum ac vincen-  
 ' dum esse, et annitendum singulis universisque ne prius

<sup>5</sup> *eloqui* (and om. *meo*) F. C. V. 2, 3 L. GA. HV. <sup>6</sup> F. ed. CL. C. D.—*crastina*  
 pl. Mss. ed. G. <sup>1</sup> ' Drawn,' that they might have the trouble of holding them: Cic. in  
 Comp. Cms. B. G. i, 25; vii, 12; B. C. i, 46 sq; 75; Tac. A. xii, 51, 3; (G. RY. D. R.)  
 &c. Suet. ii, 24; Flor. ii, 2, 17; (DU.) G. DU. viii, 7; nn, on V. Max. ii, 9, 6; iii, 1, 1;  
 OU, on Fr. i, 8; D, on Sil. xvii, 164; xii, 18; 47 twice; 50 twice; iv, 24; 29; D. nn,  
 on Sil. xvi, 528. R.—*distinctis* vulg. ed. G. but this means ' interrupted and occupied by a  
 variety of matters.'—*dextris* RH. pr. RH. <sup>1</sup> cf. SV, on V. AE. viii, 724; GL. L.  
 M. R. v, 18; V. Max. ii, 7; GB. CS, on Suet. ii, 24; FAB, Sem. i, 17; DU. *ἀντιπαρα-  
 λειζόμενοι*. Sometimes their cloaks or their boots were taken from the soldiers by way of  
 disgrace: cf. Herod. ii, 13; V. Max. ii, 7, 9. The term is also applied to lazy and slovenly  
 characters; nn, on Sil. ii, 56; vii, 153; R. Pers. iii, 31; iv, 22; Juv. viii, 120 n. ED.—  
*cinctu* conj. cf. Virg. AE. vii, 612. RH.—*distinctos* 2 P.—*distinctos* 1, 3 P. <sup>8</sup> RH.  
 3 P. 1 Ed. pr. RH. OU, on Fr. ii, 5, 46. D.—*destitui jussit* pl. Mss.—*destitui* conj. G. pr.  
 C. adv. D. <sup>1</sup> pr. G. C. cf. xxiv, 16, g. D.—*pedites equitesque* ed. G. C.—*equites pedites-  
 que* V. five L. H. GA. HV.

6 The 'maniple' was of the legion, the  
 'cohort' of the allies; see below also: cf.  
 SL, on P. 15. L. M. R. iv, 5. DU.

7 'Hitherto he has only had to boast that  
 our legions have fallen beneath his arms, now  
 he can vaunt that they have fled from his

sword.' C. xxii, 49, 3.

8 The food of horses; instead of wheat, the  
 food of man: Pol. vi, 38; Suet. ii, 24; (nn.)  
 Dio 49; L. M. R. v, 18; R. Veg. i, 13. Whence,  
 perhaps, *hordearius*, Cml. in Su. de C. O. 2.

9 14; xxxiv, 15. D.

‘hesternæ fugæ quam hodiernæ victoriæ fama Romam <sup>Q.F. Max. 6</sup>  
 ‘perveniat.’ inde ‘cibo corpora firmare’ jussi, ‘ut si longior <sup>Q.F. Flac. 4</sup>  
 ‘pugna esset, viribus sufficerent<sup>10</sup>.’ ubi omnia dicta factaque  
 sunt quibus excitarentur animi militum, in aciem procedunt.  
 1.4 quod ubi Hannibali nuntiatum est, “cum eo nimirum” in-<sup>xxii, 37;</sup>  
 quit “hoste res est, qui nec bonam nec malam ferre fortu-<sup>xxvi, 41;</sup>  
 “nam potest. seu vicit, ferociter instat victis; seu victus <sup>S. iii, 584</sup>  
 “est, instaurat cum victoribus certamen<sup>1</sup>.” signa inde canere <sup>sq; ix, 346</sup>  
 jussit, copias educit. pugnatum utrinque aliquanto quam <sup>sq. HO. ii,</sup>  
 pridie acrius est, Pœnis ad obtinendum<sup>2</sup> hesternum decus <sup>3, 1 sq; iii,</sup>  
 annitentibus, Romanis ad demendam<sup>3</sup> ignominiam. † sinistra<sup>4</sup> <sup>27, 74; iv,</sup>  
 ala ab Romanis et cohortes quæ amiserant signa, in prima <sup>4, 53—68;</sup>  
 acie pugnant, et legio † vicesima<sup>5</sup> ab dextro cornu in- <sup>PM. 313.</sup>  
 structa. L. Cornelius Lentulus et C. Claudius Nero legati <sup>A third en-</sup>  
 cornibus præerant; Marcellus mediam aciem, hortator <sup>engagement.</sup>  
 testisque præsens, firmabat. ab Hannibale Hispani primam <sup>marg.</sup>  
 obtinebant frontem, et id roboris in omni exercitu erat.  
 cum anceps diu pugna esset, Hannibal ‘elephantos in <sup>The ele-</sup>  
 ‘primam aciem induci’ jussit, ‘si quem injicere ea res <sup>phants</sup>  
 ‘tumultum ac pavorem posset.’ et primo turbârunt signa <sup>cause con-</sup>  
 ordinesque, et partim occulcatis partim dissipatis terrore <sup>fusion in</sup>  
 qui circa erant, nudaverant una parte aciem. latiusque <sup>the Roman</sup>  
 fuga manâset, ni C. Decimius Flavus tribunus militum, <sup>line; PM.</sup>  
 signo arrepto primi hastati, manipulum ejus signi ‘se sequi’ <sup>303.</sup>  
 jussisset. duxit ubi maxime tumultum conglobatæ belluæ  
 faciebant, ‘pilaque in eas conjici’ jussit. hæsero omnia tela  
 haud difficili<sup>6</sup> ex propinquo in tanta corpora ictu et  
 tum<sup>7</sup> conferta turba. sed ut non omnes vulnerati sunt,  
 ita in quorum tergis infixæ<sup>8</sup> stetere pila, ut est genus <sup>but are dri-</sup>  
 ven back.

<sup>a</sup> *delendam* VC, V. L. xxix, 24. as in xxix, 30; Sil. xvi, 672; but cf. ii, 6; DU. xli, 3; D. viii, 23. R. <sup>b</sup> *sinistro* (und. *cornu*) conj. as opposed to *dextro cornu*; for *cornibus* follows: D. pr. R. and, besides, it was not ‘the left’ but ‘the right wing,’ which was disgraced the day before, 12 sq; Plut. M. DU. cf. xxv, 21, 2. R. <sup>c</sup> *duodevicesima* conj. from 12. PZ. pr. D. R. <sup>d</sup> *difficile* F. V. 2—5 L. GA. B. HV. Rom. Parm. Med. i. e. *difficulus*; cf. i. 52, 4; Cic. Inv. ii, 56. D.—*difficilia* 1 L. <sup>e</sup> This I have adopted from P. F. pr. C.—*cum* RH.—*am* cet. Mas. ed. G. C. D. BK.—*in* conj. RH. <sup>f</sup> *fixa* 2 L. V. B. GA. ant. Edd. but the best writers, after verbs compounded with *in*, repeat the preposition: BU, on Q. I. O. ii, 17; CO, on S. C. 15, 5; Cic. N. D. i, 43; (DV.) cf. i, pr. 11. D.

<sup>10</sup> Und. *longiori pugna*: ‘but *viribus* [or *epibus* ED.] is often omitted, as *bello vix suffere*, x, 18; 25; xxi, 8; xxix, 16 sq; xxvi, 45. R.

<sup>1</sup> Buonaparte is said to have made a similar observation, at Waterloo, respecting the British.

<sup>2</sup> ‘To keep,’ ‘to retain.’ C.

Q.F. Max.<sup>6</sup> anceps<sup>5</sup>, in fugam versi etiam integros avertere. tum jam non  
Q.F. Flac.<sup>4</sup> unus manipulus, sed pro se quisque miles, qui modo assequi

Marcellus  
gains the  
victory.

agmen fugientium elephantorum poterat, pila conjicere. eo magis ruere in suos belluæ; tantoque majorem stragem edere quam inter hostes ediderant, quanto acrius pavor consternatam<sup>4</sup> agit quam insidentis magistri imperio regitur<sup>5</sup>. in perturbatam transcursu belluarum aciem signa inferunt Romani pedites, et haud magno certamine dissipatos trepidantesque avertunt. tum in fugientes equitatum immittit Marcellus, nec ante finis sequendi est factus quam in castra paventes compulsi sunt. nam super alia quæ terrorem trepidationemque facerent, elephanti quoque<sup>6</sup> duo in ipsa porta corruerant, coactique erant milites per fossam vallumque ruere in castra. ibi maxima hostium cædes facta: cæsa ad octo millia hominum, quinque elephanti. nec Romanis incruenta victoria fuit: mille ferme et septingenti de duabus legionibus, et sociorum supra mille et trecentos occisi; vulnerati permulti civium sociorumque. Hannibal nocte proxima castra movit. cupientem insequi Marcellum prohibuit multitudo sauciorum. speculatores<sup>5</sup> 'qui prosequerentur' agmen<sup>6</sup> missi postero die rettulerunt 'Bruttios Hannibalem petere.'

Hannibal  
retreats.

The Hirpini  
and others  
abandon his  
cause.  
C. i. 223.

Iisdem fere<sup>6</sup> diebus et ad Q. Fulvium consulem Hirpini et Lucani et Volcentes<sup>5</sup>, traditis præsidiiis Hannibalis quæ in urbibus habebant, dediderunt sese, clementerque a consule cum verborum tantum castigatione ob errorem præteritum accepti sunt<sup>4</sup>. et Bruttiiis similis spes veniæ facta est, cum ab iis Vibius et Pactius fratres, longe nobilissimi gentis ejus, eandem quæ data Lucanis erat condicionem deditionis petentes venissent. Q. Fabius consul oppidum C. ii, 317; CI. iv, 13, 1250; St. in Sallentinis Manduriam vi cepit. ibi ad quattuor millia

<sup>5</sup> pl. and opt. Mss.—consternatas...reguntur al. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>6</sup> RE.—elephantique P. F. V. 1, 3 L. HV. cf. v, 27, 1. D.—elephanti al. Mss.—elephanti forte vulg. <sup>4</sup> persequerentur B. L.—sequerentur RH. but prosequi means the same; iii, 52, 4; Ov. Her. 11, 119; Ep. 17, 245; 18, 218, D. <sup>5</sup> ferme F. and pl. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. DCE. cf. XXXVII, 38, 5. D. <sup>6</sup> var. Mss.—Volcentes ed. G. C. but cf. Pliny iii, 11; VULCARIANA. CIVITAS. GT, Ins. ccix, 2; ib. p. ccxcvi, 473 Y.R. (PG.) Ossa, Ptol. D. <sup>4</sup> om. F. ant. Ed. pr. RH. but F has acceptis cf. xlv, 17, 6. D.

<sup>3</sup> Und. elephantorum. R. 'They are as therefore 'of very questionable utility.' DCE. likely to destroy friends as foes;' S. and <sup>4</sup> Und. belluam. RH.

hominum capta, et ceteræ prædæ aliquantum. inde Taren-  
tum profectus in ipsis faucibus portus posuit castra. naves  
quas Livius tutandis commeatibus habuerat, partim machi-  
nationibus onerat apparatuque mœnium oppugnandorum,  
partim tormentis et saxis omnique missilium telorum ge-  
nere instruit, onerarias quoque, non eas solum quæ remis<sup>1</sup>  
agerentur, ut alii machinas scalasque ad muros ferrent, alii  
procul ex navibus vulnerarent mœnium propugnatores. eæ  
naves ab aperto mari ut urbem aggredierentur, instructæ  
paratæque sunt. et erat liberum mare, classe Punica, cum  
Philippus oppugnare Ætolos pararet, Corcyram transmissa.  
in Brutiis interim Caulonis<sup>2</sup> oppugnatores sub adventum  
Hannibalis, ne opprimerentur, in tumultum a præsentī  
impetu tutum<sup>3</sup> se recepere<sup>4</sup>.

Fabium Tarentum obsidentem leve dictu momentum ad  
rem ingentem potiundam adjuvit. præsidium Bruttiorum  
datum ab Hannibale Tarentini habebant. ejus præsidii  
præfectus deperibat amore mulierculæ, cujus frater in ex-  
ercitu Fabii consulis erat. is certior litteris sororis factus  
de nova consuetudine advenæ locupletis atque inter popu-  
lares tam honorati, spem nactus per sororem quolibet im-  
pelli amantem posse, quid speraret ad consulem detulit.  
quæ cum haud vana cogitatio visa esset, 'pro perfuga<sup>5</sup>' jussus  
'Tarentum transire,' ac per sororem præfecto conciliatus,  
primo occulte animum ejus tentando, dein satis explorata  
levitate blanditiis muliebribus perpulit eum ad proditionem  
custodiæ loci cui præpositus erat. ubi et ratio agendæ rei  
et tempus convenit, miles nocte per intervalla stationum<sup>6</sup>  
clam ex urbe emissus ea quæ acta erant, quæque ut

Q.F. Max. 5  
Q.F. Flac. 4

Fabius  
attacks  
Tarentum.

The town is  
betrayed to  
him: PF.  
186; S. xv,  
320 sqq;  
P. xiii, 4.

<sup>1</sup> *ad cetera inopem* ad. RH. R. D. 3, 5 L. GA. ed. 2 Min. al. Edd. G. C.—*inopem*  
*cetera* conj. G 1st. cf. xxxvii, 7, 15. D. <sup>2</sup> *concessere* (and om. *se*) RH. R. D. pr.  
RH. <sup>3</sup> conj. om. as gl. R 1st.—*Heraclides* from Pol. (and om. *ejus*) conj. R 2d.  
<sup>4</sup> 3 P. 4 L. ed. cf. Cæs. B. G. iii, 18; C. Nep. xiv, 6. G. C. D.—*proterfuga* P. cf. iv, 33,  
10; xxxv, 35, 2; xxxvii, 43, 9; P2, on xxv, 11, 8; G, D. on St. 35, p. 232. D.—*propter*  
*fugam* F.—*perfuga* RH.—*per transfugam* GA.—*pro transfuga* cet. Mss. vulg.—*perfuga*  
conj. RH.

1 Und. *tantum*. ED. The ships of burthen  
used both sails and oars. SF, M. N. iv, 1;  
Add. p. 340; MAG, M. i, 6. R.

2 Appian says the town was taken; Han.  
49. R.

3 This is, 'cohort of the Bruttii, to form

part of the garrison: see below. C.

4 'The intervals between the stations.' R.  
Thus the Plateans made their escape *ναρὰ*  
*μεταπέγμων*, Thuc. iii, 22; which might be  
rendered *intervallum turrium*; as *interregnum*  
is called *intervallum regni*, i, 17.

Q.F. Max. 6 agerentur convenerat<sup>1</sup>, ad consulem refert. Fabius vigilia  
Q.F. Flac. 4

2, d.

xxvi, 39.

prima, dato signo iis qui in arce erant quique custodiam portus habebant, ipse circuito portu ab regione urbis in orientem versa occultus consedit. canere inde tubæ simul ab arce, simul<sup>1</sup> a portu et ab navibus, quæ ab<sup>2</sup> aperto mari appulsæ erant; clamorque undique cum ingenti tumultu, unde minimum periculi erat, de industria ortus. consul interim silentio continebat suos. igitur Democrates, qui præfectus antea classis fuerat, forte illo<sup>1</sup> loco præpositus, postquam quieta omnia circa se<sup>3</sup> vidit, alias partes eo tumultu personare ut captæ urbis interdum excitaretur clamor, veritus ne inter cunctationem suam consul aliquam vim faceret ac signa<sup>4</sup> inferret, præsidium<sup>5</sup> ad arcem, unde maxime terribilis accidebat<sup>6</sup> sonus, traducit. Fabius cum et<sup>7</sup> ex temporis spatio et ex silentio ipso, quod ubi paullo ante strepebant excitantes vocantesque 'ad arma,' inde nulla accidebat<sup>6</sup> vox, deductas custodias sensisset, 'ferri scalas' ad eam partem muri, qua 'Bruttiorum cohortem præsidium 'agitare'<sup>8</sup> prodicionis conciliator nuntiaverat, jubet. ea primum est captus murus adjuvantibus recipientibusque Brutiis, et transcendens in urbem est. inde et proxima refracta porta, ut frequenti agmine signa inferrentur. tum clamore sublato sub ortum ferme lucis, nullo obvio armato, in

<sup>1</sup> F. C. H. N. D. al. Mss.—convenerant B. V. five L. HV. L. al. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. *quemadmodum oppugnarent indicati sunt*, Cic. Agr. i, 2; *ea ne accidere possent provisæ sunt*, ib. ii, 37; *quæ decuerint provisæ*, Sall. J. 49; *quæ si non astu providentur me possum dabunt*, Ter. Ph. i, 4, 5; *tria præstanda sunt ut vitentur*, Sen. Ep. 14. G. *et ratio et tempus convenit*, above; 26, c. C. J et RH. 3 P. D. pr. RH. but Livy is fond of doubling this

particle; i, 41; v, 10; vii, 7; viii, 28; ix, 39; G. 3; 40; i, 9; ii, 10; 65; iii, 33; 60; 68; ix, 25; xxi, 33; xxiii, 30; xxiv, 12; 21; 31; xxviii, 31; xxix, 2; xxx, 4; xxxi, 42; xxxiii, 21; xxxv, 35; xxxvii, 12; xxxix, 13; 35; xl, 21; xli, 11; xlii, 19; 26; 48; 52; xlv, 6; 9; 10; 12; &c; Virg. Æ. ii, 220; Curt. iv, 10. D. *apud idem, apud M*, R. Her. vi, 104, n. 38; viii, 51, n. 6; Xen. H. iii, 1, 3; 2, 13. <sup>2</sup> P. F. C.

see above; viii, 17; xxiv, 33; xxviii, 6; xxix, 35; xxxi, 24; 25; 46; xxxiv, 38; xxxviii, 4; 32; xl, 22; Luc. i, 48 sq; (BU.) Stat. Ep. St. 21. G. D.—om. pl. Mss. pr. RH.

<sup>3</sup> Thus *præcessu regione*, v, 8; *provincia*, Sall. C. 42; (CO.) in *Brutiis*, xiv, 16; in *iis*, xl, 18, v. l. *præponi in lævo*, xxxvii, 41. D.—*illi* 5 L. H. R. D. pr. RH. but the dative is *præsidio* understood. G.

<sup>4</sup> om. conj. HS. (DU, on Fl. iv, 12, 60.) as in xxii, 47, 10; but cf. xxxvii, 14, 12. D. <sup>5</sup> F. C. RH. GR.—*signaque* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. D.

<sup>6</sup> RH. al. Mss. cf. xxi, 10, f; x, 41; 43; Ter. Hec. iii, 5, 32; (PM, Sp. 726) Cic. in Vat. (PM. LM. T. PA.) GB. DU. D. viii, 39. ED.—*accidebat* [in both places] 3, 5 L. B. GA. 2, 3 P. [in the 1st] F. 2, 4 L. HV. Cic. Fam. vi, 17. (adv. GF.) DU.—*arcebat* [in the 2d] 1 P. F. V. 2, 4 L. HF. HV.

<sup>7</sup> V. G. M. F. 1—3 L. B. GA. HV. al. Mss. ant. Edd. C. D.—om. cet. Mss. RH. FR. CU. G.

<sup>8</sup> 'Those troops with which he had occupied the post confided to him.' C.

<sup>6</sup> 'To keep guard;' Tac. A. i, 38; DCE. a. *diss. fastos*, Cic. Ver. iv, 46.

forum perveniunt; omnesque undique, qui ad arcem por-<sup>Q. F. Max. 5</sup>  
 tumque pugnabant, in se converterunt. praelium in aditu<sup>Q. F. Flac. 4</sup>  
 fori majore impetu quam perseverantia commissum est. Battle in  
 non animo, non armis, non arte belli, non vigore aut the market  
 viribus corporis par Romano Tarentinus erat. igitur pilis place.  
 tantum coniectis, prius pene quam consererent manus,  
 terga dederunt, dilapsique per nota urbis itinera in suas  
 amicorumque domos. duo ex ducibus Nico et Democrates  
 fortiter pugnantes cecidere. Philemenus<sup>a</sup>, qui prodicionis  
 ad Hannibalem auctor fuerat, cum citato equo ex praelio  
 avectus esset, vagus paullo post equus errans<sup>b</sup> per urbem  
 cognitus, corpus nusquam inventum est: creditum vulgo  
 est in puteum apertum ex equo præcipitasse<sup>c</sup>. Carthalonem<sup>d</sup>  
 autem, præfectum præsidii Punici, cum commemoratione  
 paterni hospitii positis armis venientem<sup>e</sup> ad consulem miles  
 obvius obtruncat. alii<sup>f</sup> alios passim sine discrimine armatos Great loss  
 inermes cædunt, Carthaginienses Tarentinosque pariter. on both  
 sides.  
 Brutii quoque multi<sup>g</sup> interfecti, seu per errorem, seu  
 vetere in eos insito odio, seu ad prodicionis famam, PF. 187.  
 ut vi potius atque armis captum Tarentum videretur, ex-  
 stinguendam. tum ab cæde ad diripiendam urbem discurs-  
 sum. millia triginta servilium capitum dicuntur capti<sup>h</sup>,  
 argenti vis ingens facti signatique, auri octoginta tria<sup>i</sup>  
 millia<sup>j</sup> pondo; signa tabulæque<sup>k</sup>, prope ut Syracusarum<sup>l</sup>  
 ornamenta æquaverint<sup>m</sup>. sed<sup>n</sup> majore animo generis ejus  
 præda abstinuit Fabius quam Marcellus; qui, interroganti

<sup>a</sup> cf. xxv, 8 sq. ed. D.—*Philemenus* ed. S. G. C.—var. Mss. <sup>b</sup> *erransque* ant. Edd.  
 but such instances of asyndeton are frequent; *armatos inermes*, [cf. iii, 9, 4; D.] below;  
 50; iii, 5; vii, 17; x, 20; xxi, 4; 28; xxv, 38; xxxviii, 47; xl, 4; G. xxxvii, 40;  
 xlii, 63; cf. CO, on S. J. 18, 2; D. St. Mark xiv, 15. <sup>c</sup> *se præcipitasse* 1 P.  
 F 2d.—*præcipitatum esse* pl. Mss. but cf. xxv, 11, c. D. <sup>d</sup> ant. Edd.—*Cartalonem* ed.  
 HN. G. H. CL. sqq. Edd.—*Karthalonem* cf. nn. on Sil. i, 406. ed. D. <sup>e</sup> om. conj.  
 and und. *Romani milites*. C. adv. and und. *milites* with *alii*, *hostes* with *alios*. D. <sup>f</sup> *passim*  
 ad. S. 2, 3 P. G. adv. C. <sup>g</sup> *capta* 3—5 L. B. GA. HV. al. but cf. xxxvii, 39;  
 40; G. x, 46; xl, 41; xlii, 42; and vv. ll. at i, 44; vii, 27; ix, 31; xxv, 32; xxvii,  
 40; xxviii, 2; lxvii, ep. &c. iv, 45; x, 1; xxix, 12. D. xxiv, 56; R. note o. ED.  
<sup>h</sup> l. xxxvii ed. Pa. sqq. G. C. adv. Mss. <sup>i</sup> This quantity is immense: Plutarch says  
 3000 talents. At Capua but 70 pounds of gold were taken, xxvi, 14. Therefore, om. *millia*  
 or read *auri quidem lxxxiii pondo, argenti mmm.* and perhaps we should add *talentum*  
 instead of *pondo*. GL. <sup>j</sup> *Syracusarum* opt. Mss. of G. HV. <sup>k</sup> *æquarint*  
 HV.—*æquarent* 3, 5 L. D. pr. RH.—*æquarunt* al. Mss. <sup>l</sup> *et ad*. F. V. 1—3 L.  
 B. GA. HV. pr. RH.

1 \* Who was coming to the consul with a and Fabius.' C.  
 representation of the hospitality, which had 2 Cf. HY, O. A. t. ii, p. 229 sq. R. The  
 subsisted in former days between his father ancients did not paint on canvas.

Q.F.Max. 5 scribæ<sup>m</sup> 'quid fieri' signis vellet ingentis magnitudinis?  
 Q.F.Flac. 4 (dii<sup>o</sup> sunt<sup>4</sup>, suo quisque habitu in modum pugnantium<sup>4</sup>  
 formati) 'deos iratos Tarentinis relinqui' jussit. murus  
 inde, qui urbem ab arce dirimebat, dirutus est ac dis-  
 jectus.

Hannibal  
 arrives too  
 late for  
 its relief.

Dum hæc Tarenti aguntur, Hannibal iis qui Cauloniam  
 obsidebant in deditionem acceptis, audita oppugnatione  
 Tarenti, dies noctesque cursim agmine acto, cum festinans  
 ad opem ferendam 'captam urbem' audisset, "et Romani"  
 inquit "suum Hannibalem habent. eadem qua ceperamus  
 "arte Tarentum amisimus." ne tamen fugientis modo  
 convertisse agmen videretur, quo constituerat<sup>3</sup> loco, quin-  
 que millia ferme ab urbe posuit castra. ibi paucos moratus  
 dies Metapontum sese recepit. inde duos Metapontinos cum  
 litteris principum ejus civitatis ad Fabium Tarentum mittit,  
 fidem ab consule accepturos 'impunita iis' priora fore, si  
 'Metapontum ei cum præsidio Punico prodidissent.' Fabius  
 vera quæ afferrent esse ratus, diem qua accessurus esset  
 Metapontum constituit, litterasque ad principes dedit, quæ  
 ad Hannibalem delatæ sunt. enimvero lætus successu frau-  
 dis, si ne Fabius quidem dolo invictus fuisset, haud procul  
 Metaponto insidias ponit. Fabio auspicante priusquam  
 egrederetur ab Tarento, aves semel atque iterum non  
 addixerunt. hostia quoque cæsa consulenti deos haruspex

<sup>m</sup> interrogantis (or interrogatis) scribæ al. Mss.—interroganti (or interrogante) scriba conj.  
 cf. 24, f. D. but there seems here to be an instance of anacoluthon; jussit being put  
 instead of respondit (or dixit) 'se juberet' or dixit "jubeo &c." RS. <sup>n</sup> de ad. 2, 3 P.  
 2, 3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. L. al. Mss. but cf. Plaut. Mos. iii, 1, 106; Cas. v, 4, 6; GB. Mer.  
 ii, 3, 78; ED. Mil. iv, 1, 26; quid puero misero flet? Cic. [where? ED.] C. Nep. xvii, 4;  
 cf. xxxiii, 27; xlv, 39; G. ii, 31. The noun may be either ablative, as in all the above  
 instances which are not ambiguous; or dative, as quid mihi flet, Ov. A. A. i, 536 sq; Her.  
 14, 120; [Plaut. Bac. ii, 3, 126; ED.] MP, on C. A. vi, 1; MN, on C. Ver. i, 16. Some-  
 times the ablative is used with de, Ter. Ad. v, 9, 39; Cic. Fam. xiv, 4; fr. Or. p. Var. in  
 Q. I. O. v, 13; or with in, xxxiv, 32; vi, 18; xxx, 25; cf. xxviii, 43. D. <sup>o</sup> em.  
 RL.—The parenthesis begins with (ingentis vulg. ed. G. C. D.—The passage, which seems  
 corrupt, would accord better with Plutarch if the scribe used the word diis: C. hence 'quid  
 fieri diis vellet?' (ingentis magnitudinis signa sunt,...formati) conj. cf. note g. ED. <sup>p</sup> pl.  
 and opt. Mss. 'he had halted:' und. agmen, xxxviii, 25; ix, 24; Sall. J. 49; Cæs. B. G.  
 iv, 23; 24; G. xxviii, 33, g; iii, 27; x, 34; xxxiii, 10; xxxiv, 20; xxxv, 28; xlv, 36;  
 cf. BU, on V. F. iii, 92. D.—constituerat 1, 2 L. H. B. GA. al. Mss. cf. xxi, 46; Curt.  
 iii, 8, 24; Sil. xv, 636; (DQ. adv. MD. HS. D.) CO. vii, 40; 46; xxxiii, 7; RV, CI,  
 GT, CLR, and CO, on S. J. l. c. KL, on iii, 27; D. xxviii, 46, h. ED. <sup>q</sup> om, RH.  
<sup>r</sup> esset RH.

3 Hence it seems that they were still in  
 existence when Livy wrote. R.

4 'Each with his own attributes, but all  
 in the attitude of combatants.' C.

'cavendum a fraude hostili et ab insidiis' prædixit. Me-  
tapontini, postquam ad constitutam<sup>a</sup> non venerat diem,  
remissi ut cunctantem hortarentur, ac repente compre-  
hensi, metu gravioris quæstionis detegunt insidias.

- 17 Æstatis ejus principio qua hæc agebantur, P. Scipio in  
Hispania cum hiemem totam reconciliandis barbarorum  
animis partim donis partim remissione obsidum captivo-  
rumque absumpsisset, Edesco ad eum, clarus inter duces  
Hispanos, venit. erant conjux liberique ejus apud Ro-  
manos; sed præter eam causam etiam velut fortuita  
inclinatio animorum, quæ Hispaniam omnem averterat  
ad Romanum a Punico imperio, traxit eum. eadem causa  
Indibili Mandonioque fuit, haud dubie omnis Hispaniæ  
principibus, cum omni popularium manu relicto Hasdru-  
bale secedendi in imminentes castris ejus tumulos, unde  
per continentia jura tutus receptus ad Romanos esset.  
Hasdrubal cum hostium res tantis<sup>a</sup> augescere incrementis  
cerneret, suas imminui, ac fore ut, nisi audendo aliquid  
moveret, qua<sup>b</sup> cœpissent<sup>1</sup> fluere<sup>c</sup>, dimicare quam primum  
statuit. Scipio avidior etiam certaminis erat, cum a<sup>d</sup> spe,  
quam successus rerum augebat, tum quod priusquam jun-  
gerentur hostium exercitus, cum uno dimicare duce ex-  
ercituque quam simul cum universis malebat. ceterum

<sup>a</sup> *constitutum* F. V. 1—3, 5 L. GA. HV. as *præstitutus* iii, 22: but in these expressions Livy prefers the feminine; 23; 30; 37; 38; i, 50; 52; ii, 62; iii, 66; iv, 36; v, 11; 19; 29; 32; vi, 20; x, 20; 27; xxii, 31; xxviii, 11; xxix, 1; xxxiii, 14; xxxvi, 6; 35; xxxix, 17; xl, 39; xli, 10; xliii, 8; 10; xlv, 12 thrice; cf. *OU*, on Fr. 1, 2, 6. D.  
<sup>b</sup> *opt.* and pl. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. G. ed. C. D.—*tacitis* RH. al. Mss. pr. *RH.* ed. FR. CU.  
al. G. <sup>c</sup> *quo* conj. R. <sup>d</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. vii, 23; 32; [29; 33; R.] Virg. *Æ.* ii, 169; (nn.) *Lucr.* ii, 67; *Ov. M.* xv, 177; cf. *BU*, on V. F. iii, 98; *defluere* xli, 15; *distabescere* Fest. "monstrum;" *Sen. B.* V. 1; *effluere* *Sen. Ep.* 22; *fluxus* xxviii, 6; xl, 50; *Sall. C.* 1; *J.* 104; (*CO.*) *Sil.* vii, 17; *D.* on S. viii, 322; *Plaut. Cap.* ii, 3, 79; *Tac. H.* iii, 48; *labi, liqui*, *Plaut. Tri.* ii, 1, 17; *decolare* id. *Cas.* ii, 4, 27; (cf. *ib.* 6, 46;) *Cap.* iii, 1, 36; (*decollare* *T. SCA. CS. SCH.* on A. V. ep. Imp. 19; *Diom.* i, 361; see *Luc. viii*, 673;) *Var. R. R.* i, 2. G. [adv. *U.* O. P. 9. but pr.] *D. dilabi* xxxiii, 46; *madidus* *Juv.* xv, 47; *liquescimus fluimusque mollitia*, *Cic. T. Q.* ii, 22; *liquefacere* *ib.* v, 6; cf. 48, 8. R.—*ruerent* RH. 2 L. marg. 5 L. R. D. pr. RH. cf. *D.* on S. xii, 619; *BU*, on V. *Æ.* ii, 169. D. <sup>d</sup> RH. cf. xxiv, 30, a. RS.—ea pl. Mss.

5 *Admittere*, 'to allow of that being performed, respecting which the auspices were consulted,' *Admissivæ aves dicebantur ab auguribus, quæ consulentem juberent. Remores item in auspicio aves dicuntur, quæ ceterum aliquid remorari compellunt. Arcula dicebatur avis, quæ in auspiciis retabat aliquid fieri. Inebrae aves, quæ in auguriis aliquid fieri prohibent: et prorsus omnia in ebra appelluntur, quæ tardant vel morantur agentem; Fest.* [hence INEBRIATION, cf. *Virg. G.* ii, 94; *D.* on S. vii, 200; *ED.*] *SCA.* on F. "enubro;" *LO, M. E.* i, 18; *D.* cf. xxii, 42, 6.  
1 As they had begun.' R.

Q.F. Max.<sup>5</sup> etiam si cum pluribus pariter dimicandum foret, arte  
 Q.F. Flac.<sup>4</sup> quadam copias auxerat. nam cum videret nullum esse  
 navium usum, quia vacua omnis Hispaniæ ora classibus  
 Punicis erat, subductis navibus Tarracone<sup>a</sup> navales socios  
 terrestribus copiis addidit. et armorum affatim erat capto-  
 rum Carthagine, et quæ post captam eam fecerat<sup>2</sup> tanto  
 opificum numero incluso<sup>5</sup>. cum iis copiis<sup>1</sup> Scipio veris  
 principio ab Tarracone egressus (jam enim et Lælius  
 redierat ab Roma, sine quo nihil majoris rei motum  
 volebat) ducere<sup>4</sup> ad hostem pergit. per omnia pacata eunti,  
 ut cujusque populi fines transiret, prosequentibus excipien-  
 tibusque sociis, Indibilis et Mandonius cum suis copiis  
 occurrerunt. Indibilis pro utroque locutus, haudquaquam  
 ut barbarus stolide incauteque, sed potius cum verecunda  
 gravitate, propiorque excusanti transitionem ut necessariam  
 quam glorianti eam<sup>6</sup> velut<sup>b</sup> primam<sup>1</sup> occasionem<sup>1</sup> raptam<sup>4</sup>:  
 Th. iii. 9. 'scire enim se transfugæ nomen exsecrabile veteribus  
 'sociis, novis suspectum esse; neque eum se reprehен-  
 'dere morem<sup>1</sup> hominum, si tamen<sup>m</sup> anceps<sup>5</sup> odium causa<sup>6</sup>,  
 'non nomen faciat.' merita inde sua in duces Carthagini-  
 P. ix. 11. enses commemoravit, avaritiam contra eorum superbiam-  
 que et omnis generis injurias in se atque populares. 'itaque  
 xxxix. 47. 'corpus duntaxat suum ad id tempus apud eos fuisse: ani-  
 'mum jam pridem ibi esse ubi jus ac fas<sup>7</sup> crederent<sup>a</sup> coli.  
 'ad deos quoque confugere supplices, qui nequeant homi-  
 'num vim atque injurias pati. se id Scipionem orare, ut  
 'transitio sibi nec fraudi apud eum nec honori sit. quales

Indibilis  
and Man-  
donius re-  
volt to  
Scipio.

\* *Tarraconem* V. 1—4 L. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. but cf. xxix, 1; xxxi, 22; xxxvii, 12; xlii, 27. D. <sup>1</sup> om. RH. <sup>2</sup> Three P. L. 3—5 L. H. B. R. ant. Edd. pr. cf. xxiii, 28, d. G. *gloriantur idem*, Cic. Sen. 10. D.—ea pl. and opt. Mss. pr. RH. ed. FR. G. C. <sup>b</sup> ut sub conj. RH 1st.—ad ad. D. RH 2d. ed. FR. G. C. <sup>1</sup> prima 2 L.—om. L. J *occasions* 2 L. <sup>k</sup> *raptam* RH. 2 L. pr. RH. ed. FR. G. C. <sup>1</sup> ed. 2 Min.—*amorem* RH. 3, 4 L.—*nomen* F. C. V. 2, 5 L. B. HV. H. GA. ant. Edd. <sup>m</sup> ed. FR.—*iam* F. 1—4 L. B. HV. ant. Edd. <sup>a</sup> pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. GR. C. D.—*crederet* D. N. al. Mss. ed. AS. G.

2 'He had had made.' R.

3 'In the arsenals and dock-yards:' xxvi, 51. R.

4 Cf. xxi, 39, 4 and 10; xxxii, 6. R.

5 'The odium, which they incur both with those whom they join, and with those whom they desert.' cf. xxx, 33; G. xxi, 28, 3; R. xxii, 22, 3.

6 'The examination of the individual case.' C.

7 *Fas lex divina est, jus lex humana*, Isid. Or. v, 2; *ad religionem fas, jura pertinent ad homines*, SV, on V. G. i, 269: C. hence Scipio, in his reply, says *nec divini quicquam nec humani*. Cf. i, 32; Cic. Ver. v, 13; de Ar. Resp. 16.

‘ex hac’ die experiundo cognōrit, perinde operæ eorum Q.F. Max. 5  
 ‘pretium’<sup>8</sup> faceret.’ ‘ita prorsus’ respondet ‘facturum’ Q.F. Flac. 4  
 Romanus; ‘nec pro transfugis habiturum qui non du-xxi, 59, 3.  
 ‘xerint societatem ratam, ubi nec divini quicquam nec  
 ‘humani sanctum esset.’ productæ deinde in conspectum  
 iis<sup>1</sup> conjuges liberique lacrimantibus gaudio redduntur, 19.  
 atque eo die in hospitium abducti. postero die fœdere  
 accepta fides, dimissique ad copias adducendas. iisdem  
 deinde’ castris tendebant’, donec ducibus iis ad hostem  
 perventum est.

- 18 Proximus Carthaginensium exercitus Hasdrubalis prope Scipio  
 urbem Bæculam erat. pro castris equitum stationes habe- marches  
 bat. in eas velites antesignanique<sup>2</sup> et qui primi agminis against  
 erant, advenientes ex itinere, priusquam castris locum Hasdrubal:  
 caperent, adeo contemptim impetum fecerunt, ut facile 20; xxviii,  
 appareret quid utrique parti animorum esset. in castra 13; P. x,  
 trepida fuga compulsi equites sunt, signaque Romana 35; 38; xi,  
 portis prope ipsis illata. atque illo quidem die, irritatis 20; AH.  
 tantum ad certamen animis, castra Romani posuerunt. 23 sq;  
 nocte Hasdrubal in tumultum copias recipit plano campo in (SW.) St.  
 summo patentem: fluvius ab tergo, ante circaque velut Pt. ii, 6; Pl.  
 ripa præceps oram ejus<sup>1</sup> omnem cingebat. suberat<sup>3</sup> et  
 altera inferior summissa<sup>4</sup> fastigio<sup>5</sup> planities: eam quoque  
 altera crepido<sup>4</sup> haud facilius in adscensum ambibat. in  
 hunc inferiorem campum postero die Hasdrubal, postquam  
 stantem pro castris hostium aciem vidit, equites Numidas  
 leviumque armorum Baliares et Afros demisit. Scipio cir-xxii, 37,  
 cumvectus ordines signaque ostendebat ‘hostem, præda- He exhorts  
 ‘mnata spe<sup>5</sup> æquo dimicandi campo captantem tumultos, loci his troops;  
 ‘fiducia, non virtutis armorumque<sup>6</sup> stare in conspectu.

<sup>8</sup> *ex* D. RH. <sup>2</sup> *fuciat* D. B. ant. Edd. RH. <sup>4</sup> 1 P. al. Mss. viz. ‘Man-  
 donius and Indibilis.’ G.—*is* P.—*his* RE. ME. V. H marg. al.—*hiis* D. L. N.—*ejus* H. R.  
 RH. <sup>1</sup> *in* ad. G. adv. pl. and opt. Mss. <sup>3</sup> *tenebant* P 1st. CO. pr. cf. xxiv,  
 3, r. G. adv. DJ. cf. 47, 5. ED. <sup>4</sup> *antesignani* conj. SM. [but cf. xxii, 5, 6.] (and  
*militas*) L. <sup>5</sup> *subveza* conj. GB, on xxv, 36, e. <sup>6</sup> *aut armorum* R. L. RH.

8 ‘Should set a value on.’ RS.

1 ‘Of that plain.’ C.

2 ‘There was near;’ cf. nn, on Tac. A.  
 iii, 6, 9. R.

3 i, 38; xlv, 5; C. Cæs. B. C. i, 45;  
 Curt. vi, 6; *infimum supercilium*, below; R.

xxiv, 34. RS.

4 ‘The steep bank of the river.’ R. cf.  
 Virg. *Æ.* x, 653.

5 ‘The hope being abandoned, beforehand  
 and without any trial, as quite impracticable.’  
 DE.

Q.F. Max. 5 'sed altiora moenia habuisse Carthaginem, quæ transcen-  
 Q.F. Flac. 4 'disset miles Romanus. nec tumulos nec arcem, ne<sup>d</sup> mare  
 'quidem armis obstitisse suis'. ad id fore altitudines quas  
 'cepissent hostes<sup>e</sup>, ut per præcipitia et prærupta salientes  
 'fugerent. eam quoque se illis fugam clausurum<sup>f</sup>.' cohortesque duas, 'alteram tenere fauces vallis, per quam de-  
 P. x, 36. 'ferretur' amnis, jubet, 'alteram viam insidere, quæ ab  
 'urbe per tumuli obliqua<sup>g</sup> in agros ferret.' ipse expeditos,  
 and leads them to the attack. qui pridie stationes hostium pepulerant, ad levem armaturam infimo<sup>h</sup> stantem supercilio<sup>i</sup> ducit. per aspreta<sup>j</sup> primo, nihil aliud quam via impediti, iere<sup>k</sup>. deinde ut sub ictum venerunt, telorum primo omnis generis vis ingens effusa est in eos: ipsi contra saxa, quæ locus strata passim, omnia ferme missilia<sup>l</sup>, præbet, ingerere, non milites solum, sed etiam turba calorum immixta armatis. ceterum quanquam adscensus difficilis erat et prope obruebantur telis saxisque, assuetudine tamen succedendi<sup>m</sup> muros et pertinacia animi subierunt primi. qui simul cepere aliquid æqui loci, ubi

<sup>d</sup> P. pr. cf. xxix, 12; Macr. on Sc. S. princ. GR. ed. C. D.—nec cet. Mss. ed. G. <sup>e</sup> *hostibus* (governed by *fore*) RH. <sup>f</sup> RII. L. RH. sqq. Edd. <sup>g</sup> RH. pr. cf. ix, 24; 35; xxxvi, 15; xxxv, 28. GB. <sup>h</sup> This form is often confounded in Mss with *ire*; ix, 36; x, 23; xxxv, 9; 31; 40; xxxvii, 31; xlv, 2; so *abiere* iii, 31; 60; iv, 7; *circumiere* xxxv, 31 v. l. *coiere* iv, 7; *inire* ii, 30; v, 32; *interiere* vi, 1; *periere* i, 37; *rediere* ii, 20; viii, 26; xxi, 56; xxv, 40; xxviii, 43; xxxvi, 20; *subiere* viii, 10; *transiere* x, 46; cf. xxviii, 28, j. D. ED. <sup>i</sup> ad ad. 5 L. as vii, 37; viii, 16; x, 14; xxiii, 43; xxvi, 44; xlv, 31; but cf. [vii, 12; xxii, 28; G.] xxxi, 45; xxxviii, 9; Sil. x, 597; Tac. A. ii, 20; *IIS*, on O. M. xiii, 611; *OU*, on C. G. ii, 6: this verb is also found with a dative, ix, 14; 31; xxvii, 42. D.

6 'All the enemy would get, from having occupied those heights, would be &c.' C.

7 'That he would cut them off from this retreat: 'nocturnam fugam excludere'; v, 28. R.

8 This phrase, where *loca* may be supplied in Latin or *μῆν* in Greek, is of very frequent occurrence; cf. xxi, 34, 12; ut non immensa tantum ac profunda camporum, verum etiam prærupta collium montiumque ardua occupaverint, Just. xli, 1; obliqua campi ix, 35; media urbis xxvi, 40; opulenta regionis Curt. v, 9 v. l. opportuna mœnium xxx, 12; (the noun is omitted in xxv, 30, b); finitima Umbræ ix, 37; mediterranea Acarnaniæ xxxvi, 11; m. Etoliæ xxxviii, 10; superiora Macedonia xxxiii, 19; infima cliui xxviii, 33; extrema agri iv, 1; e. finium vi, 31; e. Macedonia xxxi, 27; ultima Hispania 20; u. Celtiberia xl, 47; [u. Orientis xxxvii, 58 v. l. GB.]

proxima continentis xxxi, 46; p. Epiri xxxii, 9; p. Eubææ xxxv, 51; p. Illyrici xxvi, 25; p. Macedonia xxxvi, 7; p. Thraciæ xxxiii, 38; infrequentissima urbis xxxi, 23; eminentia rupis xxviii, 20; quassata muri xxxiii, 17; cf. xxi, 34, 10; xxviii, 39, 4; VH, H. i, 2, 9, p. 126; TN, on Fr. i, 3, 10; FN, ind. Fl. "diversus." D. G. ED.

9 xxxiv, 29; *lappes* Pol. x, 38 sq; HY, on H. I. T 151; and V. G. i, 108; 'brow.' Thus we have *lingua* ascribed to a promontory, xxxvii, 31; *labia* to rivers, *brachia* to the sea and to rivers xlv, 35; nu, on Ov. M. xiii, 724; G, Diat. St. 27; E, Gl. Am. "lingua;" R. 'a head or neck or tongue' of land, 'the head' of a river, 'an arm' of the sea or of a river, 'the face' and 'the foot' of a mountain.

10 'Of such size as admitted of their being used for missiles.' C.

firmiter consisterent gradu, levem et concursatorem<sup>11</sup> hostem Q.F. Max. 6  
 atque intervallo tutum, cum procul missilibus pugna eludi-  
 tur<sup>12</sup>, instabilem eundem ad cominus conserendas manus, xxiv, 22, 5.  
 expulerunt loco, et cum<sup>1</sup> cæde magna in aciem altiori  
 superstantem tumulo impigere. inde Scipio, jussis 'ad-  
 'versus mediam evadere aciem' victoribus, ceteras copias  
 cum Lælio dividit, atque eum 'parte dextra tumuli cir-  
 'cumire, donec mollioris adscensus viam inveniret,' jubet.  
 ipse ab læva, circuitu haud magno, in transversos hostes P. x, 36.  
 incurrit. inde primo turbata acies est, dum ad circumso-  
 nantem undique clamorem flectere cornua et obvertere  
 ordines volunt. hoc tumultu et Lælius subiit; et dum  
 pedem referunt, ne ab tergo vulnerarentur, laxata<sup>13</sup> prima  
 acies locusque ad evadendum et mediis<sup>14</sup> datus est, qui  
 per tam iniquum locum, stantibus<sup>15</sup> integris ordinibus ele-  
 phantisque ante signa locatis, nunquam evasissent. cum ab  
 omni parte cædes fieret<sup>1</sup>, Scipio, qui lævo cornu in dex-  
 trum incucurrerat<sup>1</sup>, maxime in nuda hostium latera pu-  
 gnabat. et jam ne fugæ quidem patebat locus: nam et He routs  
 stationes utrinque Romanæ dextra lævaque insederant the enemy.  
 vias, et portam castrorum ducis principumque fuga clau-  
 serat, addita trepidatione elephantorum, quos territos  
 æque atque hostes timebant. cæsa igitur ad octo millia  
 hominum.

- 19 Hasdrubal, jam antequam dimicaret pecunia rapta<sup>1</sup>, ele-  
 phantisque<sup>2</sup> præmissis, quam plurimos poterat de fuga  
 excipiens, præter Tagum<sup>3</sup> flumen ad Pyrenæum tendit.  
 Scipio castris hostium potitus, cum præter libera capita  
 omnem prædam militibus concessisset, in recensendis ca- The camp  
 ptivis decem millia peditum, duo millia<sup>4</sup> equitum invenit<sup>5</sup>. taken with  
 much booty

<sup>1</sup> om. HV. RH. (and with *ex* for *et*) 2 P.

43; &c.) D.—*ferent* al. Mss. ed. FR. G. cf. ii, 64; xxi, 15; xxiv, 25; xxxix, 8; 18. D.

<sup>1</sup> P. C. F. H. pr. GR. cf. xxv, 11, 1. D.

B. pr. D.

<sup>2</sup> pl. Mss. ed. C. and (cf. viii, 39; ix,

<sup>3</sup> Tecum conj. DJ. adv. Pol.

<sup>4</sup> om.

11 Opposed to *statarius*; [xxii, 18, 4; a passage through it;] xxviii, 14; 22. R.  
 ED.] E. cf. xxi, 35, 3. R.

12 Cf. nn, on Tac. A. ii, 52, 8; and iii,  
 74, 2; R. xxii, 18, 5; RS. xxix, 33, j.

13 'Was opened and broken,' as *dilatata*  
 xxxi, 21; opposed to *densata*. But *patefacere*  
*ordines* is 'to open the line, so as to allow of

14 'To the centre of the Roman line.' C.

15 'Had they stood.' C.

1 *Λαβὼν τὰ χεῖματα*, Pol. S.

2 'And, as soon as the flight began, &c.' C.

3 This was on the day after the battle.  
 GB.

Q.F. Max.<sup>5</sup> ex iis Hispanos sine pretio omnes domum dimisit, 'Afros Q.F. Flac.<sup>4</sup> 'vendere' quæstorem jussit. circumfusa inde multitudo

and many prisoners; P. x, 37.

Scipio dis-claims the salutation of king; P. x, 38; 40.

Hispanorum et ante deditorum et pridie captorum 'regem' eum ingenti consensu appellavit. tum Scipio, silentio per præconem facto, 'sibi maximum nomen imperatoris esse' dixit, 'quo se milites sui appellâssent'. regium nomen alibi 'magnum, Romæ intolerabile' esse. regalem<sup>5</sup> animum in 'se esse', si id in hominis ingenio amplissimum ducerent, 'tacite judicarent; vocis usurpatione' abstinere<sup>4</sup>. sensere etiam barbari magnitudinem animi, cujus miraculo nominis alii mortales stuperent, id ex tam alto 'fastigio aspernantis. dona inde regulis principibusque Hispanorum divisa, et 'ex 'magna copia captorum equorum trecentos, quos vellet, 'eligere' Indibilem jussit. cum Afros venderet jussu imperatoris quæstor, puerum adultum inter eos forma insigni cum audisset regii generis esse, ad Scipionem misit. quem

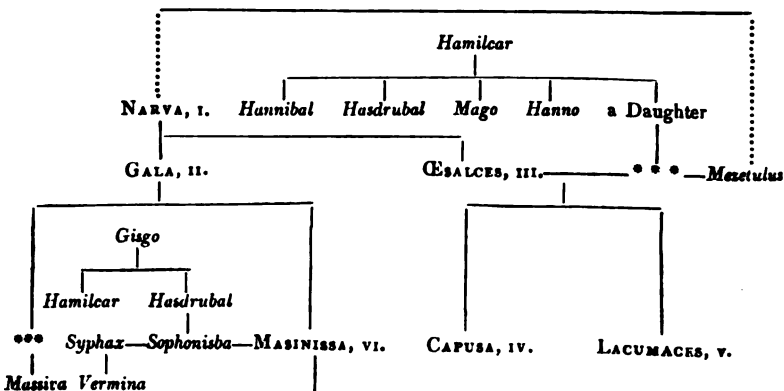
Massiva the Numidian prince cum percunctaretur Scipio 'quis, et cujas, et cur id ætatis in 'castris fuisset?' 'Numidam esse' ait; 'Massivam' popu-

<sup>4</sup> intolerandum RH. pr. RH. as in 31; Cic. Off. iii; G. but cf. xxx, 35. D. <sup>d</sup> in as om. P. F. V. 3, 4 L. 1 P. VI. HV.—in esse P. F. V. 3, 4 L. 1 P. VI.—regalem...esse om. H. <sup>5</sup> usurpationem P. F. 4 L. cf. ii, 16; very often in Plaut. L. xxii, 23, 7; xxiii, 1; xxxiv, 35; GB. i, 1; viii, 19 twice; xxxiii, 34; xlii, 26; 27. D. <sup>f</sup> magno P. F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. H. GA. HV. VI.

<sup>4</sup> Prisco erga duces honore, qui bene gesta re publica gaudio et impetu victoris exercitus conclamabantur, Tac. A. iii, 74, 7 sq; [i, 3, 11 nn. R.] App. B. C. ii; C. Juv. iv, 29 n.

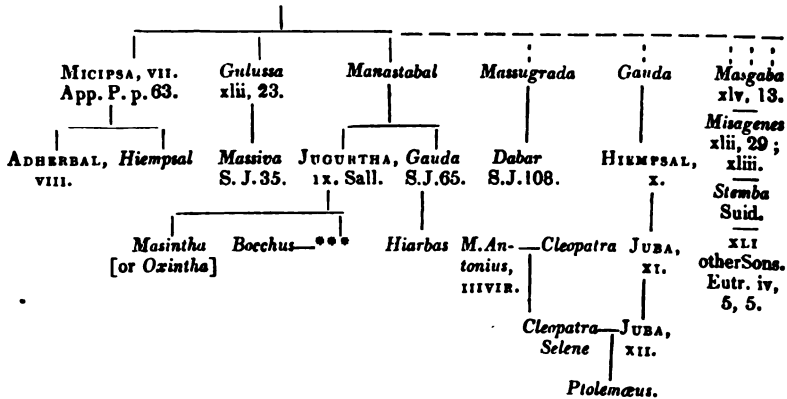
<sup>5</sup> Cf. STE, Sch. iv, 7. DU.

<sup>6</sup> Pedigree of the Numidian Kings, cf. xxix, 29 sqq; (DJ.) BU, Syl. Ep. t. ii, p. 145; CO, on S. J; 5, 6; SP, M. p. 147. S. ED.



'lares vocare. orbum a patre relictum', apud maternum<sup>a</sup> Q.F. Max. 5  
 'avum Galam, regem Numidarum, eductum', cum avun- Q.F. Flac. 4  
 'culo Masinissa, qui nuper cum equitatu subsidio Cartha-  
 'giniensibus venisset, in Hispaniam trajecisse. prohibitum  
 'propter ætatem a Masinissa nunquam ante prælium  
 'inisse'. eo die quo pugnatum cum Romanis esset, inscio  
 'avunculo, clam armis equoque sumpto in aciem exisse:  
 'ibi prolapso equo effusum in præceps captum ab Ro-  
 'manis esse.' Scipio cum 'asservari Numidam' jussisset,  
 quæ pro tribunali agenda erant, peragit; inde cum se  
 in prætorium recepisset, vocatum eum interrogat 'velletne  
 'ad Masinissam reverti?' cum effusis gaudio lacrimis 'cupere<sup>sent back to</sup>  
 'vero' diceret, tum puero annulum aureum, tunicam<sup>his uncle</sup> lato Masinissa.

<sup>a</sup> C. F. V. 2—5 L. B. HV. L. D. all of C. and of DJ. ant. Edd. pr. cf. i, 34; xxi, 4; xxii, 26; xxvii, 33; xxxix, 9; 29; xxxiv, 58; GR. xl, 4 twice. D.—factum al. Mss. ed. GT. G. <sup>b</sup> paternum H. cf. xxviii, 35; [xxix, 29: C.] but then for avunculo we should read patruus D. The ambiguity of the Greek word ἀνιψιός appears to have misled Livy. FAL. POL. GR. Or frater in xxviii, 35, may apply to 'a sister's husband;' [as to 'a mother's sister's son,' Cic. Sen. p. Red. 10; and to 'a father's brother's son,' xxxv, 10; R.] or among these barbarians [as among the Egyptians, cf. also Her. iii, 31; ED.] the marriage of a brother and a sister might be allowable. GL. <sup>1</sup> P. P. V. F. 2 L. al. Mss of C. cf. Prop. iii, 7, 51; GB. xxi, 43, v. G.—educatum pl. Mss. ed. G. J V. five L. B. GA. HV. Our author likes this contracted form, iv, 40; vi, 17; xlii, 28; issæ ii, 39; 47; iii, 39; viii, 30; xxviii, 16; 38; 41; xxxvi, 3; abisse ii, 31; iii, 50 sq; 56; x, 36; xxv, 16; xxvi, 28; adisse iv, 58; vi, 3; vii, 20; viii, 2; xxvi, 48; exisse below; i, 1; iv, 36; vi, 37; ix, 37; xxiv, 7; interisse ix, 29; perisse ii, 40; 50; xxi, 10; prodisse xxv, 4; redisse i, 41; 56; ii, 43; iii, 4; 58 twice; iv, 40; vii, 11; viii, 2; 8; 26; xxvi, 29; xl, 58; subisse ii, 49; ix, 18; xxxvii, 4; transisse ix, 37; xxx, 13; 28; xli, 7; cf. 6, j; xxii, 3, a; xxiv, 45, f. cf. GV, on C. p. D. 7. D. ED.—iniisse ed. G. C. D. which is often confounded with the other form in Mss, from being written thus inisse. D. <sup>k</sup> cum conj. ad. GB.



7 'That he did indeed wish it.' The ad- Cic. Off. iii, 1; Sen. 2; Div. ii, 8; CO, on  
 verb here is emphatic, as in vii, 3; xlv, 19; S. C. 58, 16; 61, 1. R. 34.

Q.F. Max. 5 clavo<sup>8</sup> cum Hispano sagulo et aurea fibula equumque  
 Q.F. Flac. 4 ornatum donat, jussisque 'prosequi, quoad vellet,' equi-  
 bus dimisit.

De bello inde consilium habitum. et 'auctoribus quibus-  
 dam ut 'confestim Hasdrubalem<sup>1</sup> consequeretur<sup>b</sup>,' anceps id  
 ratus, ne Mago atque [alter<sup>c</sup>] Hasdrubal cum eo jungerent  
 P. x, 37. copias, præsidio tantum ad insidendum Pyrenæum misso  
 ipse reliquum æstatis recipiendis in fidem Hispaniæ populis  
 absumpsit.

The Car-  
 thaginian  
 generals  
 join their  
 forces.

Their coun-  
 sels.

Paucis post prælium factum ad Bæculam diebus, cum  
 Scipio rediens jam Tarraconem saltu Castulonensi<sup>d</sup> exces-  
 sisset, Hasdrubal Gisgonis filius<sup>e</sup> et Mago imperatores ex  
 ulteriore Hispania ad Hasdrubalem venere, serum post  
 male gestam rem auxilium, consilio<sup>2</sup> in cetera exsequenda  
 belli haud parum opportuni. ibi conferentibus<sup>3</sup> 'quid in  
 'cujusque provinciæ regione animorum Hispanis esset,'  
 unus Hasdrubal Gisgonis 'ultimam Hispaniæ oram, quæ  
 'ad Oceanum et Gades vergit, ignaram adhuc Roma-  
 'norum esse eoque Carthaginensibus satis fidam' censebat.  
 inter Hasdrubalem alterum et Magonem constabat 'bene-  
 'ficiis Scipionis occupatos omnium animos publice privatim-  
 'que esse, nec transitionibus finem ante fore quam omnes  
 'Hispani milites aut in ultima Hispaniæ amoti<sup>4</sup> aut traducti

<sup>a</sup> habitum est conj. DFE. <sup>b</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. for the simple verb, as in xxiv, 45; Cic. Sen. 6. ed. D.—prosequeretur 2 PE.—persequeretur al. pr. RH. ed. G. C. <sup>c</sup> ad ED. from M. G. 3—5 L. H. BR. pr. C. as below. D.—om. Edd.—alterque conj. R. <sup>d</sup> saltum Castulonensem 3 L. cf. ii, 37, 8. D.—saltu Castellani conj. here and 18. DJ. cf. MC, H. ii, 21. D. <sup>e</sup> om. 3 P. pr. GB. as below; cf. xxviii, 12, 13. D.

8 Cf. xxx, 17; GB. si quis tunicam in usu ita consuit, ut altera plagula sit angustis clavis, altera latis, Var. L. L. viii, 117; habebat indutui ad corpus tunicam interulam tenuissimo textu, triplici licio, purpura duplici, Apul. Fl. p. 346; D. Juv. i, 106 n. Her. viii, 120, n. 48.

1 The son of Hamilcar. R.

2 'But, as far as advice was concerned.' R.

3 Capita conferre, ii, 45. RS. 'Bringing together their respective information and observations,' ii, 35; R. 'comparing notes.' Hence our word CONFERENCE.

4 Thus abducere domum &c. [i, 26; Plaut. G.] 20; 29, a; xxix, 36, j; xxxii, 29, xli, 14; xliii, 19; xlv, 35; ad carnem, Ter. Heaut. i, 2, 10; in locum, 17; [46; G.]

i, 39; ix, 5; xxii, 22; xxx, [14; G.] 24; xxxix, 12; 25; 49; xlv, 39; cf. CO, on S. C. 12; (opposed to which is adducere a loco or ab aliquo, ix, 33; [xxix, 9, a; 30; ED.] xxiv, 25; xxvi, 40; xxxviii, 40;) educere in aciem, 13; 42; [41; ED. 2; viii, 9; xxi, 60; G.] ib. 39; i, 23; iii, 62; iv, 17; ix, 12; xxii, 12; xxxii, 30; xxxix, 30; xl, 25; xlv, 38 sq; in castra iv, 5; deducere in locum, Front. i, 6, 3; auferre domum, iii, 13; (as afferre ab loco, xxii, 11; [admove a loco, xxix, 35, j; ED.]) auferre domum &c. ix, 4; xxxviii, 42; xlv, 33; in locum, vii, 19; [Suet. i, 66; ED.] (as advehere ab domo, viii, 22; [Pliny ix, 54; ED.]) [vehere ad deos, Hor. O. i, 1, 6; in locum, xxv, 27; xxix, 14; V. Pat. ii, 30, 3; liii, 3; lvi, 3; Juv. i, 38; ED.] auferre l'ecce,

‘ in Galliam forent. itaque etiam si senatus Carthaginien-<sup>Q.F.Max. 5</sup>  
 ‘ sium non censuisset, eundum tamen Hasdrubali fuisse in <sup>Q.F.Flac. 4</sup>  
 ‘ Italiam, ubi belli caput rerumque summa esset; simul <sup>xxiii, 27 sq.</sup>  
 ‘ ut<sup>f</sup> Hispanos omnes procul ab nomine Scipionis ex Hi-  
 ‘ spania abduceret. exercitum ejus cum transitionibus tum  
 ‘ adverso prælio imminutum Hispanis<sup>g</sup> repleti militibus. et <sup>xxvi, 32, 2.</sup>  
 ‘ Magonem, Hasdrubali Gisgonis filio tradito exercitu,  
 ‘ ipsum cum grandi pecunia ad conducenda mercede  
 ‘ auxilia in Baliares trajicere. Hasdrubalem Gisgonis cum  
 ‘ exercitu penitus in Lusitaniam abire, nec cum Romanis<sup>h</sup>  
 ‘ manus conserere. Masinissæ ex omni equitatu, quod  
 ‘ roboris esset, tria millia equitum expleri; eumque vagum  
 ‘ per citeriorem<sup>5</sup> Hispaniam sociis opem ferre, hostium  
 ‘ oppida atque agros populari.’ his decretis, ad exsequenda  
 quæ statuerant duces digressi. hæc eo anno in Hispania  
 acta.

Romæ fama Scipionis in dies crescere, Fabio Tarentum <sup>Accusation</sup>  
 captum astu<sup>i</sup> magis<sup>j</sup> quam virtute gloriæ tamen esse, Fulvii <sup>brought</sup>  
 senescere fama, Marcellus etiam adverso rumore esse, super- <sup>against</sup>  
 quam quod primo male pugnauerat, quia vagante per Italiam <sup>Marcellus;</sup>  
 Hannibale media æstate Venusiam<sup>6</sup> in tecta<sup>k</sup> milites abdu- <sup>2; 12—14;</sup>  
 xisset. inimicus erat ei C. Publicius Bibulus tribunus plebis. <sup>PM. 313 sq.</sup>

<sup>f</sup> pr. RH.—et F. C. V. 1—4 L. B. GA. HV. Hor. S. ii, 4, 10. (ed. BY.) ED.  
<sup>g</sup> Hispaniæ ed. GT. adv. D. <sup>h</sup> Romano RH. D. pr. RH. <sup>i</sup> 2, 3 P. RM. RH.  
 cf. xlii, 47. D.—om. RE. PE. F. al. Mss.—ingenio pl. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>j</sup> 2, 3 P. RM.  
 RH.—captum magis (all in one) P.—om. conj. G. cf. xxxiv, 49, 10. D. <sup>k</sup> cf. 21. RH.—  
 texta RH.—stativa conj. cf. 50. RH. adv. GB.

v, 18; [alia, ii, 48; R.] ad aliquem, 17; i, 50; xxiii, 27; xxv, 25; xxxv, 31; xxxvii, 11; ad rem, xxvi, 13; in aliquem, i, 40; vi, 23; xl, 42; in rem, xxix, 7; xxx, 18; xxxii, 24; xxxvi, 7; xxxviii, 30; xl, 57; xliii, 18; xlii, 11; in locum, x, 14; in fugam, 14; i, 37; xxv, 15; xxvi, 44; xxxiv, 15; xxxviii, 20; avocare ad aliquem, xxxvii, 9; ad bellum, iv, 61; (as advocare ab armis, iii, 16;) evocare ad spem, iv, 9; in medium, ix, 17; avolare Romam, i, 57; ad aliquem, iii, 61; decedere Romam, xxix, 12; declinare ad rem, xxi, 52; xxxix, 27; Quint. I. O. vii, 2; xii, 3; in locum, xxviii, 1; efferre in terram, xxix, 14; emittere in aliquem, 41; iv, 18; xxiv, 1; 15; xxviii, 14; xxix, 2, i; xxx, 18; xxxv, 30; in naves, xxiv, 34; in fines, i, 32; erumpere in hostes, lxxiii, ep. At other times the full ex-  
 pression occurs, avertere Teum ex cursu, xxxvii, 27; ab aliquo ad alium, iv, 52; vi, 20; xxxii, 19; xxxix, 8; ab aliquo in alium, [i, 58; R.] ii, 5; iii, 1; 24; iv, 20; &c; D. invehi ex alto in portum, Cic. p. Mur. 2. In all verbs of motion there is the unde et quo (Hor. S. ii, 4, 1; *videtur* and *valet*) to be noticed; of these two, either or both may be expressed: that which is easily supplied by the sense or by the context may be omitted. Thus in English we use the words import and export, and many others.  
 5 That which the Carthaginians call *citeriorem*, the Romans would call *ulteriorem*, being that part of the peninsula, which lies between the right bank of the Ebro and the ocean. C.  
 6 *Sinuessa* according to Plut. M. 313. S.

Q.F.Max. 6 is jam a prima pugna, quæ adversa fuerat, assiduis concio-  
 Q.F.Fiac. 4 nibus infamem invisumque plebei Claudium fecerat, et jam  
 de imperio abrogando ejus<sup>1</sup> agebat, cum tamen<sup>2</sup> necessari  
 Claudii obtinuerunt ut relicto Venusiæ legato Marcellus  
 Romam rediret<sup>3</sup> ad purganda ea<sup>7</sup> quæ inimici decernerent<sup>4</sup>,  
 nec de imperio ejus<sup>5</sup> abrogando absente ipso ageretur<sup>6</sup>.  
 forte sub idem tempus et Marcellus ad deprecandam  
 ignominiam et Q. Fulvius consul comitiorum causa Ro-  
 C. i, 432. mam venit. actum de imperio Marcelli in circo Flaminio<sup>21</sup>  
 est, ingenti concursu plebisque et omnium ordinum. accu-  
 savitque<sup>8</sup> tribunus plebis non Marcellum modo, sed omnem  
 nobilitatem. 'fraude eorum et cunctatione fieri ut Han-  
 'nibal decimum jam annum Italiam provinciam habeat,  
 xxi, 2, 3. 'diutius<sup>9</sup> ibi quam Carthagine vixerit. habere fructum<sup>1</sup>  
 2; 12 sq. 'imperii prorogati Marcello populum Romanum: bis  
 'cæsum exercitum ejus æstiva Venusiæ sub tectis agere.'  
 hanc tribuni orationem ita obruit<sup>10</sup> Marcellus commemo-  
 ratione rerum suarum, ut non rogatio solum de imperio  
 ejus abrogando antiquaretur, sed postero die consulem  
 eum ingenti consensu centuriæ omnes crearent. additur  
 collegæ T. Quintius Crispinus, qui tum prætor erat. po-  
 stero die prætores creati P. Licinius Crassus Dives<sup>11</sup> pon-

who is not  
 only ac-  
 quitted, but  
 elected con-  
 sul.

<sup>1</sup> ei conj. from the position of the pronoun: G. as i, 59; xxxiii, 16; lxvii, ep. xxxii, 28; xxxiii, 25; iii, 38; but the genitive occurs in 21; xxii, 25, f; Cic. ad Q. Fr. ii, 3.—*gus abrogando* 2 L. GA. pr. ED. <sup>2</sup> G.—*cum tandem* 2 L.—*cum tam* V.—*tum tamen* S. 3—5 L. H. GA.—*quod tamen* HV.—*cunctanter* conj. cf. i, 36. G. <sup>3</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. G. sqq.—*redierat* 2 P.—*rediit* HV.—*veniret* RH. 3 P. H marg. D. RH. <sup>4</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. 'the opinions delivered in the senate' are here referred to; cf. *Scipio principum orationibus lacerari*, xxix, 19; *gravissimis vestris decretis abens notatus est*; Cic. de T. C. *multæque graves sententiæ in senatu de eo dictæ sunt*, Ascon. in l. c. *decernere* is not only 'to decree,' but 'to propose a decree'; xxx, 7; [but cf. xxi, 6, 6. R.] Cic. Fam. i, 1; Leg. iii, 19; Apul. Ap. p. 282. G, on xlv, 35, 5.—*objicerent* or *obicerent* 2 PE. 3, 5 L. R. RM. D. pl. ant. Edd. <sup>5</sup> ei conj. S. cf. 1; D. but see 21. GB. <sup>6</sup> agerent B. 1 L. ant. Edd. <sup>7</sup> accusavit RH.—*accusatus* GA. <sup>8</sup> diutiusque ed. AS. <sup>9</sup> ant. Ed. cf. xxx, 1; Dio Exc. Peir. p. 604. DU.—*Dorsuo* or *Dorso* conj. G 1st. adv. RP, Ep. to RE. p. 604. D.—*diverso* P. RE. ME. 1 P. V. F. 2, 4 L. HV.—*diu* H.—om. 3 P. 1 L.—var. cet. Mss.

7 There is a want of accuracy in this expression, for it was 'to clear up and refute' not 'the decisions or harsh resolutions which his adversaries were for decreeing,' but 'the charges against him upon which those resolutions were founded.' Such inaccuracies occur in other writers; *ne hoc, quod infectum est, serpat longius*, Cic. At. i, 13; *rudribus purgandis*, Suet. x, 8; *refice nauseam*, Mart.

iv, 37, 9; *inusta flagella*, Cat. 25, 11. (adv. SCA. but cf. diatr. on Stat. c. 34; and elench. c. 5; G. *nihil novi factum purgare*, xxxiv, 5; D. *cantare nectar*, Pers. prol. 14 n; *bibis aure*, Hor. O. ii, 13, 32.

1 'Had reaped their reward;' DCE. *ἀντι-χρως τὸν μισθὸν ἀντὶν*, St Matthew vi, 2; 5.

2 'Overthrew;' cf. E, C. C. R. 'demolished and annihilated.'

tifex maximus, P. Licinius Varus, Sex. Julius Cæsar<sup>3</sup>, Q. F. Max. 5  
Q. Claudius<sup>4</sup>. Q. F. Flac. 4

Comitiorum ipsorum diebus sollicita civitas de Etruriæ Revolt of  
defectione fuit. principium ejus rei ab Arretinis fieri C. Etruria  
Calpurnius scripserat, qui eam provinciam pro prætore<sup>5</sup> suppressed.  
obtinebat. itaque 'confestim eo missus Marcellus consul  
designatus, qui rem inspiceret, ac si digna videretur, ex-  
ercitu accito bellum ex Apulia in Etruriam transferret.  
eo metu compressi Etrusci quieverunt. Tarentinorum  
legatis 'pacem' petentibus 'cum libertate ac legibus suis'  
responsum ab senatu est ut 'redirent, cum Fabius consul  
'Romam venisset.'

Ludi et Romani et plebei eo anno in singulos dies<sup>6</sup> 6, 16.  
instaurati<sup>7</sup>. ædiles curules fuere L. Cornelius Caudinus<sup>8</sup> Ediles.  
et Ser. Sulpicius Galba, plebei C. Servilius et Q. Cæ-  
cilius Metellus. Servilium negabant jure aut tribunum  
plebis fuisse aut ædilem esse, quod patrem ejus, quem  
triumvirum agrarium occisum a Boiis circa Mutinam esse<sup>xxi, 25</sup>;  
opinio per decem annos fuerat, vivere<sup>9</sup> atque in hostium<sup>C. i, 86.</sup>  
potestate esse satis constabat<sup>6</sup>.

22 Undecimo anno Punici belli consulatum inierunt M. M. Claudius  
Marcellus quintum, ut numeretur consulatus quem vitio Marcellus<sup>5</sup>,  
creatus non gessit, et T. Quintius Crispinus. utrisque Crispinus

<sup>4</sup> *Flaminius* S. 1 L. V marg.—*Flamineus* 2 P.—*Flamininus* conj. (viz. the same as was mentioned in xxvi, 23; [the forename is different, D.] and named thus from the incident there recorded :) S. but cf. 24; GB. 22. This surname belonged to the Quintian clan. *Flamen* might be a proper name (as well as *Sacerdos* and *Curio*), and the posterity of one who bore that name might be called *Flaminini*, as the descendants of *Corvus* were *Corvini*. G. Perhaps it was the Q. *Claudius* mentioned in xxi, 63; and surnamed *Flamininus* from his law being fathered by C. *Flaminius*. The opposition of the senate to that measure will account for such obstacles being thrown in the way of his promotion, that nine years elapsed between his tribuneship and his elevation to the prætorship. PG, 535 and 530 Y. R. pp. 151; 125. Had he been adopted from the Flaminian into the Claudian clan, (as DJ supposes,) he would have been surnamed *Flaminianus*. D. <sup>c</sup> G. 1 L. H. L. one Ms of C. ed. D.—*proprætor* ed. G. C. cf. 22, e. <sup>f</sup> atque C. F. V. 1, 2, 4 L. HV. L. four Mss of C. cf. xxvi, 39, 1. GR. If atque is received, om. *confestim* as gl. DU. <sup>g</sup> *restaurati* 2 P. 2 L. cf. Just. xx, 5; Tac. A. iii, 72; iv, 43; GB. but this is not a word of the Augustan age. D. <sup>h</sup> ed. FR. cf. ix, 15; xxvi, 48. D.—var. Mss.

<sup>3</sup> This is the first mention of the name of Cæsar in Roman history. GV, on S. i, 1; xxx, 19. C. had held a curule office and was yet living, RP, Ep. to RE. 48, p. 425. DU.

<sup>4</sup> That is, 'each for one day.' R. The preposition is sometimes omitted; as 6; xxix, 38; xxx, 26; xxxi, 50; xxxix, 7. D.

<sup>5</sup> The laws forbade any one to be appointed tribune or edile of the commons, if his father

<sup>6</sup> Prisoners of war were regarded as slaves; as it was from the practice of making prisoners that slavery had its rise. Servilius then was held in the light of a slave: and the son of a slave could not be appointed a Roman magistrate. C.

M.C.Mar.5 consulibus<sup>a</sup> Italia decreta provincia est et duo consulares<sup>b</sup>  
 T.Q. Crisp. prioris anni exercitus (tertius Venusiæ tum erat, cui M.  
 xxiii, 31. Marcellus præfuerat), ita ut 'ex tribus eligerent duo<sup>c</sup> quos  
 Division of the pro- 'vellent, tertius ei traderetur cui Tarentum et Sallentini  
 vinctes, troops, and 'provincia evenisset.' ceteræ provinciæ ita divisæ præto-  
 flect. ribus<sup>d</sup>, P. Licinio Varo urbana, P. Licinio Crasso pontifici  
 maximo peregrina et quo senatus censuisset<sup>1</sup>, Sex. Julio  
 Cæsari Sicilia, Q. Claudio Flamini Tarentum. prorogatum  
 imperium in annum est Q. Fulvio Flacco, ut 'provinciam  
 'Capuam, quæ T. Quintii prætoris fuerat, cum una legione  
 xxvi, 28, 4. 'obtineret.' prorogatum et C. Hostilio Tubulo est, ut 'pro  
 'prætor in Etruriam ad duas legiones succederet C. Cal-  
 'purnio.' prorogatum et L. Veturio Philoni est, ut 'pro  
 'prætor' Galliam eandem provinciam cum iisdem duabus  
 'legionibus obtineret, quibus prætor obtinuisset.' quod in  
 L. Veturio, idem in C. Aurunculeio decretum ab senatu  
 latumque de prorogando imperio ad populum est, qui  
 prætor Sardiniam provinciam cum duabus legionibus ob-  
 tinuerat. additum<sup>e</sup> ei<sup>f</sup> et<sup>g</sup> præsidium provinciæ quinquaginta<sup>1</sup>  
 naves, quas P. Scipio ex Hispania misisset. et P.  
 Scipioni et M. Silano suæ Hispaniæ suique<sup>1</sup> exercitus in  
 annum decreti<sup>2</sup>. Scipio 'ex octoginta navibus,' quas aut  
 secum ex Italia adductas aut captas Carthagine habebat,  
 'quingenta in Sardiniam transmittere' jussus, quia fama  
 erat 'magnum navalem apparatus eo anno Carthagine  
 'esse; ducentis navibus omnem oram Italiæ Siciliæque  
 'ac Sardiniae impleturos<sup>3</sup>.' et in Sicilia ita divisa res est.  
 Sex. Cæsari exercitus Cannensis est datus. M. Valerius  
 Lævinus (ei quoque enim prorogatum imperium est)

<sup>a</sup> 1, 2 P. F. V. C. 2, 3 L. H. HV. ant. Edd. ed. cf. xxxvii, 16, 6. D. 'to both consuls;' the other reading is 'to each of the two consuls.' *binos habebam scyphos; jubeo promi utrumque*; Cic. Ver. iv, 14. RS.—*utrique consulum* cet. Mss. pr. RH. ed. G. C. <sup>b</sup> 2 P. V. 1—3 L. B. GA. HV. three Mss of C. ant. Edd. pr. G. C. ed. D.—*consules* CO.—*cons.* F. pl. al. Mss.—*consulum* al. Mss. pr. RH. ed. G. C. <sup>c</sup> P. F. ed. cf. xxxv, 21, 5. D.—*duos* pl. Mss. ed. G. C. <sup>d</sup> *divisæ. prætoribus* ed. C. <sup>e</sup> *prætor* ed. G. C. cf. 21, e. <sup>f</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. C.—*additæ* al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>g</sup> ed. G. C. D.—*et* F. C. 1, 3 L. H. HV.—om. 2 L. CO. <sup>h</sup> em. G. pr. C.—*ad* F. C. 1—3 L. H. HV.—om. CO. <sup>i</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. C. ed. D.—*longæ* ad. G. C. <sup>j</sup> *sui* V. 1, 2 L. HV. cf. ii, 45; vii, 6; xxiv, 28. D. <sup>k</sup> RH.—*Siciliæ et Sardiniae* 2 P.—*Siciliæ Sardiniaque* pl. Mss.

<sup>1</sup> 'And whithersoever the senate might determine on sending him:' cf. xlii, 28; 31 twice; xlv, 17. R.

<sup>2</sup> This decree was unnecessary, see the end of 7. C.

<sup>3</sup> Und. *esse Carthaginienses. R.*

‘ classem, quæ ad Siciliam erat, navium septuaginta ob-  
 ‘ tineret; adderet eo triginta naves quæ ad Tarentum  
 ‘ priore anno fuerant; cum ea centum navium classe,  
 ‘ si videretur ei, prædatum in Africam trajiceret.’ et P.  
 Sulpicio, ut ‘ eadem classe Macedoniam Græciamque  
 ‘ provinciam haberet,’ prorogatum in annum imperium  
 est. de duabus quæ ad urbem Romam fuerant legionibus  
 nihil mutatum. ‘ supplementum, quo opus esset, scriberent  
 ‘ consules’ permissum. una et viginti legionibus eo anno 21 legiona.  
 defensum imperium Romanum est. et P. Licinio Varo præ-  
 tori urbis negotium datum ut ‘ naves longas triginta veteres  
 ‘ reficeret, quæ Ostiæ erant, et viginti novas naves sociis  
 ‘ navalibus impleret, ut quinquaginta navium classe oram  
 ‘ maris vicinam urbi Romanæ tueri posset.’ C. Calpurnius  
 vetitus ‘ ab Arretio movere exercitum, nisi cum successor  
 ‘ venisset.’ eidem<sup>1</sup> et Tubulo imperatum ut ‘ inde<sup>4</sup> præ-  
 ‘ cipue caverent<sup>m</sup> ne qua nova consilia caperentur.’

- 23 Prætores in provincias profecti. consules religio tenebat<sup>1</sup>, Prodigia.  
 quod prodigiis aliquot nuntiatis non facile litabant. et ex xxiii, 36, 2.  
 Campania nuntiata erant, Capuæ duas ædes, Fortunæ et  
 Martis, et sepulcra aliquot de cælo tacta; Cumis<sup>a</sup> (adeo xxi, 62;  
 minimis etiam rebus prava religio inserit deos) mures in xliii, 13;  
 æde Jovis aurum rosisse, Casini examen apium ingens in Cu. ix, 4.  
 foro consedissee. et Ostiæ<sup>b</sup> murum portamque de cælo ta- PM. 314.  
 ctam, Cære vulturium volâsse in ædem<sup>c</sup> Jovis, Volsiniis san- C. i, 221.  
 guine lacum manâsse. horum prodigiorum causa diem unum  
 supplicatio fuit. per dies aliquot hostiæ majores sine litatione Difficulty  
 of the ex-  
 piation.  
 cæsæ, diuque non impetrata pax deûm. in capita consulum, xxiv, 11, 1.  
 re publica incolumi, exitiabilis prodigiorum eventus vertit. xxix, 17;  
 xxx, 7.

Ludi Apollinares Q. Fulvio Ap. Claudio consulibus a  
 P. Cornelio Sulla prætore urbis primum facti erant. inde  
 omnes deinceps prætores urbani fecerant: sed in unum  
 annum vovebant, dieque incerta faciebant<sup>2</sup>. eo anno Pestilence.

<sup>1</sup> viz. Calpurnio, cf. 24. em. PZ. pr. C. D.—idem Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>m</sup> em. DU.  
 C. D. ed. ED.—caveret Mss. ed. G. C. D. BK. <sup>a</sup> em. L, E. Q. iv, 4. ed. GT.—cum  
 iis 2 P. F. 4 L. B. ant. Edd.—cum his C. 3 L. H. D.—cum 1, 3 P. 1, 5 L. V. GA. HF.  
 HV. <sup>b</sup> Ostia L. SM.—Ostis P. F 1st.—hostis C. V. 1 L.—Ostis F 2d. pr. cf. ix, 19.  
 GR. <sup>c</sup> cf. 11; xxi, 62. D.—æde opt. Mss of G.

4 That is ab Arretio. C.

1 ‘ Detained at Rome,’ ‘ withheld from proceeding into their provinces;’ 25. R. 2 These games had, four years before this, been voted perpetual: (i. e. a vow for their celebration was to be made yearly;) but no

M.C.Mar. 5 pestilentia gravis incidit in<sup>d</sup> urbem agrosque; quæ tamen T.Q. Crisp. magis in longos morbos quam in perniciores<sup>e</sup> evasit. ejus

Games to Apollo voted in perpetuity.

The Arretines are obliged to give hostages.

pestilentiae causa et supplicatum per compita tota urbe est, et P. Licinius Varus prætor urbis 'legem ferre ad populum' jussus 'ut hi ludi in perpetuum in statam diem voverentur.' 'ipse primus ita vovit, fecitque ante<sup>b</sup> diem tertium nonas' Quintiles. is dies deinde sollennis servatus.

De Arretinis et fama in dies gravior et cura crescere<sup>24</sup> patribus. itaque C. Hostilio scriptum est 'ne differret obsides ab Arretinis accipere;' et cui traderet Romam deducendos, C. Terentius Varro cum imperio missus. qui ut advenit, extemplo Hostilius legionem unam, quæ ante urbem castra habebat, 'signa in urbem ferre' jussit, præsidiaque locis idoneis disposuit; tum in foro<sup>a</sup> citatis senatoribus obsides imperavit. cum senatus biduum<sup>b</sup> ad considerandum peteret tempus<sup>c</sup>, 'aut ipsos extemplo dare aut se postero die senatorum omnes liberos sumpturum' edixit. inde 'portas custodire'<sup>d</sup> jussi<sup>e</sup> tribuni militum præfectique<sup>f</sup>

<sup>d</sup> per RH. pr. RH. <sup>e</sup> P. PE. ME. 2, 3 L. H. HV. cf. Curt. vii, 3. G.—in pernitiabilis 1 P.—impermittibilis F.—in pernitiabiles 2, 3 P. ant. Ed. cf. Lucr. i, 452; G. Pliny H. N. D.—impermittibilis RH.—exitiabiles RE. cf. xxx, 7. ED.—internitiales conj. RH. adv. GB. D. <sup>f</sup> P. F. C. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. HV. D. all Mss of C. ed. C. D.—itaque ad. vulg. ed. G.—is ad. opt. Mss of G. pr. G. und. cf. xxvi, 40, d. C.—ita ad. N. <sup>g</sup> om. N. L. <sup>h</sup> ad conj. RH. but cf. Sall. C. 30; Cic. Cat. i, 3 often: GL. it means 'the third day before the nones of July;' cf. *ἡμέρη μὲν καλὰντὸν Μαιῶν*, Plut. Numa p. 61; *ἡμέρη μὲν καλὰντὸν Μαιῶν*, id. Popl. p. 101; *ἡμέρη μὲν καλὰντὸν Διονυσίου*, Dion. vi, p. 410; i. e. ante diem quartum idus Decembris, xxxix, 52. Where we find ad iii, &c. it is mistakenly put for a. d. iii, &c. i. e. ante diem iii, &c. S. cf. BO, on C. A. i, 1; NO. C. P. ii, 17; Interp. J. C. ad l. 132, d. de V. S. Just. xvii, 3; (VR.) DU. iii, 8; vi, 1; xxxvi, 3; xli, 16; MN, on Cic. Fam. iii, 12; HT, and al. on Cic. p. Q. 6; CO, on S. C. 30, 1; SM, Ep. 125; BU, S. E. t. ii, ep. 313; D. xxii, 60, 13. ED. <sup>i</sup> quintum idus in xxxvii, 4; but at that time the games lasted from the 3d day before the nones to the 3d day before the ides of July: cf. NO, C. P. ii, 6, 137; DD, de C. iv, 16; D. and app. P. C. p. 758. DU. <sup>a</sup> forum conj. as below; in curiam i, 48; iii, 38 twice: otherwise connect in foro with imperavit. DU. <sup>b</sup> The noun is put in apposition instead of in the genitive; as *domus marita*, 31, g; *terra Italia*, xxv, 7, 4; *jussa magistres*, Sil. iii, 387; (nn.) *D. domina sub hasta*, Juv. iii, 33 n. We use the word *MASTER* in the same way; as "a master hand," &c. ED.—*biduanum* conj. RH. but this is a more modern word. D.—*bidui* conj. cf. xxvi, 35. DU 1st. <sup>c</sup> conj. om. cf. 46; xxiv, 38; xxviii, 45. DU 2d. or it may be a pleonasm like *vidua mulier*, Ter. Heau. v, 1, 82; D. "widow woman;" cf. Her. i, 90, n. 68; 141, n. 83; vi, 92, n. 85; Arist. Eth. i, 6; Eur. Sup. 454; Hip. 778 sq; Xen. An. i, 3, 20; St Matthew xiii, 45; 52; St Luke iv, 26. ED. <sup>d</sup> custodiri 2 L. 3 L. 2d. followed by datives, instead of the ablative with *ab*. D. <sup>e</sup> em. G.—*jussit* Mss. <sup>f</sup> P. F.—*tribunos...præfectosque* R. RM. D. RH. who might have made a slighter alteration by reading *jussis* G.—*tribunis...præfectisque* cet. Mss. but a dative after *jubeo* is a solecism: in Curt. v, 6, (SK.) *suis* (cf. xxv, 25; Plaut. Per. iv, 3, 3;) agrees

day was fixed. When a fixed day was assigned for them, the custom of renewing the vow yearly was discontinued as needless.

Perhaps an order from the people was required in confirmation of that decree of the senate. cf. 11; xxvi, 23; DU. C. xxv, 12. R.

sociūm et centuriones<sup>1</sup>, ne quis nocte urbe exiret. id se-  
gnius negligentiusque factum. septem principes senatus,  
priusquam custodiæ in portis locarentur, ante noctem cum  
liberis evaserunt. postero die luce prima, cum senatus in  
forum citari coeptus esset, desiderati, bonaque eorum ve-  
nierunt. a ceteris senatoribus centum viginti obsides, liberi  
ipsorum, accepti, traditique C. Terentio Romam deducendi.  
is omnia suspectiora quam ante fuerant in senatu fecit. itaque  
tanquam imminente Etrusco tumultu, 'legionem [unam <sup>h</sup>]' The Etru-  
alteram ex urbanis 'Arretium ducere' jussu ipse C. Teren-  
tius, 'eamque habere in præsidio urbis. C. Hostilium cum ce-  
tero exercitu' placet 'totam provinciam peragrarè, et cavere  
'ne qua occasio novare cupientibus res daretur.' C. Terentius  
ut Arretium cum legione venit, claves portarum cum magi-  
stratus<sup>1</sup> poposcisset, negantibus iis comparere, fraude amotas <sup>xxv, 40, 5.</sup>  
magis ratus quam negligentia intercidis, ipse alias claves  
omnibus portis imposuit, cavitque cum cura<sup>1</sup> ut omnia in  
potestate sua essent. Hostilium intentius<sup>2</sup> monuit ut 'in eo  
'spem non moturos quicquam Etruscos poneret, si ne quid  
'moveri posset' cavisset.

35 De Tarentinis inde magna contentione in senatu actum The case of  
coram Fabio, defendente ipso quos ceperat armis, aliis the Taren-  
infensis<sup>1</sup>, et plerisque æquantibus eos<sup>2</sup> Campanorum noxæ tines dis-  
pœnæque. senatus consultum in sententiam M'. Acilii fa- cussed in  
ctum est, ut 'oppidum præsidio custodiretur, Tarentinique the senate:

with corporibus, which is governed by *abstineri*; PCH em. Tac. A. xii, 11, from Ms; in Jul. Paul. l. 26, de adq. v. om. hær. *filium vel servum* and in Justin. *¶* l. Inst. de fid. hær. *con-*  
*sules* conj. em. cf. Ov. M. viii, 752; (BU.) G. cf. Cat. 65, 140; (SCA. VS. STA.) where  
the full expression would be *non jubebas me hoc sperare mihi miseræ*: SA, M. ii, 4; (SC. PZ.)  
Sall. J. 84; (CO. BA, on Cl. R. ii, 155;) where und. *dari* BU, on Pet. 71; and Suet. x,  
23; or *esse* as in xxvi, 18; xxx, 41; DU. xxvi, 41, i; DV, on C. B. C. iii, 98. In many  
places Mss vary, as 41, i; vii, 19; x, 33; xxii, 42; xxiii, 35; xxxv, 4; 30; xxxvii, 20;  
xxx, 15, e; xl, 27; und. *feri* in xlii, 33; *tradi* in xxxvii, 37; *ducibus* is the ablative in  
xliv, 2; *quis* is governed by *dato* in xlii, 43; and there are several ways of correcting xlii,  
28; OU, on Fr. iv, 1, 43. D. *¶* P. F. R. RM. D.—*centurionibus* cet. Mss. <sup>h</sup> ad.  
P. F. 1, 2, 4 L. HV. VI. ME. G. V. C. so as to make the words *alteram ex urbanis*, exege-  
tical. C. ed. ED.—om. G. C. D. BK. as gl. cf. 23. DU. <sup>1</sup> *cum cura* om. RH. 2, 3 P.  
H. but cf. xxii, 42; xxv, 22; xxxviii, 18; 23; xxxix, 7; 14; 41; xlii, 3; xlv, 32; CO,  
on S. C. 51, 38. D. <sup>2</sup> *possit* ed. er. G.

<sup>1</sup> *Posco* has a double accusative, i, 24;  
vii, 32; xxx, 43; xxxv, 33; Virg. *Æ.* xi,  
362. D. R.

<sup>2</sup> 28; 35; 38; iii, 32; v, 49; viii, 17;  
xxxiv, 29; cf. xxv, 9, i. D.

<sup>1</sup> 'Inveighing against them with ani-  
mosity:' opposed to *defendente*. RS.

<sup>2</sup> 'Putting their offence, and the punish-  
ment due to it, on a par with that of the Cam-  
panians.' R.

M.C. Mar. 5 'omnes intra mœnia continerentur, res integra postea re-  
T. Q. Crisp. 'ferretur<sup>5</sup>, cum tranquillior status Italiæ esset.' et de M.

and that of Livio præfecto arcis Tarentinæ haud minore certamine  
Livius the actum est, aliis senatus consulto<sup>a</sup> notantibus<sup>4</sup> præfectum  
prefect of the town; 'quod ejus socordia Tarentum proditum hosti esset,' aliis  
xxiv, 20. præmia decernentibus 'quod per quinquennium arcem

'tutatus esset, maximeque unius ejus opera receptum  
xxvi, 8, 6. 'Tarentum foret,' mediis 'ad censores, non ad senatum

'notionem<sup>b</sup> de eo pertinere' dicentibus. cujus sententiæ

PF. 187; et Fabius fuit<sup>5</sup>. adjecit tamen 'fateri se opera Livii

CC. 4; 'Tarentum receptum, quod amici ejus<sup>c</sup> vulgo in senatu

CoR. ii, 67. 'jactâssent: neque enim recipiundum fuisse, nisi amis-

'sum foret.'

Consulum alter T. Quintius Crispinus ad exercitum  
quem Q. Fulvius Flaccus habuerat, cum supplemento in

P. ii, 34; Lucanos est profectus. Marcellum aliæ atque aliæ objectæ  
PM. 300. animo religiones tenebant, in quibus quod, cum bello Gal-

The temple of Honour and Virtue; lico ad Clastidium ædem Honori et Virtuti vovisset, dedi-

xxv, 40, 3; catio ejus a pontificibus impediabatur, quod negabant

PM. 314. 'unam<sup>d</sup> cellam duobus<sup>e</sup> recte<sup>f</sup> dedicari, quia si de cælo

'tacta aut prodigii aliquid in ea factum esset, difficilis

'procuratio foret, quod utri deo res divina fieret sciri non

<sup>a</sup> Or s. c. 8. 1 P. P. 1 PE. RE. ME. F. V. BA. al. Mss. cf. xxv, 3; S. xxx, 26, m; ED. Cic. At. vii, 9; Ph. iii, 8; Pis. 18; de P. C. 7; adv. Comp. [in xxvii, 20, o; ED.] Fam. xii, 25; de H. R. 5; Emp. Rh. in D. M. Pr. p. 284; Tac. A. iii, 31; Pliny F. ii, 12. G.—sociis RH. 3 P. 3—5 L. R. H. GA. RM.—sententiis B. ant. Edd. GR.—senatoribus 2 P.—se CO.—om. N.—ocii conj. RH. adv. S. GB. G.

<sup>b</sup> pl. Mss. ant. Edd. 'cognitione:' Cic. de P. C. 19; in Pis. 5; (GV.) p. Sex. 25; p. Clu. 46; Att. ii, 20; Off. iii, 31; Gell. xvii, 18; "ait prætor; cujus de ea re jurisdictionio est." melius scripsisset, "cujus de ea re notio est:" etenim notionis nomen etiam ad eos pertineret, qui jurisdictionem non habent, sed habent de quavis alia causa notionem; Ulp. in l. 5, d. de Re Jud. notatio is a word which Cicero seldom uses, to avoid confusion and ambiguity, except where there is no likelihood of a mistake, as p. Clu. 47. G. cf. nn, on Tac. A. iii, 35, 5; noscere causas, xxx, 24, 2. R.—notionem V. 1 L.—cognitionem conj. RH. ed. CU.

<sup>c</sup> om. GR. <sup>d</sup> amplius quam uni deo RH. 3 P. 2 PE. pr. RH. ed. G. C. <sup>e</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. (cf. xxxiv, 44; xli, 16; xlii, 32; V. Max. i, 1, 8; TO, on V. M. ii, 6, 13.) D.—rite S. 3 P. L. CI. ed. G. C. pr. cf. Ov. F. i, 610; Cic. p. Dom. 52; but cf. ib. 53; DU. 38; i, 8; 31; 45; v, 17; vii, 20; xxxi, 5; 9; xli, 18; xlii, 28; 30; 55; xliv, 19; 37. D.

3 'Should be brought again before the senate for consideration.' C.

4 To the examples in xxi, 6, 6, add proferebat, xli, 1; darent, xlv, 20; diceret, Cic. At. xiii, 44; (MN.) facienti, ib. i, 14; cf. G, on xxxiv, 1, 7; xxxvii, 17, 6; and xlv, 35, 5. D.

5 Cf. i, 8; 39. C. The English idiom is the same.

6 Why then might not two shrines (cf. 11, 2;) or chapels have been dedicated in the same temple? as to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, who hence were called *trimesæ*, iii, 17. R.

‘posset: neque enim duobus nisi certis<sup>7</sup> deis’ rite una M.C.Mar.6  
‘hostia<sup>8</sup> fieri.’ ita addita Virtutis ædes appropriato opere; T.Q.Crisp.  
neque tamen ab ipso ædes eæ dedicatæ sunt<sup>9</sup>. tum demum  
ad exercitum, quem priore anno Venusiæ reliquerat, cum  
supplemento proficiscitur.

Locros in Brutiis Crispinus oppugnare conatus, quia  
magnam famam attulisse Fabio Tarentum rebatur<sup>1</sup>, omne  
genus tormentorum machinarumque ex Sicilia arcessierat;  
et naves indidem accitæ erant, quæ vergentem ad mare  
partem urbis oppugnarent. ea omissa oppugnatio est, quia  
Lacinium Hannibal admoverat copias, et collegam eduxisse xxiv, 3.  
jam ab Venusia exercitum fama erat, cui conjungi volebat.  
itaque in Apuliam ex Brutiis reditum<sup>b</sup>, et inter Venusiam  
Bantiumque, minus trium millium passuum intervallo, C. ii, 291;  
consules binis castris consederant. in eandem regionem et Pl. iii, 11;  
Hannibal rediit, averso ab Locris bello. ibi consules ambo PM.314.St.  
ingenio feroces prope quotidie<sup>1</sup> in<sup>1</sup> aciem exire<sup>1</sup>, haud Both con-  
dubia spe, si duobus exercitibus consularibus junctis com- suls opposed  
bal. to Hanni-  
26 misisset sese hostis, debellari posse. Hannibal quia cum  
Marcello bis priore anno congressus vicerat victusque erat,  
ut cum eodem si dimicandum foret, nec spem nec metum  
ex vano<sup>1</sup> haberet<sup>1</sup>, ita duobus consulibus haudquaquam  
sese parem futurum credebat. itaque totus in suas artes  
versus insidiis locum quærebat. levia tamen prælia inter  
bina castra vario eventu fiebant; quibus cum extrahi  
æstatem posse consules crederent, nihilo minus oppugnari

<sup>7</sup> *secretis deis* ('placed separate and apart') conj. *DCE.*—*Iectisterniis* conj. cf. v, 13; xxii, 10. R. P. und. Crispinus. G. cf. i, 26; iii, 41; iv, 1; vi, 3; 33; viii, 25; ix, 3; x, 21; xxii, 57; xxiii, 13; xxiv, 18; 20; 39; xxv, 15; nn, on xxxvii, 39, 11; and xl, 5, 13; D. 28, o. ED.—ferrebat cet. Mss.  
<sup>8</sup> *pl. and opt. Mss. ed. C. D.—militēs ad. GA. 5 L. al. Mss. ed. G.* h RH. F. D. N.—est ad. pl. Mss.  
<sup>9</sup> *3, 4 L. VI. L. 1 pr. cf. xxiii, 29; xxv, 21; xxxv, 4. G. ed. C. D.—acīe exīre H.—acīem exīre GA. 5 L.—acīem exīre ed. G.—acīem hesire 2 L.—acīehere P. F. cf. Obs. iv, 4. G.—acīe here V. 1 L. C.—mactecare ME.—acta re RE.—mactæ HV.* J om. HV.  
conj. G. a habebat

7 'Unless it were certain that the sacrifice was due to each; so as not to leave it a matter of doubt, whether it were offered to this or to that deity.' C. or 'To certain deities, to whom it was allowable for one and the same sacrifice to be offered.' *DCE.*

8 The ablative. Und. *rem divinam. RS.*

9 It was dedicated by his son, cf. xxix, 11; xxv, 40. What the double temple and

the statues were like is not exactly known: cf. Pliny xxxv, 11 s. 37; Plut. M. p. 314 or 463; nn, on Vitr. vii, præf. Progr. Ac. Hafn. on Jan. 29, 1806; Freimüthige oder Ernst u. Scherz 1806, N° 55; 74 sq. R.

1 Adverbially; 'without grounds;' xxii, ep. note 1; xxviii, 39; ED. xxxiii, 31, R.

M.C.Mar.5 Locros posse rati, L. Cincio<sup>2</sup> ut 'ex Sicilia Locros cum T. Q. Crisp. 'classe trajiceret' scribunt. et ut ab terra quoque oppugnari mœnia possent, 'ab Tarento partem<sup>3</sup> exercitus qui<sup>b</sup> in 'præsidio erat duci eo' jusserant. ea ita futura per quosdam Thurinos comperta Hannibali cum essent<sup>c</sup>, mittit ad insidendam ab Tarento viam. ibi sub tumultu Peteliæ tria millia equitum, peditum duo<sup>d</sup> in occulto locata; in quæ inexplorato euntes Romani cum incidissent, ad duo millia armatorum cæsa, mille et quingenti<sup>e</sup> ferme vivi capti<sup>f</sup>. alii dissipati fuga per agros saltusque Tarentum rediere.

He has recourse to stratagem. St.

1, 4; PM. Tumulus erat silvestris inter Punica et Romana castra, ab neutris primo occupatus, quia Romani, qualis pars ejus quæ vergeret ad<sup>4</sup> hostium castra esset, ignorabant, Hannibal insidiis quam castris aptiorem eum crediderat. itaque nocte ad id<sup>5</sup> missas aliquot Numidarum turmas medio in saltu condiderat, quorum interdiu nemo ab statione movebatur, ne aut arma aut ipsi procul conspicerentur. fremebant vulgo in castris Romanis<sup>6</sup> 'occupandum eum tumultum 'esse et castello firmandum, ne si occupatus ab Hannibale 'foret, velut in cervicibus<sup>g</sup> haberent hostem.' movit ea res Marcellum, et collegæ "quin imus?" inquit "ipsi cum "equitibus paucis exploratum? subjecta res oculis nostris"

The consuls "certius dabit consilium<sup>8</sup>." consentiente<sup>1</sup> Crispino, cum go out to reconnoitre. equitibus ducentis et viginti, ex quibus quadraginta Fre-

<sup>b</sup> S. al. Mss.—quæ three P. F. V. 1, 3, 4 L. GA. H. ant. Edd. <sup>c</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. cf. 15, i. C.—compertum...esset ed. G. C. D. <sup>d</sup> P.—equitum duo peditum tria millia pl. Mss. <sup>e</sup> opt. Mss. pr. G. ed. R.—et mille ducenti pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>f</sup> cæsi et quingenti, ferme nulli capti. conj. D. <sup>g</sup> ~~in cervicibus~~ <sup>h</sup> om. RH. 2, 3 P. H. D. <sup>1</sup> assentiente RH. 3 P. ed. G. C.

2 The year before this, M. Valerius and L. Cincius were continued in their command; 8. But this year, Cæsar had the army of Cannæ in Sicily and Lævinus was continued in the command on that coast, with a fleet of seventy ships; 22. D. Therefore Cincius appears to have been superseded; cf. 7, 4. R.

3 'Half;' vi, 42; xxi, 40, 6. C.

4 25; xlv, 36. D.

5 'For that purpose' (*pour ce but*); or und. *faciendum*: cf. i, 34; ii, 3; xxiii, 18; xxvii, 27; ad hoc xxviii, 39; xlv, 39; ad ludibrium xxxvi, 14. R.

6 Here the phrase means 'to have the

enemy hanging over one's head;' *ne hostes supra caput essent*, iii, 17; cf. xlv, 39; in other places it is a metaphor taken from beasts of burden, as xxii, 33; xlii, 50; Cic. Cat. iii, 7; Ver. v, 42. R.

7 For *eamus* or *qui fit ut non eamus*? cf. i, 57; RS. 'Why not go?' ED. This hortative particle is generally joined with an indicative; i, 45; 47; vi, 15; vii, 40; viii, 32; ix, 10; 18; x, 17; xxviii, 41; xxxiv, 59; xxxvi, 34; xl, 7; 14; 15; xlv, 26; HS, on O. A. ii, 19, 59; CO, on S. C. 20; D. SR, Lex. R.

8 *Consilium nobis resque locusque dabit*, Ov. Am. i, 4, 54. GB.

gellani, ceteri Etrusci erant, proficiscuntur. secuti M.<sup>1</sup> Marcellus<sup>4</sup> consulis filius et A.<sup>1</sup> Manlius tribuni militum, simul et duo præfecti socium, L. Arennius et M.<sup>2</sup> Aulius. <sup>M.C.Mar.5 T. Q. Crisp. V. i, 6, 9; Lu. i, 626</sup>  
 'immolâsse eo die' quidam memoriæ prodidere 'consulem<sup>sq.</sup> Marcellum, et prima hostia cæsa jecur sine capite<sup>9</sup> inventum, in secunda omnia comparuisse quæ assolent, auctum<sup>10</sup> etiam visum in capite; nec id sane haruspici placuisse, quod secundum trunca et turpia<sup>11</sup> exta nimis læta apparuissent.' ceterum consulem Marcellum tanta cupiditas tenebat dimicandi cum Hannibale, ut nunquam satis castra castris collata crederet<sup>b</sup>. tum quoque vallo egrediens signum dedit ut<sup>c</sup> 'ad<sup>1</sup> locum<sup>d</sup> miles esset paratus, ut<sup>e</sup> si collis in quem speculatum irent placuisset, vasa colligerent ac sequerentur.' exiguum campi ante castra erat; inde in collem aperta undique et conspecta ferebat via. Numidis<sup>2</sup> speculator nequaquam in spem tantæ rei positus, sed 'si quos vagos pabuli aut lignorum causa longius a castris progressos possent excipere,' signum dat ut pariter ab suis quisque<sup>f</sup> latebris<sup>g</sup> exorerentur<sup>h</sup>. non ante apparuere quibus obviis ab jugo ipso consurgendum erat<sup>i</sup> quam circumiere qui ab tergo includerent viam. tum undique omnes exorti, et clamore sublato impetum fecere. cum in ea valle consules essent ut neque evadere possent in jugum occupatum ab hoste nec receptum ab tergo circumventi haberent, extrahi tamen diutius certamen potuisset, ni cœpta ab Etruscis fuga pavorem ceteris inje-

<sup>1</sup> om. D. some ant. Edd. <sup>k</sup> ed. Mo.—*Marcellum* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.—*trib. mil.* ad. (and om. after *Manlius*) pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.—*C. Fabius* ad. D. 3 L. ed. 2 Min. AS. <sup>l</sup> om. V. D. 3 L. al. Mss. <sup>m</sup> M. (here and below) ed. G. C. <sup>a</sup> *cupido* S. 2, 3 P. D. cf. Just. xi, 7. GB. <sup>b</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ed. D.—*duceret* S. al. Mss. ed. G. C.—*diceret* RH. 3 P. H marg. <sup>c</sup> om. 3 P. <sup>d</sup> susp. D.—*speculandum* conj. DE.—*motum* or *nutum* conj. R. <sup>e</sup> om. RH. ed. (but cf. 35; [i, 17, 11. D.]) G. C.—*et* conj. DE. <sup>f</sup> *suis quisque* 3 P.—*utrisque* pl. and opt. Mss.—*suis* 4 L. <sup>g</sup> *latebris* F. HV. HF. 4 L.—*quisque* ad. 4 L. <sup>h</sup> P. V. one P? cf. xxiii, 16, d. D.—*exoriretur* pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>i</sup> *intercluderent* RH. 3 P. 5 L. ed. FR. sqq. but cf. xxvi, 5, m; RS. xxi, 58, g. R. <sup>j</sup> *evaderent* RH.

<sup>9</sup> What this part was, is not clearly known: C. viii, 9; xli, 14 sq; G. D. xxvi, 6, 9; Ov. M. xv, 795; R. Plutarch renders this *ὅνα ἔχον περιμλάν*: cf. Her. i, 102, n. 29.

<sup>10</sup> Und. *jecur*; R. or make *auctum* the accusative of *auctus*, -ús, C. *αὐχην*, CC. D. cf. xxix, 27, a.

<sup>11</sup> 'Misshapen'; RS. Virg. G. iii, 52; iv, 395; Hor. Ep. 5, 19.

<sup>1</sup> 'Forthwith'; *illico*, from *in* and *loco*; C. "sur le champ." ED. 'At the time'; DJ. cf. G. on 7, 17. D.

<sup>2</sup> Governed by *dat.* D.

<sup>3</sup> 'Those who were to rise up and oppose them.' C.

M.C. Mar. cisset. non tamen omisere pugnam deserti ab Etruscis  
T. Q. Crisp.

Fregellani, donec integri consules hortando ipsique ex  
parte pugnando rem sustinebant. sed postquam vulneratos  
ambo<sup>k</sup> consules, Marcellum etiam transfixum lancea pro-  
labentem ex equo moribundum videre, tum et ipsi (per-  
pauci autem supererant) cum Crispino consule duobus  
jaculis icto et Marcello adolescente, saucio et ipso, effu-  
gerunt. interfectus<sup>l</sup> A. Manlius tribunus militum, et ex  
duobus præfectis socium M<sup>o</sup>. Aulius occisus, L. Arennius  
captus. et lictores consulum quinque vivi in hostium  
potestatem venerunt, ceteri aut interfecti aut cum consule  
effugerunt. equites tres et quadraginta aut in prælio aut  
in fuga ceciderunt, duodeviginti vivi capti. tumultuatum  
et in castris fuerat, ut consulibus irent subsidio, cum con-  
sulem et filium alterius consulis saucios exiguasque infelices  
expeditionis reliquias ad castra venientes cernunt. mors  
Marcelli cum alioqui miserabilis fuit, tum quod nec pro  
ætate (major jam enim sexaginta annis erat) neque pro  
P. x, 32 sq. veteris prudentia ducis tam improvide se<sup>m</sup> collegamque et  
prope totam rem publicam in præceps dederat.

Marcellus  
is slain:  
Crispinus is  
wounded,  
but escapes.

Different accounts of the death of Marcellus: xxi, 28, 4. Multos circa unam rem ambitus fecerim, si quæ de  
Marcelli morte variant auctores, omnia exsequi velim. ut  
omittam alios, L. Coelius<sup>n</sup> triplicem rei gestæ ordinem<sup>o</sup>  
edit, unam traditam fama, alteram scriptam<sup>p</sup> laudatione<sup>4</sup>

<sup>k</sup> P. F. ed. G. C. D.—*ambos* vulg. <sup>l</sup> S. 2, 3 P. RH.—*interfecti* pl. and opt. Mss.  
pr. (and om. *occisus*) G. D. <sup>m</sup> P? F. al. Mss. RH.—*isset* C. 2, 5 L. B. GA. HV.  
L.—*issent* V. 1 L.—*is se* conj. GR. <sup>n</sup> C. *Laelius* 1 P. F. 2, 3 L. H. GA. HV. CO.  
N. al. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. Pol. x, 3, 3. (SW.) S. R. The forename of *Coelius* is omitted in  
other places: D. cf. xxi, 38, 7. R. <sup>o</sup> *seriem* conj. on account of the feminine (*unam* &c.)  
following: PZ. pr. DJ. R. adv. because they may agree with *rem gestam*; cf. xxiii, 3, 1. C.  
HV, on *μίσγας*. D. Or Livy, though he had written *ordinem*, might have a feminine noun  
in his head. [adv. ED.] GR, on Luc. Gal. p. 163. DU.—*narrationem* conj. DJ. pr. R.  
P scripta RH.

4 This 'panegyric' was either spoken in honour of Marcellus by his son, or written as if it had been spoken. C. When any illustrious Roman died, who had deserved well of his country, his body was carried into the forum; and there a funeral oration was delivered from the rostra, by the son or some near relative, or by some friend of distinction and eloquence; Pol. vi, 53; Suet. iii, 6; Pliny Ep. ii, 1; or, as among the Greeks, Cic. Leg. ii, 26; by some one appointed by the senate; [Quint. iii, 7, 1. RH.] In

Greece, these orations (*λόγος ἐπινάκειος*) were only delivered in honour of the bravest warriors, and at their graves in the Ceramicus, Thuc. ii, 35 sqq; Diod. xi, 33; Plato Men. p. 275. The origin of this custom is attributed to the Greeks by Dion. iv, 40; ix, 54; (though in v, 17, he says the Romans adopted it before the Greeks;) and to Solon by Plut. Popl. 9; 53. This institution was excellent at its commencement, and was of the greatest service, not only as paying due honour to the merits of worthy citizens, but

fili, qui rei gestæ interfuerit, tertiam, quam ipse pro  
inquisita ac sibi comperta affert. ceterum ita fama variat <sup>T. Q. Crisp.</sup>  
ut tamen plerique 'loci speculandi causa castris egressum,'  
omnes 'insidiis circumventum' tradant.

- 28 Hannibal magnum terrorem hostibus morte consulis  
unius, vulnere<sup>a</sup> alterius injectum<sup>b</sup> esse ratus, ne cui deesset  
occasioni, castra in tumultum in quo pugnatum erat ex-  
templo transfert. ibi inventum Marcelli corpus sepelit<sup>1</sup>.  
Crispinus et morte collegæ et suo vulnere territus, silentio  
insequentis noctis profectus, quos<sup>c</sup> proximos nactus est  
montes, in iis loco alto et tuto undique castra posuit. ibi  
duo duces sagaciter moti sunt, alter ad inferendam, alter  
ad cavendam fraudem. annulis<sup>d</sup> Marcelli simul cum cor-  
pore Hannibal potitus erat. ejus signi errore ne cui<sup>e</sup> dolus  
necerneretur a Pœno metuens Crispinus circa civitates  
proximas miserat nuntios, 'occisum collegam esse, annu-  
'lisque<sup>f</sup> ejus hostem potitum: ne quibus litteris crederent  
'nomine Marcelli compositis.' paullo ante hic nuntius con-  
sulis Salapiam venerat, cum litteræ ab Hannibale allatæ  
sunt Marcelli nomine compositæ: 'se nocte quæ diem illum  
'secutura esset Salapiam venturum; parati<sup>g</sup> milites<sup>h</sup> essent  
'qui in præsidio erant, si quo<sup>2</sup> opera eorum opus esset.'  
sensere Salapitani<sup>i</sup> fraudem; et ab ira non defectionis  
modo sed etiam equitum interfectorum rati occasionem

<sup>a</sup> vulneribus F 2d. cf. 27; 29. D.—vulnerius F 1st.—vulneratis 2 P. <sup>b</sup> injectum  
GB. GA. but cf. ii, 36, 3; x, 6, 3; ix, 40, 14. D.—injectum 1 P. F.—factum HV.  
<sup>c</sup> quosquos 2 P. P. RE. V. F. 3, 4 L. three Mss of C. cf. Plaut. Pœn. iii, 2, 11; Cic. At.  
xvi, 11; G. xxix, 19, s; and iii, 47; ii, 2, 1. D.—quosque L. <sup>d</sup> pl. and opt. Mss.  
pr. annuli was used to signify 'one ring,' as liberi 'one child,' and horti 'one garden.' G.—  
annulo ed. G. C. D. <sup>e</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. cf. Virg. Æ. vi, 609; G. pr. cf. i, 5. D. C.—  
qui RH. for quis, cf. Cic. p. Cæc. 30; Sen. 7. RH. ed. G. C. (cf. iii, 10, 7; vi, 32, 5.)  
D.—quis 3 L. RM. <sup>f</sup> annuloque ed. G. C. D. <sup>g</sup> om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G.  
adv. C. D. <sup>h</sup> vigiles conj. G. <sup>i</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. as Massalitanus, Mart.  
Lilybætanus, Tauromenitanus. G.—Salapiani vulg.—Salapini (below) V. 1 L. cf. Cic. Vit.  
CE, G. A. ii, 9, p. 565. D.

as an incentive to patriotic emulation; Pol.  
vi, 51. Its utility in process of time de-  
generated, when this compliment was paid  
even to the undeserving, who were extolled  
in the language of flattery and not in that of  
truth. From this cause also the sources of  
history were polluted with falsehood; [viii,  
40; xxii, 31; D. Cic. Brut. 16; S.] cf. nn,  
on Tac. A. iii, 5, 4; RA, de S. F. DGE, de

L. F. R. PZ, A. H. 6, p. 207; SN, de U. N.  
10, p. 8; DU. DV, on C. A. Q. i, 2; KI,  
de F. R. ii, 18; GH, de J. M. i, 24; Suet.  
i, 6; v, 1; D. ii, 61; v, 50; Cic. Sen. 4.  
RH.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Plut. M. p. 315 sq; S. App. Han.  
50; R. PZ, A. H. 9, p. 368. D.

<sup>2</sup> 'For any thing;' R. 'to go any where.'  
RH.

• • • supplicii peti, remissio<sup>1</sup> retro nuntio (perfuga<sup>2</sup> autem<sup>3</sup> Romanus<sup>4</sup> erat<sup>5</sup>), ut sine arbitro<sup>6</sup> milites quæ vellent agerent, oppidanos per muros urbisque opportuna loca in stationibus disponunt; custodias vigilasque in eam noctem intentius instruunt; circa portam qua venturum hostem rebantur<sup>7</sup>, quod roboris in præsidio erat, opponunt. Hannibal quarta vigilia ferme ad urbem accessit. primi agminis erant perfugæ Romanorum, et arma Romana habebant. ii, ubi ad portam est ventum, Latine omnes loquentes excitant vigiles aperirique portam jubent: 'consulem adesse.' vigiles velut ad vocem eorum excitati tumultuari, trepidare, moliri portam. cataracta<sup>8</sup> dejecta clausa erat: eam partim vectibus levant, partim<sup>9</sup> funibus subducunt in tantum altitudinis ut subire recti possent. vixdum satis patebat iter, cum perfugæ certatim ruunt per portam; et cum sexcenti ferme intrassent, remisso fune quo suspensa erat, cataracta magno sonitu cecidit. Salapitani alii perfugas negligenter ex itinere suspensa humeris, ut inter pacatos, gerentes arma<sup>10</sup> invadunt; alii e turri ejus<sup>11</sup> portæ murisque saxis sudibus pilis absterrent hostem. ita inde Hannibal suamet ipse fraude captus abiit, profectusque ad Locrorum solvendam obsidionem, quam Cincius summa vi, operibus tormentorumque omni genere ex Sicilia advecto, oppugnabat. Magoni jam haud ferme fidenti retenturum defensurumque se urbem prima spes morte nuntiata Marcelli affulsit. secutus inde nuntius 'Hannibalem, Numidarum equitatu præmisso, ipsum, quantum accelerare posset, cum peditum agmine sequi.' itaque ubi primum Numidas

T. Q. Crisp.

Hannibal, at Salapia, falls into his own snare, xxvi, 38.

He raises the siege of Locri.

<sup>1</sup> RH. cf. xxiv, 20, 1.—*petere*, misso three P. F. five L. H. GA. HV. L. ed. A.—*patere*, misso B. ant. Edd. <sup>2</sup> *perfugam* ME. V. F. C. V. 1, 4 L. HV. GA. L. <sup>3</sup> *ante* 1, 4 L. HV. <sup>4</sup> *Romanos* F. C. V. 1, 4 L. HV. <sup>5</sup> *om. pl. Mss.*—(*perfugam* norant Romanum) conj. G. adv. D. <sup>6</sup> cf. 25, g; xxii, 57. D.—*quererentur* P. ME. V.—*quererentur* C. 1 L.—*verebantur* 4 L. conj. G.—*credebant* 2 L. HV. from gl. D.—*putabant* L. from gl. D. <sup>7</sup> *turribus* RH. 3 P. R. D. pr. RH.

<sup>3</sup> Just. xxi, 4; nn, on Plaut. Aul. iv, 1, 21; D. xxii, 60, 2; xxv, 18; *omnibus* *arbitris* *procul* *amotis*, Sall. C. 20; Her. i, 89, n. 57; Thuc. i, 79; Xen. H. iv, 1, 5.

<sup>4</sup> 'With a portcullis;' which is derived from *porta clausa*. ED. *κατακλυστος*, from *κατακλυστος*, cf. Veg. R. M. iv, 4. App. Han.

51; Suid. "*ἀμύνειν*:" Pol. t. v, p. 38. (ed. SW.) R.

<sup>5</sup> *Partim...partim, et peditum...et* ED. 'some...others.' C.

<sup>6</sup> 'With their shields in their covers;' as was usual on a march, when there was no apprehension of an enemy; cf. Suet. iii, 37; ix, 11; L. M. R. iii, 2. DU.

edito e speculis signo adventare sensit, et ipse patefacta repente porta ferox in hostes erumpit. et primo magis quia <sup>T. Q. Crisp.</sup> ~~improviso id fecerat quam quod par viribus esset, anceps certamen erat; deinde ut supervenere Numidæ, tantus pavor Romanis est injectus ut passim ad mare ac naves fugerent, relictis operibus machinisque quibus muros quatiebant. ita adventu Hannibalis soluta Locrorum obsidio est.~~

- 29 Crispinus postquam in Bruttios profectum Hannibalem <sup>Crispinus proceeds to Capua.</sup> sensit, exercitum cui collega præfuerat M. Marcellum<sup>1</sup> tribunum militum Venusiam abducere<sup>a</sup> jussit; ipse cum legionibus suis Capuam profectus, vix lecticæ agitationem præ gravitate vulnerum patiens, Romam litteras de morte collegæ scripsit<sup>2</sup>, 'quantoque ipse in discrimine esset. se 'comitiorum causa non posse Romam venire, quia nec 'visæ laborem passurus videretur, et de Tarento sollicitus 'esset, ne ex Brutiis Hannibal eo converteret agmen. 'legatos opus esse ad se mitti, viros prudentes, cum quibus quæ vellet de re publica loqueretur.' hæ litteræ recitatæ magnum et luctum morte alterius consulis et metum de altero fecerunt. itaque et Q. Fabium filium<sup>3</sup> 42. ad exercitum Venusiam<sup>b</sup> miserunt; et ad consulem tres legati missi, Sext. Julius Cæsar, L. Licinius Pollio, L. Cincius Alimentus, cum paucis ante diebus ex Sicilia 28; xxi, 38, redisset. hi nuntiare consuli jussi ut, 'si ad comitia ipse 'Romam venire non posset, dictatorem in agro Romano' 'diceret comitiorum causa. si consul Tarentum profectus 'esset, Q. Claudium prætorem placere in eam regionem 'inde abducere legiones, in qua plurimas sociorum urbes 'tueri posset.'

Eadem æstate M. Valerius cum classe centum navium <sup>The Roman fleet ravages Africa, S.</sup> ex Sicilia in Africam tramisit<sup>d</sup>; et ad Clupeam urbem exscensione facta agrum late, nullo ferme obvio armato, iii, 243 sq.

<sup>a</sup> cf. 20, 4; D. 46. ED.—adducere 1, 3 P. 2—5 L. H. B. GA. HV. L. al. Mss. but cf. GT, on Suet. iv, 45; HS, on V. F. v, 160; nn, on Sil. x, 18. D. <sup>b</sup> Venusianum RH. adv. G. <sup>c</sup> in...Romano om. conj. as taken from c. 5; cf. 2; 5; viii, 23; ix, 38; xxv, 2; xxix, 10. DU. <sup>d</sup> P. cf. xxviii, 5, 1. D.—transmisit pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D.

<sup>1</sup> The son of the consul who was slain; he started, as it conveyed to Rome the first news of the consul's death. C.

<sup>2</sup> This letter was probably written before <sup>3</sup> A consular man. S. cf. 539 Y. R.

• • • vastabat. inde ad naves raptim prædatores recepti, quia T.Q. Crisp. repente fama accidit 'classem Punicam adventare.' octoginta erant et tres naves. cum iis haud procul Clupea prospere pugnât Romanus. decem et octo navibus captis, fugatis aliis, cum magna terrestri navalique præda Lilybæum rediit.

Affairs of Greece. Eadem æstate et Philippus implorantibus Achæis auxilium tulit, quos et Machanidas tyrannus Lacedæmoniorum finitimo bello urebat\*, et Ætoli navibus per fretum quod Naupactum et Patras interfluit (Rhion<sup>4</sup> incolæ vocant) exercitu trajecto depopulati erant. Attalum quoque regem Asiæ, quia Ætoli summum gentis suæ magistratum ad eum proximo<sup>1</sup> concilio detulerant, fama erat in Europam trajecturum. ob hæc Philippo in Græciam descendenti ad 30

D. xvii, 111; Lamiam urbem Ætoli duce Pyrrhia<sup>2</sup>, qui prætor in eum annum cum absente Attalo creatus erat, occurrerunt. habebant et ab Attalo auxilia secum, et mille ferme ex Romana classe a P. Sulpicio missos. adversus hunc ducem

Philip defeats the Ætolians. atque has copias Philippus bis prospero eventu pugnavit; mille admodum hostium utraque pugna occidit. inde cum Ætoli metu compulsi Lamiæ urbis mœnibus tenerent sese, Philippus ad Phalara exercitum reduxit. in Maliaco sinu is locus est, quondam frequenter habitatus propter egregium portum tutasque circa stationes et aliam opportunitatem maritimam terrestremque. eo legati ab rege Ægypti Ptolemæo Rhodiisque et Atheniensibus et Chiis venerunt ad dirimendum inter Philippum atque Ætolos bellum. adhibitus ab Ætolis et ex finitimis pacificator Amynder<sup>1</sup> rex Athamanum. omnium autem non tanta pro Ætolis

\* cf. 39; xxviii, 43; xxxii, 21; GB. x, 17; D. x, 47; xxvi, 13; xl, 15; nn. on Sil. vii, 490: *incendere* is used in a like metaphorical sense, and *naïstos* or *originarios*: cf. nn. on Sil. xvi, 513; xvii, 294; DU, on Fl. ii, 6, 2. R.—*urgebat* 1 P. F 2d. L. BR. but cf. xxxvi, 23; HS, on O. A. i, 2, 17; BY, on H. O. i, 4, 8; and E. i, 13, 6, D. f anno ad. pl. and opt. Mss. from marg. gl. C. <sup>1</sup> P. RE. D. L. N. cf. Pol. v, 30; 91—94. G. R.—var. cet. Mss.

<sup>4</sup> Rhion, fauces sinus Corinthiaci, xxviii, 7; the same name was given to the promontory, which, from its shape, was also called *Δελωσσος*, Strabo viii, 335; Ptol. iii, 16; GL. cf. xxviii, 41; Her. vi, 22, n. 14. ED. Rhion deinde (maris id nomen est) anguste et rehet fretu latus ora sequentis incidens inter

Ætolos et Peloponnesiacos usque ad Isthmum irrumpit, Mela ii, 3. D.

<sup>1</sup> Ἀμύνανδρος or Ἀμυνᾶς, son-in-law of Scerdilædus, king of Illyria; Pol. iv, 16; xvi, 27; xvii, 1; 10; xviii, 19; 30; xx, 10. R. His name should be inserted in the pedigree, xxii, 33, 5.

cura erat, ferociori<sup>b</sup> quam pro ingeniis Græcorum gente\*, \* \* \*  
 quam ne Philippus regnumque ejus grave libertati futurum T. Q. Crisp.  
 rebus Græciæ immisceretur<sup>2</sup>. de pace dilata consultatio xxvi, 25, 5.  
 est in concilium Achæorum, concilioque ei et locus et dies  
 certa indicta; interim triginta dierum indutiæ impetratæ. An armis-  
 tice for 30  
 profectus inde rex per Thessaliam Bœotiamque Chalcidem  
 Eubœæ venit, ut Attalum, quem classe Eubœam petiturum  
 audierat, portubus et littorum appulsu arceret. inde præ-  
 sidio relicto adversus Attalum, si forte interim trajecisset,  
 profectus ipse cum paucis equitum levisque<sup>d</sup> armaturæ Philip goes  
 Argos venit. ibi curatione Heræorum<sup>e</sup> Nemeorumque<sup>f</sup> to the Pe-  
 loponnesus.  
 suffragiis populi ad eum delata, quia se Macedonum reges  
 ex ea civitate oriundos<sup>g</sup> referunt<sup>h</sup>, Heræis peractis ab ipso  
 ludicro extemplo Ægium<sup>i</sup> profectus est ad indictum multo  
 ante sociorum concilium. ibi de Ætolico finiando bello  
 actum, ne causa aut Romanis aut Attalo intrandi Græciam  
 esset. sed ea omnia vixdum indutiarum tempore circum-  
 acto Ætoli turbavere, postquam et Attalum Æginam The Æto-  
 lians break  
 venisse et Romanam classem stare ad Naupactum au-off the truce.

<sup>b</sup> conj. G. pr. C. adv. D.—ferocioribus one P. ed. AS. G. C. D.—ferocior B 2d. HV.—  
 ferocior iis HF.—ferocioris cet. Mas. ant. Edd. <sup>c</sup> conj. G. pr. C.—gentis ed. AS. G. C.  
 (cf. xxv, 15, g.) D. <sup>d</sup> levis RH. 2, 3 P. 4 L. B. GA. ant. Edd. but Livy always  
 distinguishes the light-armed troops from the cavalry; xxii, 3; xxiii, 16; xxviii, 14  
 repeatedly; Cæsar does the same. D. <sup>e</sup> ferunt conj. P. but cf. Just. xxxviii, 7. D.  
<sup>f</sup> em. cf. xxviii, 7. GL. pr. GR. Here the Achæans often held councils, according to Pol.  
 C. It was considered the capital of Achaia, xxxviii, 30, after Helice was swallowed up by  
 the sea, during an earthquake, in 381 Y. R. Strabo viii, p. 589; Paus. vii, 24; Diod. xv,  
 48 sq. R. cf. xxv, 48. D. ed. R.—Rhium ed. G. C. D. 'Ῥίον, πόλις Μεσσηνίας ἢ Ἀχαΐας, καὶ  
 ἄλλα Αἰτωλίας, Steph. S.—regium pl. and opt. Mss.

2 From the speeches of Lyciscus the Acarnanian, and of the ambassadors from Ptolemy, Rhodes, Byzantium, Chios, and Mitylene, (Pol. ix, 39; xi, 6;) it appears that the Greeks were more afraid of the Romans than of Philip: and this agrees with what is said below, ne causa aut Romanis aut Attalo intrandi Græciam esset. G. ED. cf. Pol. x, 23—26. (SW.) R.

3 The Heræa (τὰ Ἡραῖα) were 'games in honour of Juno,' C. which were celebrated at Argos, Sparta, Mycenæ, (Hom. Il. Δ 51;) Carthage, Ægina, and Samos: cf. Paus. ii, 17; 24; v, 16; Pind. N. 10. (Schol.) R.

4 These games were celebrated in the Nemean forest, in honour either of Hercules (and his victory over the Nemean lion, R.) or of Archemorus, a boy who was killed there by a serpent: C. DE. on the

12th of the Corinthian month Panemus or Hieromenia, [cf. HA, i, 25; ED.] at which the presidents and umpires were Argives, Corinthians, and Cleonæans. cf. Paus. ii, 16; Schol. and nn. on Pind. N. They were also celebrated at Argos; cf. xxxiv, 41; Pol. ii, 70; iv, 14, 9; (SW.) v, 101; xlii, 10; x, 26. (SW.) R. The Nemea and Olympia (143, 1) fell on this same year, 546 Y. R.; Livy commits an error in referring the latter games to the next year; 35. DD, A. S. p. 227; de C. vii, 1; x, 44; 45; 48; PV, D. T. ix, 53. DU.

5 The Argives believed the same; xxxii, 22. The kings of Macedon traced their pedigree from Caranus, an Argive, founder of the kingdom of Macedon. Eus. Chr. Gr. p. 45; V. Pat. i, 6; Jul. Or. iii, 106; and Ep. 36; DU. Just. vii, 1. R.

• • • T. Q. Crisp. divere. vocati enim in concilium Achæorum, in quo<sup>8</sup> eadem legationes erant quæ ad Phalara egerant de pace, primum questi sunt quædam parva contra fidem conventionis tempore indutiarum facta; postremo negârunt xxii, 33, 5; 'dirimi bellum posse, nisi Messeniis Achæi Pylum redde-  
xxix, 12; 'rent, Romanis<sup>h</sup> restitueretur Atintania', Scerdilædo et  
xlv, 30; 'Pleurato Ardiæi<sup>l</sup>.' enimvero indignum ratus Philippus  
lvi, ep. victos victori sibi ultro condiciones ferre, 'ne antea quidem  
P. xviii, 25; iv, 16; 'se aut de pace audisse aut indutias pepigisse' dixit 'spem  
25; ix, 38; ii, 10 sqq; 'ullam habentem quieturos Ætolos, sed ut omnes socios  
5; vii, 9; Str. vii, 7, 8, 'testes haberet se pacis, illos belli causam quæsisse.' ita  
326; Th. infecta pace concilium dimisit, quattuor millibus arma-  
ii; Pl. ii, 17; St. torum relictis ad præsidium Achæorum, et quinque longis navibus acceptis, quas si adjecisset missæ nuper ad se classi Carthaginensium et ex Bithynia ab rege Prusia venientibus navibus, statuerat navali prælio lacessere Romanos jam diu in ea regione potentes maris. ipse ab<sup>6</sup> eo concilio Argos regressus: jam enim Nemeorum appetebat tempus, quæ celebrari<sup>7</sup> volebat præsentia sua.

The Roman fleet ravages the coast of Corinth. Occupato rege apparatu ludorum, et per dies festos<sup>31</sup> licentius quam inter belli tempora remittente animum, P. Sulpicius ab Naupacto profectus classem appulit inter Sicyonem et Corinthum, agrumque nobilissimæ fertilitatis effuse vastavit. fama ejus rei Philippum ab ludis excivit; raptimque cum equitatu profectus, jussis<sup>a</sup> subsequi peditibus, palatos passim per agros gravesque præda, ut qui nihil tale metuerent, adortus Romanos compulit in naves. classis Romana haudquaquam læta præda<sup>1</sup> Naupactum rediit.

<sup>8</sup> et ad. pl. and opt. Mss. <sup>h</sup> pax Romanis ed. V. FR.—Sationis ed. CU. sqq. Edd. <sup>l</sup> em. cf. xxix, 12; xlv, 30; Pol. ii, 11. Philip took advantage of the Romans being occupied in the second Punic war, to seize this province and that of Ardyæra, on the pretext of their having been ceded to him by Demetrius Pharius. G.—at in tanta P.—var. cet. Mss.—Athamania ant. Edd. J em. 'Ardunius Pol. ii, 10. (SW.) App. Ill. 3; 10. (SW.) Strabo vii, 5, 6 sq; p. 315 sq. R. ED.—Ardyæi afterwards Oivædunius Strabo, (i. e. Vardæi) and Bardunius. cf. Plut. Mar. p. 431; Sert. p. 570; Mart. iv, 4; (SCR.) App. and Pol. l. c. Zon. viii, 20; ed. G. C. D. BK. Juv. xvi, 13 n. ED.—Archidei P.—var. cet. Mss.—Archide 1 Ed.—et Archidi FR.—Parthini CU. al. Edd.—Ardyæi et Parthini DJ. adv. D. <sup>a</sup> om. 1 P. F. 2 l.—se ad. S. 1, 3 P. F. 1, 2, 5 L. B. GÅ. HV. L. ant. Ed. adv. RH. cf. 19; &c. D.

<sup>6</sup> 'On leaving,' immediately after.' ED. attracted by his presence.' C. ludi incredibili  
cf. above; xxiii, 6, a: xxx, 36; xxxi, 8; honore celebrati, Cic. Ph. ii, 13.

<sup>1</sup> Miles haudquaquam tam victoria lætus,  
xxxiii, 36; xl, 49; 56; &c. D.

<sup>7</sup> 'To which he wished company to be quam quod &c; ix, 23. R.

Philippo<sup>b</sup> quoque ludorum, qui reliqui erant<sup>2</sup>, celebritatem<sup>c</sup> quantæcunque, de Romanis tamen<sup>d</sup> victoriæ partæ<sup>e</sup> fama<sup>f</sup> auxerat; lætitiaque ingenti celebrati festi dies, eo magis etiam quod populariter dempto capitis insigni<sup>g</sup> purpuraque<sup>h</sup> atque alio regio habitu æquaverat ceteris<sup>i</sup> se in speciem<sup>j</sup>, quo nihil gratius est civitatibus liberis. præbuissetque haud dubiam eo facto spem libertatis, nisi omnia intoleranda libidine fœda ac deformia effecisset. vagabatur enim cum uno aut altero comite per maritas<sup>k</sup> domos dies noctesque; et summittendo<sup>l</sup> in privatum fastigium quo minus conspectus<sup>m</sup>, eo solutior erat; et libertatem cum aliis vanam ostendisset, totam in suam licentiam verterat<sup>n</sup>. neque enim omnia emebat aut eblandiebatur, sed vim etiam flagitiis adhibebat; periculosumque et viris et parentibus erat moram incommoda severitate libidini regiæ fecisse. uni etiam principi Achæorum Arato<sup>o</sup> adempta uxor nomine Polycratia, ac spe regiarum nuptiarum in Macedoniam asportata fuerat.

T. Q. Crisp.

<sup>b</sup> 2, 3 P. P. PE. H. pr. the dative after *auxerat*, [cf. 30, 7; ED.] or, rather, after *partæ*. G. C. ed. D.—*Philippus* pl. Mss. ed. G. C. pr. making *fama* the ablative. DCE.—*Philippum* 1 P. V. al. Mss. <sup>c</sup> three P. ME. V. H. al. Mss.—*celebritate* cet. Mss. <sup>d</sup> ed. FR. sqq. 'though it was no very great victory, still it had been gained over Romans.' RH. G. ii, 24; xxxvii, 26; CO, on Pl. iii, 4, 5; iv, 17, 2. D.—*tum* B. ed. Lug. sqq. <sup>e</sup> 2, 3 P. P. PE. H. al. Mss. <sup>f</sup> *purpura* RH. 2, 3 P. al. Mss. ed. G. but cf. ii, 31, 1. D. s 1, 3 P. V. F. 1 L. H. two CO. RM marg. P. al. Mss. pr. i. e. 'houses in which married couples were living.' GB. LB, on Cens. 3. cf. *lex marita*, Hor. [C. S. 20; ED.] C. *ὑπὸνδρος*, Pol. x, 26. PZ. *torus maritus*, Ov. H. 2, 41; *sacra marita*, ib. 12, 87; *rogi mariti*, Claud. B. G. 407; (HS.) DJ. [*marita fides*, Prop. iv, 3, 11; *pecunia*, Plaut. Ep. ii, 1, 11; *maritum fœdus*, Ov. P. iii, 1, 73. ED.] It does indeed seem rather a poetical word: but cf. 24, b. D.—*maritimas* 2 P. 'by the sea,' and, consequently, 'of the lower orders:' RH. but even the mansion of Aratus was violated; GB. and Argos was not a 'maritime' town; C. and the words *minus conspectus* &c. refer to his dressing like a private person. D.—*maritum* (and *andomos*) RH. <sup>h</sup> HV. VI. pr. G. The expression is harsh, but preferable to the common reading. C. ed. D.—*se* ad. Mss. ed. G. C. pr. DJ. but the order is *summittendo fastigium* [*sumum* or *regium*] in *privatum*, G. i. e. 'to the rank of a private individual.' C.

2 'Of the remaining days of the games.'

R.

3 'His diadem.' R.

4 *Τῶς πολλοῖς*, Pol. x, p. 1390. D.

5 'In outward appearance.' R.

6 'Making himself thereby less conspicuous, he was under the less constraint:' cf. xxxii, 5; xxx, 29; xxxiv, 4; Tac. A. xii, 49; Nep. xxiv, 13; Ov. Tr. ii, 113; Suet. v, 4; G. vi, 15; xxi, 4, 7; *απειλάσσω*, GB. v, 23; vi, 4; vii, 7; xxii, 24; 40; xxxvii, 57; xxxix, 6; xlv, 7; *quacunque incederet*, *conspectus elatusque supra mo-*

*dum hominis privati*, iv, 13; D. Tac. H. iv, 11, 5; Juv. viii, 140 sq notes; R. 32; Hor. O. iv, 3, 22.

7 Philip was naturally of an amiable disposition, but was quite spoilt by the favours of fortune and the corruptions of a court: Pol. x, 26; iv, 77; 82; vii, 12 sq; ix, 23. R.

8 The son of that Aratus, who established the Achæan commonwealth; Plut. Ar. t. i, p. 1050 sqq; C. D. Strabo viii, 362; 385; RH. xxxii, 21; Pol. viii, 14; Paus. ii, 8 sq. R.

• • • Per hæc flagitia sollenni<sup>9</sup> Nemeorum peracto, paucisque  
 T.Q. Crisp. additis diebus, Dymas est profectus ad præsidium Æto-  
 Hæges into lorum, quod ab Eleis accitum acceptumque in urbem erat,  
 Elis against ejiciendum. Cycliadas (penes eum summa imperii erat)  
 the Æto- lians: xxxii, Achæique ad Dymas regi occurrere, et Eleorum accensi  
 21; P. iv, 6 sq; 9; 59 odio, quod a ceteris Achæis dissentirent, et infensi Ætolia,  
 sq; 83; ii, quos Romanum quoque adversus se movisse bellum crede-  
 41; v, 3; bant. profecti ab Dymis conjuncto exercitu transeunt  
 17; 30; Larisum<sup>1</sup> amnem, qui Eleum agrum ab Dymæo dirimit.  
 91; Pau. vii, 17. primum diem, quo fines hostium ingressi sunt, populando<sup>32</sup>  
 xxxi, 25. absumpserunt. postero die acie instructa ad urbem accesserunt,  
 Sulpicius crosses over to Cyllene. præmissis equitibus, qui obequitando portis promptum ad excursiones genus lacesserent Ætolorum. ignorabant Sulpicium cum quindecim navibus ab Naupacto Cyllenem trajecisse, et expositis in terram quattuor millibus armatorum silentio noctis, ne conspici agmen posset, intrâsse Elim. itaque improvisa res ingentem injectit terrorem, postquam inter Ætolos Eleosque Romana signa atque arma cognovere. et primo recipere suos voluerat  
 xxxvii, 45; rex; dein<sup>a</sup> contracto jam inter Ætolos et Trallos (Illyri-  
 xxxviii, 39; rum id est genus<sup>1</sup>) certamine, cum urgeri videret suos, et  
 xxxi, 36; ipse rex<sup>b</sup> cum equitatu in cohortem Romanam incurrit.  
 Ju. iii, 70; St. ibi equus pilo trajectus cum prolapsus per caput<sup>2</sup> regem effudisset, atrox pugna utrinque accensa est, et ab Romanis impetu in regem facto et protegentibus regiis. insignis et ipsius pugna fuit, cum pedes inter equites coactus esset prælium inire. dein cum jam impar certamen esset caderentque circa eum multi et vulnerarentur, raptus ab  
 xlv, 6. suis atque alteri equo injectus fugit. eo die castra quinque  
 The king is beaten,

<sup>1</sup> F. V. 2—4 L. Paus. vi, 26; vii, 17; (nn.) viii, 49; Strabo viii, 387; Steph. under "Δίμν." (nn.) ed. D. Plut. Philop. p. 360. R.—Larisum ed. G. C. cf. Strabo ix, 440; 'Αθηνῶν Ἀστυνομίας, Paus. vii, 17. D. <sup>a</sup> deinde ed. G. C. <sup>b</sup> conj. om. DU. pr. cf. Juv. i, 62 n. ED.

<sup>9</sup> Sollenne Latinarum, xlv, 21; i, 5 twice. D.

<sup>1</sup> For *populus* or *gens*; i, 18; xxx, 12; xxxiv, 17. R.

<sup>2</sup> 'The horse's head;' C. *super* [per conj. the alteration arising from a repetition of the last syllable *lapse su-per VK*, on H.] caput, xxii, 3; if the king's head was meant, in would be used; in *caput aurito*

*cecidit delapsus casello*, Ov. A. A. i, 547; D. *ἐπὶ κεφαλῇ*, Her. vii, 136; Plato Rep. viii, p. 553, a; Luc. p. 213; (HM.) *ἐπὶ σφαλάρον*, ib. t. i, p. 437; *ἐπὶ στήμα*, t. ii, p. 490, 35; *ἐκκελισθὲν στήμας ἐν ποσὶν ἐπὶ στήμα*, Hom. Il. 2 42 sq; (*pronus voluitur in corpus*, Virg. Æ. i, 115 sq;) cf. *κύμβαχος*, ib. E 586; (TK.) O 536; π 379 v. l. *ἀπεστέφαντο ἐπὶ κεφαλῇ*, Hesych. VK. ED.

millia passuum ab urbe Eleorum posuit. postero ad castellum (Pyrgum vocant) copias omnes eduxit, quo agrestium multitudinem cum pecoribus metu populationum compulsum audierat. eam inconditam inermemque multitudinem primo statim terrore adveniens cepit; compensaveratque ea praeda quod ignominiae ad Elim acceptum fuerat. dividenti praedam captivosque (fuerant autem quattuor millia hominum, pecoris omnis generis ad millia viginti) nuntius ex Macedonia venit 'Aeropum' quendam 'corrupto arcis praesidii praefecto Lychnidum' cepisse; 'tenere et Dassaretiorum' quosdam vicos, et Dardanos<sup>xxvi</sup>, 25. 'etiam concire.' omisso igitur Achaico bello, relictis tamen duobus millibus et quingentis omnis generis armorum cum Menippo et Polyphanta ducibus ad praesidium sociorum, profectus ab Dymis per Achaiaem Boeotiamque et Euboeam<sup>1</sup> decimis castris Demetriadem<sup>2</sup> in Thessaliam pervenit. ibi alii majorem afferentes tumultum nuntii occurrunt, 'Dardanos' in Macedoniam effusos Orestidem 'jam tenere ac descendisse in Argestaeum' campum, 'namque inter barbaros celebrem esse Philippum occisum.' expeditione ea qua cum populatoribus agri ad Sicyonem pugnavit, in arborem illatus impetu equi eminentem ramum cornu<sup>1</sup> alterum galeae praefregit<sup>2</sup>. id s. xv, 313.

\* peditum ad. RH. 3 P.—deditum conj. ad. RH. 4 em. cf. xxix, 12; [where G and C have Eropo] xxxii, 5; Plut. Pyr. p. 387; Diod. xiv, p. 416. D. pr. ED.—Meropum L.—Eroptum 2 L.—Erumpum D.—Eropum cet. Mss. Edd. G. C. D. BK. \* em. S. cf. xxxiii, 34. D.—Luchnidum 1 P. F.—var. cet. Mss. † em. cf. Pliny; Δασσαρητίου Ptol. iii, 13. SB. ed. AS.—var. Mss. cf. xxxi, 33; xxxvi, 10; 13. (S.) D. Δασσαρητίου [Δασσαρητίου? PM, G. A. i, 35;] Ἰθὺς Ἰλλυρίας, λίγυται καὶ Δασσαρητίου, Steph. S. Δασσαρητίου Strabo vii, 316; 318; Dassaretæ Pliny iii, 23 s. 26; iv, 1; Δασσαρητίου Pol. v, 108; D. id. viii, 38. R. ‡ atque Aetolico ad. G. C. † ed. Mo. cf. Pol. x, 42. G.—var. Mss. † pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. A. Philip might have been obliged to turn towards the right into Euboea, to inspect and settle the affairs of the island; especially as the inhabitants were in dread of the Aetolians; xxviii, 5. GR. ed. C. D.—Barbam conj. cf. Strabo ix, 436; a city near the lake Barbeis. SB.—Babeidem pr. GL. ed. G.—Baobam ed. AS.—Bebaidem ed. CU.—Euboicam L.—Euboiam R. † Dardanius HV. Δαρδανίης and Δαρδανίου Pol. ii, 6; iv, 56; Δαρδανίου Strabo vii, 316 sq; but cf. 32 &c; [xxvi, 25, 3; R.] Pliny iii, 26; iv, 1; 10. D. † The name is unknown. GL.—Estræum conj. from Ptol. GL. adv. D.—Egestæum conj. Αἰγισταῖος ἢ Θισσαῖος, ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰγιστοῦ στρατηγού, Steph. S. adv. D.

3 This was long a naval station and sometime the royal residence of the Macedonian kings, and one of the fetters of Greece; xxxii, 37. R.

1 To render helmets more terrific, they were sometimes ornamented with the horns of animals; R. cf. SN, U. N. vii, 399.

Horns were borne as insignia by the successors of Alexander the great; ib. 387; D. v, 367 sq. R. cf. i Kings xxii, 11.

2 xxxii, 17; G. viii, 10; xxxviii, 5; Sil. v, 242; (D.) Just. vi, 8. Front. ii, 3, 20; Col. ii, 2; iii, 18; iv, 24; vi, 16; D. Ov. M. xii, 358.

• • • inventum ab Ætolo quodam perlatumque in Ætoliā ad  
 T. Q. Crisp. Scerdilædum, cui notum erat insigne galeæ, famam inter-  
 Success of the Achæans. fectionem ex Achaia regis  
 Sulpicius Æginam classe profectus cum Attalo sese con-  
 junxit. Achæi cum Ætolis Eleisque haud procul Messene  
 prosperam pugnam fecerunt<sup>3</sup>. Attalus rex et P. Sulpicius<sup>4</sup>  
 Æginæ hibernârunt.

Death of Crispinus. Exitu hujus anni T. Quintius Crispinus consul, dictatore  
 T. Manlius comitiorum ludorumque faciendorum causa dicto T. Manlio  
 Torquatus Torquato, ex vulnere moritur. alii Tarenti, alii in Cam-  
 (34; xxvi, 22;) dicta- pania mortuum tradunt. id quod nullo ante bello acciderat,  
 tor; C. duo consules sine memorando prælio interfecti velut orbam  
 Servilius (36; 21; rem publicam reliquerant. dictator Manlius magistrum  
 xxx, 19;) equitum C. Servilium (tum ædilis curulis erat) dixit.  
 master of horse. senatus quo die primum est habitus, 'ludos magnos facere'  
 dictatorem jussit, quos M. Æmilius<sup>5</sup> prætor urbis C.  
 Flaminio Cn. Servilio consulibus fecerat<sup>6</sup> et in quinquen-

The great games; 11; nium voverat<sup>4</sup>. tum dictator et<sup>c</sup> fecit et in insequens  
 23; xxv, 1; lustrum vovit. ceterum cum duo consulares exercitus tam  
 12; xxvi, prope hostem sine ducibus essent, omnibus aliis omissis  
 23. una præcipua cura patres populumque incessit consules

Anxiety as to the choice of consuls. primo quoque tempore creandi, et<sup>f</sup> ut<sup>e</sup> 'eos potissimum  
 'crearent<sup>h</sup> quorum virtus satis tuta<sup>7</sup> a fraude Punica esset.  
 'cum toto eo bello damnosa præpropæ<sup>8</sup> ac fervida ingenia  
 'imperatorum fuissent, tum eo ipso anno consules nimia  
 'cupidine conserendi cum hoste manum in necopinatam  
 'farudem lapsos esse, ceterum deos immortales, miseritos<sup>i</sup>  
 'nominis Romani, pepercisse innoxiiis exercitibus, temeri-  
 'tatem consulum ipsorum capitibus damnâsse.' cum cir-34

<sup>c</sup> Cn. ed. GT. G. C. <sup>d</sup> (quos...fecerut) et...vovere. conj. R. <sup>e</sup> ludos ad. pl.  
 Mss. ed. G. D. adv. GR. C.—om. two Mss of C. C. <sup>f</sup> om. pl. and opt. Mss. <sup>g</sup> om.  
 conj. G. pr. C. adv. cf. 5; xxxvi, 37; xxvi, 32; Ter. An. iii, 2, 34. DU. <sup>h</sup> om. conj.  
 G. pr. C. adv. DU. <sup>i</sup> P. F. cf. 34; xxii, 55; G. v, 45, 4. D.—miseritos ed. C.

3 Cf. CS, Chron. Pol. 545 Y. R. R.

4 Who sold the inhabitants of the island by auction as slaves; Pol. xi, 6, 8; xxiii, 8, 9. R.

5 M. Æm. Regillus, who was afterwards flamen Quirinalis. S.

6 In 536 Y. R. xxii, 9 sq. Livy mentions his having vowed them for the fifth year. Who celebrated them in 541? PG. Probably none were then celebrated. DU. They were

often vowed for the fifth year, provided the commonwealth remained in the same state; xxx, 2, 4; 27; xxxi, 9; xxxvi, 2; xlii, 28. R.

7 'Whose valour was so tempered with discretion as to be safe, &c.' C.

8 'Over-hasty,' 'precipitate;' ii, 45; temeritus ac præpropæ ingenium, xxii, 41; R. celeritas præpropæ, xxxi, 42; præpropæ festinatio, Cic. Fam. vii, 8.

cumspicerent patres quosnam consules facerent, longe ante alios eminebat C. Claudius Nero. ei<sup>a</sup> collega quærebatur. et virum quidem eum egregium ducebant, sed promptio-rem acrioremque quam tempora belli postularent aut hostis Hannibal: temperandum acre ejus ingenium moderato et prudenti viro adjuncto collega censebant. M. Livius; Livius erat<sup>1</sup>, multis ante annis ex consulatu populi judicio damnatus, quam ignominiam adeo ægre tulerat ut et rus migraret et per multos annos et urbe et omni cœtu careret hominum. octavo ferme post damnationem anno M. Claudius Marcellus et M. Valerius Lævinus consules reduxerant eum in urbem: sed erat veste obsoleta capilloque et barba promissa<sup>2</sup>, præferens<sup>b</sup> in vultu habituque insignem memoriam ignominiae acceptæ. L. Veturius et P. Licinius censores eum tonderi<sup>c</sup> et squalorem deponere et in senatum venire<sup>d</sup> fungique aliis publicis muneribus coegerunt. sed tum quoque aut verbo assentiebatur aut pedibus in sententiam ibat, donec cognati hominis eum causa M. Livii Macati, cum<sup>e</sup> fama ejus ageretur, stantem<sup>d</sup> coegit<sup>e</sup> in senatu sententiam dicere. tum ex tanto intervallo auditus convertit ora hominum<sup>e</sup> in se, causamque sermonibus præbuit, 'indigno injuriam a populo factam, magnoque id 'damno fuisse, quod tam gravi bello nec opera nec consilio 'talīs viri usa res publica esset. C. Neroni neque Q. Fabium neque M. Valerium Lævinum dari collegas posse, 'quia duos patricios creari non liceret. eandem causam in 'T. Manlio esse, præterquam quod recusasset delatum

Manliusdic.  
Servil. m. h.

C. Claudius  
Nero, and

M. M. Livius;  
xxii, 35, 6;  
S. xv, 597

299.

xxii, 56, 1.

xxvi, 22.

<sup>a</sup> et P. V. F. 1—3 L. HV. L. and G, but tr.—sed C. pr. GR. adv. D. <sup>b</sup> cf. v, 4f; GB. iii, 12; xxxvii, 37; Ov. H. 17, 36; V. Max. ii, 6, 14; Flor. ii, 2, 35; G, on xlii, 52, 16; and xxx, 28, 7; CO, on P. L. d. c. C. 17; and Pl. E. i, 22, 6. D.—præ se ferens 2 P. 5 L. BR. pr. GB. cf. vii, 5; xxxix, 28. D.—præ se referens 1 P. F. V. 1—3 L. H. B. GA. HV. L. ant. Ed. <sup>c</sup> de ad. B. GA. L. D. al. Mas. ant. Edd. but cf. vii, 31; xlv, 38; Cic. Am. 17; (LM.) Ver. i, 29; G. id. p. L. Man. 2; S. i, 25; iii, 12; xxviii, 19, p; xli, 23; LM, on H. E. i, 18, 84; CO, on S. C. 52, 10. D. <sup>d</sup> statim 1 P. pr. cf. Plaut. Am. i, 1, 84; 120. GB. adv. D. <sup>e</sup> omnium HV. cf. 9, d. D.

1 'Was so.' R.

2 Cf. v, 41; xxviii, 34; Just. iv, 4; GB. Gell. iii, 4; SP, R. A. p. 20. xlv, 19; in vi, 16, there is an anachronism. R.

3 Samuel xix, 24.

4 BU, on Q. I. O. i, 6; and V. G. iii, 312. G. D.

5 Though the censors compelled him to

attend; yet he never stood up to deliver his opinion, when called upon, but signified it either in one word, or by walking to one side or other when the house divided. DU.

5 Those senators, who delivered their opinions at length, were 'obliged to rise and speak standing:' Cic. p. Mar. 33; C. ix, 8; Cic. At. i, 13. R.

- . . . 'consulatum recusaturusque esset. egregium par consulum  
 fore, si M. Livium C. Claudio collegam adjunxissent'  
 nec populus mentionem ejus rei ortam a patribus est  
 aspernatus. unus eam rem in civitate, is cui deferrebat  
 xxi, 29, 3. honos, abnuebat, levitatem civitatis accusans. 'sordidati rei  
 Pl. vii, 34. 'non miseritos candidam' togam invito offerre; eodem  
 'honores poenasque congeri. si bonum virum ducerent,  
 'quid ita pro malo ac noxio damnâssent? si noxium com-  
 'perissent, quid ita male credito priore consulatu alterum  
 'crederent?' hæc taliaque arguentem et querentem casti-  
 v, 46. gabant patres, 'et M. Furium' memorantes 'revocatum  
 'de exsilio patriam pulsam' sede sua restituisse. ut pare-  
 'tum sævitiam, sic patriæ patiendo ac ferendo leniendam  
 elected. 'esse.' annisi omnes cum C. Claudio M. Livium con-  
 sulem fecerunt.  
 Other ap- Post diem tertium ejus diei prætorum comitia habita.<sup>35</sup>  
 pointments. prætores creati L. Porcius Licinus, C. Mamilius, A. et C.  
 Hostilii Catones. comitiis perfectis ludisque factis dictator  
 et magister equitum magistratu abierunt. C. Terentius  
 Varro in Etruriam proprætor missus, ut ex ea provincia  
 C. Hostilius Tarentum ad eum exercitum iret quem  
 T. Quintius consul habuerat. et T.<sup>a</sup> Manlius trans mare  
 legatus iret, viseretque quæ res ibi gererentur; simul quod  
 Olympiæ ludicrum ea ætate futurum erat, quod maximo  
 30, 4; cœtu Græciæ celebraretur, ut si tuto per hostem posset,  
 xxviii, 7. adiret id concilium, ut 'qui Siculi bello ibi profugi aut  
 'Tarentini cives relegati ab Hannibale essent, domos redi-  
 'rent, scirentque sua omnia, quæ ante bellum habuissent,  
 'reddere populum Romanum.'  
 Reconcilia- Quia periculosissimus annus imminere videbatur neque  
 tion of the consuls designatos omnes  
 elect. versi quam primum eos sortiri provincias, et præsciscere  
 quam quisque eorum provinciam, quem hostem haberet,

<sup>f</sup> prætertem conj. but the antithesis would be weakened. R.      § 'On the same indi-  
 dual:' but eadem conj. R.      <sup>h</sup> RH. P. N. D. F 1st. When, the city being in the  
 occupation of the Gauls, the Romans were thinking of migrating to Veii. GB. Suet. ii, 28;  
 G. ut in sede sua maneret patria agebatur, v, 51; D. restitutus in patriam, secum patriam  
 ipsam restituit, vii, 1; Cic. Pis. 22. R.      <sup>a</sup> 2 L. Mss of C. pr. G. ed. C.—L. two CO.  
 ed. G. D.—iret...et om. two CO. conj. G. adv. C.—Quintius...T. om. pl. and opt. Mss.  
 adv. VI.      <sup>b</sup> præsciscere S. 5 L. HV. L. pr. R. but cf. xxi, 33, p. C.—resciscere conj. G.  
 pr. R.

volebant. de reconciliatione etiam gratiæ<sup>c</sup> eorum in senatu <sup>Manliusdic.</sup> actum est, principio facto a Q. Fabio Maximo. inimicitie <sup>Servil. m. h.</sup> autem nobiles<sup>1</sup> inter eos erant, et acerbiores eas indignioresque<sup>2</sup> Livio sua calamitas fecerat, quod spretum se in ea <sup>xxix, 37 ;</sup> fortuna credebatur. itaque is magis implacabilis erat, et <sup>xxii, 35 ;</sup> <sup>V. iv, 2, 2 ;</sup> <sup>viii, 2, 6.</sup> <sup>Division of the provinces.</sup> <sup>re-</sup> <sup>gionibus,</sup> <sup>sicut superioribus annis,</sup> <sup>sed diversæ extremis</sup> <sup>Italix finibus,</sup> <sup>alteri adversus Hannibalem Bruttii Lucani,</sup> <sup>alteri Gallia adversus Hasdrubalem, quem jam Alpibus</sup> <sup>appropinquare fama erat, decreta.</sup> <sup>‘exercitum ex duobus,</sup> <sup>‘qui in Gallia quique in Etruria esset’, addito urbano,</sup> <sup>‘eligeret quem mallet, qui Galliam esset sortitus. cui</sup> <sup>‘Bruttii provincia evenisset, novis legionibus urbanis</sup> <sup>‘scriptis, utrius’ mallet consulum prioris anni, exercitum</sup> <sup>‘sumeret. relictum a consule exercitum Q. Fulvius pro-</sup> <sup>‘consul acciperet, eique in annum imperium esset.’ et C.</sup> <sup>Hostilio, cui pro Etruria Tarentum mutaverant provinciam,</sup> <sup>pro Tarento Capuam mutaverunt. legio una data, cui Ful-</sup> <sup>vius proximo anno præfuerat.</sup>

- 36 De Hasdrubalis adventu in Italiam cura in dies cresce- <sup>Hasdrubal</sup> <sup>crosses into</sup> <sup>Gaul.</sup> bat. Massiliensium primum legati nuntiaverant ‘eum in <sup>‘Galliam transgressum, erectosque adventu ejus, quia</sup> <sup>‘magnum pondus auri attulisse diceretur ad mercede</sup> <sup>‘auxilia conducenda, Gallorum animos.’ missi deinde cum</sup> <sup>iis legati ab Roma Sex. Antistius et M. Ræcius’ ad rem</sup> <sup>inspiciendam rettulerant ‘misisse se cum Massiliensibus</sup>

<sup>c</sup> et gratia ed. AS. pr. GB. but cf. xl, 46; xli, 22; cxix, ep. D. <sup>d</sup> P. VI. V. 3, 4 L. HV.—essent pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>a</sup> F. cf. xxxiv, 11. ed. D.—Retius pl. Mss. ed. G. C.

<sup>1</sup> From *noscibilis*; ‘notorious,’ i, 24; ix, 1; xxii, 43; 50; [xxxix, 4; GB.] 9; xl, 45; xlv, 5; R. Plaut. Ps. iv, 7, 10; Rud. iii, 2, 5; Cic. Ver. iv, 33; Varro R. R. iii, 1; Sen. Ben. iii, 18.

<sup>2</sup> ‘They excited the more bitterness of feeling and the more indignation.’ C.

<sup>3</sup> ‘Of gaining the superiority or any ad-

vantage over him through any fault or remissness of his.’ C.

<sup>4</sup> ‘He was to take which he chose of the three armies which had been under the command of the two former consuls and of Q. Claudius at Tarentum:’ cf. 38. PZ, A. H. 4, p. 168; D. 47, 1.

∴ ∴ ∴ 'ducibus, qui per hospites eorum<sup>1</sup>, principes Gallorum,  
 'omnia explorata referrent; pro comperto habere Hasdru-  
 'balem ingenti jam coacto exercitu proximo vere Alpes  
 'trajecturum, nec tum eum quicquam aliud morari nisi  
 'quod clausæ<sup>2</sup> hieme Alpes essent.'

In locum M. Marcelli P. Ælius<sup>b</sup> Pætus augur creatus  
 inauguratusque; et Cn. Cornelius Dolabella rex sacrorum  
 inauguratus est in locum M. Marcii, qui biennio ante  
 mortuus erat. hoc eodem anno et<sup>c</sup> lustrum conditum est a  
 censoribus P. Sempronio Tuditano et M. Cornelio Cethego.  
 censa civium capita centum triginta<sup>d</sup> septem millia centum  
 et octo, minor aliquanto<sup>e</sup> numerus quam qui ante bellum  
 fuerat. eo anno primum ex quo Hannibal in Italiam  
 venisset<sup>f</sup>, comitium<sup>g</sup> tectum esse memorias proditum est, et  
 ludos Romanos semel instauratos ab ædilibus curulibus  
 Q. Metello et C. Servilio. et plebeiis ludis biduum instau-  
 ratum ab Q. Mamilio<sup>h</sup> et M. Cæcilio Metello ædilibus  
 plebis. et tria signa ad Cereris iidem<sup>i</sup> dederunt; et Jovis  
 epulum fuit ludorum causa.

The lustrum  
 held.

B. C. 207— Consulatam inde ineunt C. Claudius Nero et M. Livius  
 Y. R. 545. iterum. qui quia jam designati provincias sortiti erant,  
 Consuls. C. Claudius 'prætores sortiri' jusserunt. C. Hostilio urbana<sup>s</sup> evenit;  
 Nero, M. Livius 2. addita et peregrina, ut tres in provincias exire possent. A.  
 Hostilio Sardinia, C. Mamilio<sup>b</sup> Sicilia, L. Porcio Gallia  
 23 legions. evenit. summa legionum trium et viginti ita per provincias  
 divisa, ut<sup>c</sup> binæ<sup>1</sup> consulum essent, quattuor Hispania habe-

<sup>b</sup> em. cf. xli, 21. S.—*Aquilinus* pl. Mss. <sup>c</sup> *eo...venisset*, and *hoc...et tr.* conj. for, although censors had been appointed thrice since Hannibal entered Italy, (xxiv, 11; 43; xxvii, 6;) yet only these held a lustrum. C. <sup>d</sup> *octoginta* (i. e. LXXX for XXX) conj. cf. xxix, 37. D. <sup>e</sup> *captum* conj. ad. RL. It is unlikely, that, when the treasury was so exhausted, a work requiring so many pillars and arches could have been completed in one year. NA, R. V. v. 3. cf. BOR, A. U. R. 10; MAR, T. U. R. iii, 1. DU. <sup>f</sup> em. S. pr. PG, 545 Y. R. cf. h.—a *Mamilio* 3 L.—var. Mss. <sup>g</sup> em. D.—*idem* conj. L. ed. G. (i. e. *idem* und. *ædiles*) C.—*idem* 1, 3 P. P. F. V. 1, 4 L. B. GA. ant. Edd.—*ædem* 2, 3, 5 L. H. HF. HV. R. ed. S. H. but this might be understood, as in x, 23; xxvi, 6; xxi, 62. DU.—*ædem* two Mss of C. <sup>h</sup> F. H. al. Mss. cf. f. em. S. <sup>i</sup> *ut om.* 3 P. RH. <sup>j</sup> *cuique*

1 'Those connected by ties of hospitality with the Massilians.' C.

2 'Impassable by reason of the snow;' v, 13; Sil. i, 546; iii, 90; D. xxx, 26. R.

3 By half: xx, ep. GL.

4 This part of the forum was so called [from *corundo* Var. L. L. iv, 32; R.] because thither the people originally 'went

together' to form the public meetings. The *comitia curiata*, which were the most ancient, were always held there. C. xxii, 7, 6. R.

5 Und. *sorti*, as in xxviii, 10; xxix, 13; cf. xxxiii, 43; xxxix, 8; G. xxiv, 9, d; D. Her. i, 109, n. 64; 126, n. 40; vi, 7, n. 28; Chrys. de Sac. p. 148; PK, on 11 Sam. xxi, 16; POL, "nomen ex voce conjugata erudum," ind. v. 4. ED.

ret, binas tres prætores, in Sicilia, in Sardinia et Gallia, C. Cl. Nero duas C. Terentius in Etruria, duas Q. Fulvius in Bruttis, M. Livius 2 duas Q. Claudius circa Tarentum et Sallentinos, unam C. Hostilius Tubulus Capuæ; duæ urbanæ ut scriberentur. primis quattuor legionibus populus tribunos creavit<sup>k</sup>; in ceteras consules miserunt<sup>6</sup>.

- 37 Priusquam consules proficiscerentur<sup>1</sup>, novendiale sacrum Prodigies. fuit, quia Veiis de cælo lapidaverat<sup>2</sup>. sub unius prodigii, ut fit, mentionem alia quoque nuntiata, 'Minturnis ædem C. ii, 130 'Jovis et lucum Maricæ<sup>5</sup>, item Atellæ murum et portam de<sup>q1</sup> 'cælo tacta.' Minturnenses, terribilius quod esset, adiciebant 'sanguinis rivum in porta fluxisse.' et Capuæ lupus nocte<sup>3</sup> portam ingressus vigilem laniaverat. hæc procurata Expiations. hostiis majoribus prodigia, et supplicatio diem unum fuit ex decreto pontificum. inde iterum novendiale instauratum, i, 31; xxi, quod in Armilustro<sup>4</sup> lapidibus visum pluere. liberatas<sup>b</sup> 45. religione mentes turbavit rursus nuntiatum<sup>5</sup> 'Frusinone C. i, 469; 'infantem natum esse quadrimo parem, nec magnitudine tam ii, 110. 'mirandum quam quod is quoque, ut Sinuessæ biennio ante, 11; xxx. 'incertus mas an femina esset natus erat.' id vero haruspices 35; xxxi, ex Etruria acciti<sup>6</sup> 'fædum ac turpe prodigium' dicere: 11; G. iii, 10. (GR.) 'extorrem agro Romano, procul terræ contactu, alto mergendum.' vivum in arcam condidere, provectumque in mare projecerunt. decrevere item pontifices ut 'virgines 'ter novenæ per urbem euntes carmen canerent.' id cum in Jovis Statoris æde discerent conditum<sup>7</sup> ab Livio<sup>8</sup> poeta C. i, 447.

(and *quisque* with *binas* below) conj. ad. PG, 546 Y. R. but these numerals are distributive, xxviii, 26; xxx, 17; xxxi, 8, where *binas* and *duas* both occur, as here, in a different sense. G. <sup>k</sup> ut ad. 1 P. F. V. 2, 5 L. HV.—at conj. ad. D. <sup>a</sup> om. RH. pr. because implied by *vigilem*. RH. It seems strange that the gate was not shut at night. D. <sup>b</sup> pl. Mss. ed. A.—*liberas* conj. SB. ed. Mo.—*libertas* H. B. ant. Edd.

6 Und. tribunos militum. R.

1 'Set out from the city to their respective provinces.' R.

2 'There had been a shower of stones;' xliii, 13; xxx, 38; xxix, 10; 14; xlv, 18. R.

3 This was a goddess worshipped at Minturnæ on the Liris; cf. HY, on V. Æ. vii, 47; CS, on Str. v, p. 233; nn, on Hor. O. iii, 17, 7; and V. Pat. ii, 19. R.

4 This was a place where, on the 14th of the calends of November, an annual festival was held; in which certain rites were performed by the Romans, who appeared under arms on the occasion. Var. L. L. iv, 32; v,

3; Fest. p. 38. C. R.

5 'The announcement;' for *nuntius allatus*; as *auditum* 45, C. which is put hypothetically, ED. for *n. auditus*: RS. xxi, 52, 1. R.

6 As was usual on extraordinary emergencies: Cic. Leg. ii, 9, 21. R.

7 This poem might have been composed, not on the occasion, but many years before. R. cf. Fest. "scribe:" VA. xxxi, 12. DU.

8 *Andronicus*, who had the name of *Livius* from *Livius Salinator*; Eus. S. He was the first poet who produced a play at Rome; 512 Y. R. C.

C. Cl. Nero carmen<sup>c</sup>, tacta de cælo ædes in Aventino Junonis reginæ.  
M. Livius<sup>2</sup> 'prodigiumque id ad matronas pertinere' haruspices cum

C. i, 458. respondissent, 'donoque divam placandam esse,' ædiliū curulium edicto in Capitolium convocatæ, quibus in urbe Romana intraque decimum lapidem ab urbe domicilia essent, ipsæ inter se quinque et viginti delegerunt ad quas ex dotibus stipem conferrent. inde donum pelvis aurea facta lataque in Aventinum, pureque et caste a matronis sacrificatum. confestim ad aliud sacrificium eidem divæ ab decemviris edicta dies, cujus ordo talis fuit. ab æde Apollinis boves feminæ albæ duæ porta Carmentali in urbem ductæ. post eas duo signa cupressea Junonis reginæ portabantur. tum septem et viginti virgines, longam indutæ vestem, carmen in Junonem reginam canentes ibant, illa tempestate forsitan laudabile rudibus ingeniis, nunc abhorrens<sup>9</sup> et inconditum<sup>10</sup>, si referatur. virginum ordinem sequebantur decemviri coronati laurea prætextatique. a porta Jugario vico<sup>11</sup> in forum venere. in foro pompa constitit, et per manus recte data<sup>12</sup> virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum<sup>13</sup> modulantes incesserunt. inde

iii, 63; iv, 25; 29; C. i, 432.  
Sacrificial procession in honour of Juno the queen.

xxxiii, 42; T. ii, 14, 4.

C. i, 405. vico Tusco Velabroque, per Boarium forum, in clivum Publicium atque ædem Junonis reginæ perrectum. ibi duæ hostiæ ab decemviris immolatæ, et simulacra cupressea in ædem illata.

Strictness of the levy. Diis rite placatis, delectum consules habebant acrius<sup>36</sup> intentiusque quam prioribus annis quisquam meminerat habitum: nam et belli terror duplicatus novi hostis<sup>1</sup> in Italiam adventu, et minus juventutis erat unde scriberent milites. itaque colonos etiam maritimos<sup>2</sup>, qui sacrosan-

<sup>c</sup> conj. om. R.

<sup>9</sup> 'Not in accordance with the taste of the present day.' R. xxx, 44, 4. RS.

<sup>10</sup> 'Rude, unpolished'; iv, 20. R.

<sup>11</sup> 'From the Carmental gate by the Jugarian street.' R.

<sup>12</sup> Ter. Ad. iv, 7, 34. GF, A. R. t. iv, prol. GR, A. G. t. viii, prol. Not merely joining hands [as in the *chaine des dames* and *chaine Anglaise* in modern quadrilles, ED.] ἀλλήλων ἐν κατὰ χεῖρας ἵκοντες, Hom. Il. 2 594; as FD supposed; for the phrase denotes the handing of the end of the rope from the first dancer to the second, from the

second to the third, and so on: cf. xxix, 14; Cæs. B. G. vii, 25; viii, 15; Suet. iv, 51. On this use of the rope in dancing, see nn. on Hor. E. i, 10, 48; N. Misc. iv, 22; BRO, M. i, 29. DU. ἀρδανὰ ἱλαύνοντες. Arist. N. 1; 6; 85; 540; (Schol.) RM, on PC, t. iii, p. 633; E. C. C. "cordax;" CS, and FI, on Th. Ch. 6; MS, Or. "ἀρδανὰ." R.

<sup>13</sup> ῥόμην καὶ λόγην, Arist. Poet. 3. S. ED.

<sup>1</sup> Hasdrubal, 36. R.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. xxxvi, 3; HI, de L. Serv. Fuld. on V. Æ. i, init. VA.

ctam<sup>5</sup> vacationem dicebantur habere, dare milites cogeant. C. Cl. Nero  
 quibus recusantibus, edixere in diem certam ut, 'quo <sup>M. Livius 2</sup>  
 'quisque jure vacationem haberet, ad senatum deferret.' ea  
 die hi populi ad senatum venerunt, Ostiensis, Alsiensis, C. ii, 11;  
 Antias, Anxuras, Minturnensis, Sinuessanus et ab supero <sup>i, 208; ii,</sup>  
 mari Senensis. cum vacationes suas quisque populus reci- <sup>86; 100;</sup>  
 taret<sup>4</sup>, nullius, cum in Italia hostis esset, præter Antiatem <sup>130; 133;</sup>  
 Ostiensemque vacatio observata est; et earum coloniarum<sup>5</sup> <sup>i, 258. SW,</sup>  
 juniores jurejurando adacti 'supra dies triginta' non per- <sup>on AHn. 52.</sup>  
 noctaturos se esse extra mœnia coloniae suæ, donec hostis  
 'in Italia esset.' cum omnes censerent 'primo quoque tem-  
 pore consulibus eundum ad bellum (nam et Hasdrubali  
 'occurrendum esse descendenti ab Alpibus, ne Gallos  
 'Cisalpinos neve Etruriam erectam in spem rerum no-C. i, 143.  
 'varum<sup>6</sup> sollicitaret, et Hannibalem suo proprio occu-  
 pandum bello, ne emergere ex Bruttiiis atque obviam  
 'fratri ire posset),' Livius cunctabatur, parum fidens sua-  
 rum provinciarum exercitibus: 'collegam ex duobus con-  
 sularibus egregiis exercitibus, et tertio cui Q. Claudius <sup>21; 22;</sup>  
 'Tarenti præesset, electionem habere<sup>7</sup>.' intuleratque men- <sup>35, 4; 36.</sup>  
 tionem de volonibus revocandis ad signa. senatus liberam <sup>xxii, 57;</sup>  
 potestatem consulibus fecit et supplendi unde vellent, <sup>xxiii, 32.</sup>  
 et eligendi de omnibus exercitibus quos vellent permu-  
 tandique, et ex provinciis quos e re publica censerent esse  
 traducendi. ea omnia cum summa concordia consulum  
 acta. volones in undevicesimam et vicesimam legiones

<sup>a</sup> *quadraginta* (and om. *dies*) some Mss. pr. cf. *ne uno tempore quinque senatores ab urbe Roma abessent*, xxxvi, 3. S. und. *juniores*. R.

3 *Sacrosanctum dicitur illud, quod jurejurando interposito institutum est, ut, 'si quis violasset, morte penaspenderet.'* Fest. xvii. Thus to the tribunes of the people belonged *sacrosancta potestas* xxix, 20; whence they themselves were called *sacrosancti*, iii, [19; ED.] 55; ix, 8 sq; Pliny vii, 44; Dion. vi, p. 410. The same epithet is applied to laws: [ii, 32; C.] Cic. Off. iii; Arist. N. cf. Cic. Cat. ii, 8; p. Domo 41; p. Bal. 14 sq; Tac. A. xii; Justin. c. de Sacr. Ecc. l. fin. n. de Rer. Div. DN. Tac. A. iv, 36, 4; Macr. iii, 3; 'Confirmed by the oath of the senate and people of Rome,' VA. 'and therefore religiously to be observed.' RS.

4 'Stated the grounds on which they claimed exemption.' R.

5 Their claim was allowed, because it was of the highest importance that these two towns should not fall into the hands of the enemy; and, for the same reason, this concession was accompanied by a stipulation, that those who were capable of bearing arms should remain in those towns for their defence; C. no one being allowed to sleep without the walls for more than thirty nights, during the whole time that the enemy should be in Italy. D. This exemption was not permanent, xxxvi, 3. R.

6 Viz. 'of throwing off the Roman yoke, and securing the friendship and protection of Carthage.' C.

7 Und. *reputans*, R. or *dicens*. RS.

C. Cl. Nero scripti. 'magni roboris auxilia ex Hispania quoque a P. M. Livius<sup>2</sup> Scipione M. Livio missa' quidam 'ad id bellum' auctores sunt, 'octo millia Hispanorum Gallorumque et' duo millia 'de legione<sup>3</sup> militum, equitum mille<sup>c</sup>, mixtos Numidas Hispanosque. M. Lucretium has copias navibus adduxisse<sup>d</sup>. 'et sagittariorum funditorumque ad tria<sup>e</sup> millia ex Sicilia C. Mamilium misisse.'

Hasdrubal  
crosses the  
Alps,

Auxerunt Romæ tumultum litteræ ex Gallia allatæ ab<sup>1</sup> 30  
L. Porcio prætore. 'Hasdrubalem movisse ex hibernis et  
'jam Alpes transire; octo millia Ligurum conscripta ar-  
'mataque conjunctura se transgresso in Italiam esse, nisi  
'mitteretur in Ligures qui eos bello occuparet; se cum  
'invalido exercitu, quoad tutum putaret, progressurum.'  
hæ litteræ consules, raptim confecto delectu, maturius  
quam constituerant exire in provincias coegerunt, ea mente  
ut uterque hostem<sup>2</sup> in sua provincia contineret, neque  
conjugi aut conferre in unum<sup>3</sup> vires pateretur. plurimum  
in eam rem adjuvit opinio Hannibalis, quod etsi ea sætate  
transiturum in Italiam fratrem crediderat, recordando quæ  
ipse in transitu nunc Rhodani nunc Alpium cum homi-  
nibus locisque pugnando per quinque menses exhausisset,  
haudquaquam tam facilem maturumque transitum ex-  
spectabat. ea tardius movendi ex hibernis causa fuit.  
ceterum Hasdrubali et sua et aliorum spe omnia celeriora  
atque expeditiora fuere. non enim receperunt modo Arverni  
eum deincepsque aliæ<sup>4</sup> Gallicæ atque Alpinæ gentes, sed  
etiam secutæ sunt ad bellum. et cum per munita<sup>4</sup> ple-

xxi, 38;  
AHn. 52.

favoured  
both by the  
Gauls and  
by the Al-  
pine tribes.

<sup>b</sup> ad S. RH. <sup>c</sup> ad mille octingentos ed. G. C. <sup>d</sup> advenisse 5 L. RH. cf. G. on xlv, 26; BKH, on Pr. iv, 1, 40; BU, on Suet. I. G. 20; CO, on S. J. 86, 4. D. <sup>e</sup> em. ED.—∞ ∞ ∞ (i. e. tria millia) opt. Mss of G.—xxx F. V. 1, 5 L. H. HV. N. D.—xxx millia L.—quattuor millia ed. G. C. D. BK. <sup>2</sup> om. RH. three P. 2, 4 L. al. pr. RH. cf. xlv, 14; Cic. Fam. ii, 18; Cæs. B. G. iii, 29; G. but cf. ib. vii, 3; DU. ii, 47; v, 37; Cæs. B. C. i, 25. The Arverni were a people of Gaul; therefore the word seems necessary. D.

<sup>3</sup> Scipio had more than one legion; but the 2000 might be drafted 'from the same legion,' or the word may denote 'Roman citizens raised and enlisted according to the levy;' cf. xli, 28; Plaut. Ep. i, 1, 55; 83; ii, 2, 22; Mos. i, 2, 48. G. 'Of the legionary soldiers,' as distinguished from the Spaniards and Gauls. C.

<sup>1</sup> Litteræ ab 'despatches from,' ED. ii, 5; Cic. Fam. vii, 5; At. vii, 24. D.

<sup>2</sup> 'That Nero should keep Hannibal, and Livius Hasdrubal.' R.

<sup>3</sup> Und. locum; and oca (with munita &c) below; cf. xxviii, 3, h. R.

<sup>4</sup> 'Made passable.' GL. Cicero often uses this word metaphorically.

raque transitu fratris, quæ antea<sup>5</sup> invia fuerant, ducebat<sup>b</sup>, C. Cl. Nero  
 tum etiam duodecim annorum assuetudine perviis Alpibus M. Livius<sup>2</sup>  
 factis inter mitiora jam hominum transibat<sup>c</sup> ingenia. in-  
 visitati<sup>d</sup> namque antea alienigenis, nec videre ipsi advenam  
 in sua terra assueti, omni generi humano insociabiles<sup>e</sup>  
 erant. et primo ignari quo Poenus pergeret, suas rupes  
 suaque castella et pecorum hominumque prædam peti cre-  
 diderant; fama deinde Punici belli, quo duodecimum  
 annum Italia urebatur, satis edocuerat viam<sup>f</sup> tantum Alpes 29, d.  
 esse, duas prævalidas<sup>7</sup> urbes, magno inter se maris terra-  
 rumque spatio discretas, de imperio et opibus<sup>8</sup> certare.  
 hæc causæ aperuerant Alpes Hasdrubali. ceterum quod <sup>the lays</sup>  
 celeritate itineris profectum erat, id mora ad Placentiam, <sup>siege to</sup>  
 dum frustra obsidet magis quam oppugnat, corruptit. cre- <sup>Placentia.</sup>  
 diderat campestris oppidi facilem expugnationem esse; et xxxvi, 10.  
 nobilitas coloniæ induxerat eum, magnum se excidio<sup>9</sup> ejus  
 urbis terrorem ceteris ratum injecturum. non ipsum<sup>10</sup> solum  
 ea oppugnatio<sup>h</sup> impediit, sed Hannibalem post famam  
 transitus ejus, tanto spe sua celeriore, jam moventem ex  
 hibernis continuerat, quippe reputantem non solum quam  
 lenta urbium oppugnatio esset, sed etiam quam ipse frustra  
 eandem illam coloniam ab Trebia victor regressus ten-  
 tasset<sup>9</sup>.

40 Consules diversis itineribus profecti ab urbe velut in duo <sup>Anxiety of</sup>  
 pariter bella distenderant curas hominum, simul recordan- <sup>the Ro-</sup>  
 mans.

<sup>b</sup> *ducebant* V. five L. GA. HV. adv. for the meaning is, not that 'these people guided Hasdrubal:' but that 'Hasdrubal led his army,' und. *exercitum*; cf. i, 23; D. xxi, 39, 4 and 10. <sup>c</sup> *transibat* F. H. B. V. 2, 5 L. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. <sup>d</sup> P. RM. opt. Mss of G. cf. iv, 33; v, 17; Plaut. Pa. ii, 4, 37; (nn.) Cur. ii, 3, 63. L. E. Q. ii, 26. Marcell. xxviii, 4; xxxi, 3; KL. Just. xviii, 1; xxv, 1; DU. v, 35; 37; 45; xlv, 42; Cart. v, 5, 7; viii, 9, 16; ix, 1, 4 and 13; 6, 7; Eutr. iv, 8; nn, on Plaut. Ep. iv, 1, 12; Tr. iii, 3, 39; GV, and DU, on Fl. iv, 2, 81; GV, on C. Ph. xi, 1; DV, on C. D. i, 42; G, on Gel. iii, 9; BU, on Suet. ii, 43. D.—*invisitati* pl. Mss. <sup>e</sup> *insociabiles* 1—3 L. B. H. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. but cf. xxxvii, 1. D. <sup>f</sup> *excidio* ed. CI. adv. Mss. cf. v, 15, 9. D. <sup>g</sup> *ipse* ss L. 1 Ed. RH.—*se ipsum* 4 L.—*eum* 5 L. <sup>h</sup> *oppugnationes* 4 L. L. 1 Ed. RH.

5 But cf. v, 34 sq; Pliny xii, 1; Cæs. B. G. vi; Strabo iv. GL.

6 'That the Alps were only sought as a passage;' R. as Idumæa was by the Israelites, Numbers xx, 14—21.

7 xl, 47; iii, 43; vii, 5; præf. D.

8 'Power,' i, 4; xxx, 42; R. ii, 16; 21; 41; xxiii, 32; xxiv, 2; xxxviii, 12; Just. xxxii, 1; CO, on S. C. 17; Flor. iv,

2, 10; (DU.) *opulentus*, 'powerful,' i, 30; ii, 44; xxiii, 28; 30; 33; &c. *omni opes* &c, 'with all one's might:' cf. viii, 16, 4. D.

9 This Livy had not mentioned before; but only that Hannibal made an attempt upon Emporium near Placentia, xxi, 57, and afterwards engaged Sempronius near Placentia, ib. 59. C.

C. Cl. Nero tium quas primus adventus Hannibalis intulisset Italiae  
 M. Livius 2. clades, simul cum illa angeret cura<sup>1</sup>, 'quos tam propitios  
 'urbi atque imperio fore deos, ut eodem tempore utrobi-  
 xxiü, 49, 1. 'que res publica prospere gereretur. adhuc adversa secun-  
 xxvi, 37, 1. 'dis pensando rem ad id tempus extractam esse. cum in  
 xxiv, 7, 1. 'Italia ad Trasimenum et<sup>a</sup> Cannas præcipitasset Romana  
 'res<sup>2</sup>, prospera bella in Hispania prolapsam eam erexisse.  
 'postea cum<sup>b</sup> in Hispania alia super aliam clades duobus  
 'egregiis ducibus amissis duos exercitus ex parte deléssent  
 'multa<sup>c</sup>, secunda<sup>d</sup> in Italia Siciliaque gesta<sup>e</sup> quassatam<sup>f</sup>  
 'rem publicam excepisse<sup>g</sup>; et ipsum intervallum loci,  
 'quod in ultimis terrarum oris alterum bellum gereretur,  
 'spatium dedisse ad respirandum. nunc duo bella in  
 'Italiam accepta, duo<sup>h</sup> celeberrimi nominis duces cir-  
 'cumstare<sup>i</sup> urbem Romanam<sup>j</sup>, et unum in locum totam  
 'periculi molem, omne onus incubuisse. qui eorum prior  
 'vicisset, intra paucos dies castra cum altero juncturum.  
 terreat et proximus annus lugubris duorum consulum  
 funeribus. his anxii curis homines digredientes in provin-  
 cias consules prosecuti sunt. memoriæ proditum est plenum  
 adhuc iræ<sup>1</sup> in cives M. Livium, ad bellum proficiscentem,  
 monenti Q. Fabio 'ne priusquam genus hostium cognósset,  
 Livius still 'temere manum consereret,' respondisse, 'ubi primum ho-  
 retains a 'stium agmen conspexisset, pugnaturum.' cum quæreretur  
 grudge 'quæ causa festinandi esset?' 'aut ex hoste egregiam glo-

<sup>a</sup> ad ad. V. as in *hibernis aut in præsiidiis*, 41; cf. vi, 28, 6. D. <sup>b</sup> ed. G. C.—*quam*  
 ed. D. <sup>c</sup> 'In a great measure;' ED. xxxi, 1. G.—om. D. FR.—*multas* conj. DJ.—  
 G and C place the comma after *deleveset* <sup>d</sup> *secundas* conj. G. DJ. pr. DCE. adv. D.—  
*secunde* conj. G 1st. <sup>e</sup> *res* conj. G. DJ. DCE. <sup>f</sup> cf. Cic. p. Sex. 34; p. Marc.  
 8; Att. viii, 2. DU—*conquassatam* conj. cf. Cic. Fam. iv, 5; in Vat. 8. G. <sup>g</sup> GE.  
 GR. D.—*duos* G. CL. C. <sup>h</sup> GR. CL. C. D.—*Romam* G. <sup>i</sup> RH. three P. F. C.  
 N. L. al. Mss. ii, 38; 43; 45; iii, 25; 29; 43; 48; 60; 68; 69; iv, 10; 32; v, 45;  
 52; vi, 5; 12; 17; 18; 38; vii, 7; 10; 30; 31; 40; viii, 30; 36; ix, 22; 30; x,  
 29; 40; xxi, 44; xxii, 41; 50; xxiv, 41; xxv, 33; xxvi, 21; 46; xxviii, 14; xxix, 6;  
 xxxii, 7; xxxv, 2; xxxviii, 21; xxxix, 27; xl, 14; xli, 16; xlv, 10; &c. D. All the  
 ancients, especially Cicero, (but cf. RV, on S. J. 38;) use the genitive; Quint. I. O. ix, 3,  
 1. BU.—*ira* vulg. i, 25; v, 21; vii, 28; xxvi, 7; 42; xxxviii, 15; 58; xli, 28; and both  
 cases are joined in v, 11; 52 v. l. D.

1 After *simul reoordantium*, we might have expected *simul anxiorum et sollicitorum*; and then *qui...propitii...futuri essent dii*. DCE.  
 2 Und. *publica*; cf. xxiii, 15, 3; xxx, 2, i; 42, f; ED. i, 6; 9; 32; ii, 9; 39; iii, 71; iv, 43; v, 49; vi, 9; xxi, 2. D.  
 3 The metaphor may be taken from a port receiving a shattered bark. C. But cf. xxiii, 34, 7. R. It often denotes 'to follow immediately upon:' as *turbulentior annus excepit*, [ii, 61; ED.] *Herculis vitam immortalitas excepit*, Cic. [p. Sex. 68. ED.] RS.  
 4 Cf. *anceps terror, hinc..., illinc..., circumvasit*, xxxiv, 21; 38. R.

“ riam” inquit “ aut ex civibus victis gaudium meritum C. Cl. Nero  
 “ certe, etsi non honestum<sup>5</sup>, capiam<sup>6</sup>.” M. Livius 2

Priusquam Claudius consul in provinciam perveniret, per extremum finem agri Larinatis ducentem in Sallentinos exercitum Hannibalem<sup>1</sup> expeditis cohortibus adortus C. Hostilius Tubulus incomposito agmini terribilem tumultum intulit; ad quattuor millia hominum occidit, novem signa militaria cepit. moverat ex hibernis ad famam hostis Q. Claudius, qui per urbes agri Sallentini castra disposita habebat. itaque ne cum duobus exercitibus simul confingeret, Hannibal nocte castra ex agro Tarentino movit atque in Bruttios concessit. Claudius in Sallentinos agmen convertit, Hostilius Capuam petens obvius ad Venusiam fit consuli Claudio. ibi ex utroque exercitu electa peditum quadraginta millia, duo millia et quingenti equites, quibus consul adversus Hannibalem rem<sup>2</sup> gereret; ‘ reliquas copias’ Hostilius ‘ Capuam ducere’ jussus, ‘ ut Q. Fulvio proconsuli ‘ traderet.’

- 41 Hannibal undique contracto exercitu, quem in hibernis aut in præsidiis agri Bruttii habuerat, in Lucanos ad Grumentum venit, spe recipiendi oppida quæ per metum ad Romanos defecissent. eodem a Venusia consul Romanus Nero encamps near Hannibal. exploratis itineribus contendit, et mille fere et quingentos passus castra ab hoste locat. Grumentum moenibus prope injunctum videbatur Pœnorum vallum: quingenti passus intererant<sup>3</sup>. castra Punica ac Romana<sup>4</sup> interjacebat campus; colles imminebant nudi sinistro lateri Carthaginensium, dextro Romanorum, neutris<sup>5</sup> suspecti, quod nihil<sup>6</sup> silvæ neque<sup>7</sup> ad insidias latebrarum habebant. in medio campo ab stationibus procursantes certamina haud satis

<sup>1</sup> P. F. 2, 3 P. pr. C. cf. iii, 14, 4. D.—cum ad. pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>k</sup> 3—5 L. H. B. GA. ant. Edd. D.—res ed. GT. G. C.—bellum HV. from gl. D.—om. F. V. 1, 2 L. <sup>a</sup> erant inter castra... Romana. ed. G. <sup>b</sup> neutri F. V. 1—4 L. H. B. HV. ant. Edd. <sup>c</sup> neque conj. ad. G. cf. iv, 7, 5: but nec, neque, and the like are often put after a negation, instead of a simple negative or disjunctive particle; ii, 30; iv, 60; D. Sall. C. 12; (RV.) J. 41; 53; 68; 88; Cic. Par. i, 4. DU. <sup>d</sup> nihil conj. M.

<sup>5</sup> Sed non effugies; necum moriaris oportet: hoc eodem ferro stillat uterque cruor. quamvis ista mihi mors est inhonesta futura; mors inhonesta quidem; tu moriere tamen; Prop. ii, 8, 25 sqq. GB.

<sup>6</sup> Quint. D. 13. Ter. Hec. i, 2, 12; V, El. vi. <sup>1</sup> To the Romans, who took a view at a distance, the camp appeared actually to join the walls of the town; but, in reality, there was an interval of 500 paces. G.

- C. Cl. Nero digna dictu serebant. id modo Romanum quærere appa-  
 M. Livius<sup>2</sup> rebat, ne abire hostem pateretur. Hannibal<sup>3</sup> inde 'evadere'  
 Roman cupiens<sup>4</sup> totis viribus in aciem descendebat. tum consul  
 ambuscade. ingenio hostis usus<sup>5</sup>, quo minus in tam apertis collibus  
 timeri insidiæ poterant, quinque cohortes<sup>6</sup>, additis quinque  
 manipulis, nocte jugum superare et in aversis<sup>7</sup> vallibus  
 considerare jubet. tempus exsurgendi ex insidiis et aggre-  
 diendi<sup>8</sup> hostem Ti. Claudium Asellum tribunum militum  
 et P. Claudium præfectum sociûm edocet, quos cum iis  
 mittebat. ipse<sup>9</sup> luce prima copias omnes peditum equitum-  
 20, 4. que in aciem eduxit. paullo post et ab Hannibale signum  
 pugnae propositum est, clamorque in castris ad arma dis-  
 currentium est sublatus. inde eques pedesque certatim  
 portis ruere, ac palati per campum properare ad hostes.  
 quos ubi effusos consul videt, tribuno militum tertiæ le-  
 gionis C. Aurunculeio imperat ut 'equites legionis, quanto  
 20, 4. 'maximo impetu possit, in hostem emittat: ita pecorum  
 Engagement 'modo incompósitos toto passim campo se fudisse<sup>10</sup>, ut  
 ment 'sterni obterique<sup>11</sup> priusquam instruantur possint.' nondum<sup>12</sup>  
 Hannibal e castris exierat, cum pugnantium clamorem  
 audit. itaque excitus tumultu raptim ad hostem copias  
 1, 4. agit. jam primos occupaverat<sup>13</sup> equester<sup>14</sup> terror. peditum

<sup>c</sup> Hannibalem. 2 L. HV. CO. pr. DJ. adv. D.—Aunibale F 1st.—om. L. <sup>f</sup> id 2 L.—  
 ille id HV.—om. conj. G. <sup>g</sup> om. P. RE. ME. V. F. 1, 2, 5 L. H. HV. L. CO.  
 pr. DJ. adv. D.—eludere conj. G 2d. <sup>h</sup> capiens P. <sup>i</sup> cohortibus pl. and  
 opt. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. 24, f; PZ, de 11 loc. Fl. 11. D. <sup>j</sup> aggredi F. C. 1—4 L.  
 H. B. GA. ant. Edd. as tempus conari vi, 18; curare xxi, 54; pacem componi aut bellum  
 geri xxx, 4; consilium patefacere xlv, 11; cupido superare Just. xii, 7; studium alere Ter.  
 An. i, 1, 28; vires pellere Ov. H. 1, 109; impetus ire ib. 5, 64; cura vincere F. i, 30; cf.  
 MR, on S. S. i, 4, 61; negotium videre iii, 4: ut assereret neque cedere iii, 44; xxxi, 44;  
 xxxix, 14; xxi, 49, 10. The gerund is changed to the infinitive in non castigando sed orare,  
 vi, 24: and it has often been observed that Livy is fond of variety in the construction of his  
 sentences. D. <sup>k</sup> ipsius P.—ipsus conj. G. adv. D. <sup>l</sup> pl. Mss. cf. vii, 23;  
 ix, 38; x, 28; Cæs. B. G. viii, 48; G. xxxi, 21; 'to be trampled under foot' by horse,  
 xxviii, 33; Suet. vi, 5; V. Max. i, 6, 11; or by elephants, [xxx, 18; RS.] xxxvii, 44;  
 xlv, 43; Cicero joins prostrernere and obterere in a metaphorical sense, Fam. v, 9. D.—  
 obterique P. as opsoleta, opsidio, opstitisse in the same Mss. G.—operique RH.—obruique 3 P.  
 —apprimique conj. RH. adv. cf. 48; xxviii, 9; GB. ix, 38, 7. D. <sup>m</sup> em. SM. pr. cf.  
 xxvi, 36; v, 7; xxv, 12. GR. C. ed. cf. Pliny xxxiii, 2; Suet. ii, 40. D.—eques P. F. C.  
 L<sup>1</sup> al. Mss. as si multitudo for simul multitudo vi, 19; unavis P. [unaves? ED.] for uno

<sup>2</sup> Adopting and imitating the art and craft of Hannibal.<sup>3</sup> C.

<sup>3</sup> Behind the hill; ii, 31; D. the same as supinis iv, 46; vi, 24; G. aversum hostem, 'the back of the enemy,' iii, 70; iv, 27; v, 38; xxx, 9; aversa concio xxiv, 39; aversa

castra xxii, 24, 6. R.

<sup>4</sup> Und. hostes' dicens. R.

<sup>1</sup> Had seized upon, possessed; R. Cæs. B. G. i, 39; occupet extremum scabies, Hor. A. P. p. 417; it is a verb which this poet uses very frequently.

etiam prima legio et dextra ala praelium inibant. incompositi <sup>C. Cl. Nero</sup> hostes, ut quemque aut pediti aut equiti casus obtulit, ita <sup>M. Livius 2</sup> conserunt manus. crescit pugna subsidiis, et procurentium ad certamen numero augetur<sup>b</sup>; pugnantisque, quod nisi in vetere exercitu et duci veteri<sup>c</sup> haud facile est, inter tumultum ac terrorem instruxisset Hannibal, ni ad<sup>d</sup> cohortium ac<sup>e</sup> manipulorum decursum<sup>f</sup> per colles clamor ab tergo auditus metum, ne intercluderentur<sup>g</sup> castris, iniecisset. inde pavor incussus et fuga passim fieri coepta est. minorque caedes fuit, quia propinquitas castrorum brevior fugam percussis fecit. equites<sup>2</sup> enim<sup>h</sup> tergo inhærebant<sup>i</sup>; in trans- <sup>xviii, 16, d.</sup> versa latera invaserant cohortes secundis<sup>j</sup> collibus via nuda <sup>favourable</sup> ac facili decurrentes. tamen supra octo millia hominum <sup>to the Ro-</sup> occisa, supra septingentos<sup>l</sup> capti; signa militaria novem <sup>mans.</sup> adempta; elephantum etiam, quorum nullus usus in repentina ac tumultuaria pugna fuerat, quattuor occisi, duo capti. circa<sup>k</sup> quingentos<sup>l</sup> Romanorum sociorumque victores<sup>m</sup> ceciderunt. postero die Pœnus quievit, Romanus in aciem copiis eductis postquam neminem signa contra efferre vidit, spolia legi cæsorū hostium et suorum corpora collata in unum sepeliri iussit. inde insequentibus continuis diebus aliquot ita institit portis ut prope inferre signa videretur, donec Hannibal tertia vigilia, crebris ignibus <sup>Hannibal</sup> tabernaculisque, quæ pars castrorum<sup>n</sup> ad hostes verge- <sup>decamps.</sup> <sup>xxii, 41, 4.</sup>

avis xxiv, 34, m. D.—equites V. 2, 5 L. H. HF. B. GA. ant. Edd. adv. GL.—eques-  
tris cet. Mss. pr. GL 1st. ed. 2 Min. G. C.—equitis ed. Ve. pr. GL 2d. <sup>b</sup> et...augetur  
conj. om. as gl. C. <sup>c</sup> duce veteri al. <sup>d</sup> ad. G. C. D.—om. Mss. <sup>e</sup> et  
2 L. HV. pr. D. <sup>f</sup> P. V. F. 1, 5 L. D. L. N. al. Mss.—decursum 2 L. HV. pr.  
(and om. ad) D.—decurrentium al. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>g</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. cf. Just.  
iv, 4, 5; Flor. iii, 19, 2: but does Livy ever omit the preposition? D.—a ad. al. Mss. ant.  
Edd. iii, 70; xxxiv, 39. D. <sup>h</sup> in ad. 3 P. ed. HN. sqq. Edd. G. C. cf. i, 14 v. l.  
—s ad. B. <sup>i</sup> hærebant 3 P. al. Mss. ed. HN? G. C. <sup>j</sup> septingenti P. F. H.  
B. HV. If this is correct, it is similar to the joining ad to numerals in the nominative; cf.  
xxviii, 34, b. C. <sup>k</sup> pl. Mss. for circiter cf. xlv, 34. R. adv. D.—et circa 3 P. D. B.  
ant. Edd. A.—et 2 P. ed. JT. pr. RH.—cura H.—circiter conj. DE.—om. FR. pr. C.  
<sup>l</sup> em. G. pr. DE.—p. septingentos B 2d.—cccc 2 P.—trecenti ed. JT.—cc 4 L. L.—  
tres conj. RH. adv. GB. G.—om. pl. Mss. ant. Edd. A. FR. JT. pr. C. <sup>m</sup> pl. Mss.  
—ductores 3 P. D. RH. ant. Edd. A. FR.—victi sexcenti M, V. L. xvi, 8.—victi conj. DE.  
—ducentos 3 L.—ducenti al. Mss. ed. Fis. pr. C.—om. N.

2 Before this, und. 'Had not the camp been so near, there would have been great slaughter.' C.

3 'Down the hills' as secundo or prono flumine; opposed to adverso flumine, or ad-versis or supinis collibus: C. ED. xxi, 47; xxiii, 41; xxix, 7. R.

4 For in ea parte castrorum quæ C. as quique milites for itisque militibus qui xxiv, 1; cf. xl, 20, 3. D.

C. Cl. Nero bat, et Numidis paucis, qui in vallo portisque se ostenderent, relictis profectus Apuliam petere intendit. ubi illuxit, successit vallo Romana acies, et Numidæ ex composito paullisper in portis se valloque ostentavere, frustratique aliquandiu hostes citatis equis agmen suorum assequuntur. consul ubi silentium in castris et ne paucos<sup>5</sup> quidem, qui prima luce obambulaverant, parte ulla cernebat, duobus equitibus speculatum in castra præmissis, postquam satis tuta omnia esse exploratum est, 'inferri signa' jussit. tantumque ibi moratus dum milites ad prædam discurrunt, receptui deinde cecinit, multoque ante noctem copias reduxit. postero die prima luce profectus, magnis itineribus famam et vestigia agminis sequens haud procul Venusia hostem assequitur. ibi quoque tumultuaria pugna fuit; supra duo millia Pœnorum cæsa. inde nocturnis montanisque itineribus Pœnus, ne locum pugnandi daret, Metapontum petiit. Hanno inde (is enim præsidio<sup>5</sup> ejus loci præfuerat) in Bruttios cum paucis ad exercitum novum comparandum missus. Hannibal copiis ejus ad suas additis Venusiam retro, quibus venerat itineribus, repetit, atque inde Canusium procedit. nunquam Nero vestigiis hostis abstiterat; et Q. Fulvium, cum Metapontum ipse proficisceretur, in Lucanos, ne regio ea sine præsidio esset, arcessierat.

Nero follows.

39. Hasdrubal's despatches are intercepted.

Inter hæc ab Hasdrubale, postquam a Placentiæ obsidione abscessit<sup>6</sup>, quattuor Galli equites, duo Numidæ cum litteris ad Hannibalem missi, cum per medios hostes totam ferme longitudinem Italiæ emensi essent, dum Metapontum cedentem Hannibalem sequuntur, incertis itineribus Tarentum delati a vagis per agros pabulatoribus Romanis ad Q. Claudium proprætorem deducuntur. eum primo incertis implicantes responsis, ut metus tormentorum admotus fateri vera coegit<sup>1</sup>, edocuerunt 'litteras se ab Hasdrubale ad Hannibalem ferre.' cum iis litteris, sicut erant, signatis L. Virginio tribuno militum ducendi ad Claudium

<sup>5</sup> passus RH. 3 P.—ipsos conj. RH. adv. GB.  
2, 3 P. pr. RH.

<sup>6</sup> ad...obsidionem accessit RH.

<sup>5</sup> 'The garrison;' ix, 31; xxiv, 40; cf. DU, on xxxviii, 11; nn, on Tac. A. ii, 67, 133; x, p. 252; Quint. I. O. v, 4; Her. i, 1. R. 1 Cf. Cic. p. Mil. 21; Apul. M. iii, p. 116, n. 47; Xen. H. v, 4, 8 and 14.

consulem traduntur. duæ simul turmæ Samnitium præsidii causa missæ. qui ubi ad consulem pervenerunt, litteræque lectæ per interpretem sunt, et ex captivis percunctatio facta, tum Claudius non id tempus esse rei publicæ ratus, S. xv, 550. quo consiliis ordinariis<sup>2</sup> provinciæ suæ quisque finibus per exercitus suos cum hoste destinato ab senatu bellum gereret; audendum<sup>b</sup> aliquid<sup>c</sup> improvisum inopinatum, quod cœptum<sup>d</sup> non minorem apud cives quam hostes terrorem faceret, perpetratum in magnam lætitiā ex magno metu<sup>e</sup> verteret; litteris Hasdrubalis Romam ad senatum missis, simul et ipse patres conscriptos quid pararet<sup>f</sup> edocet, 'ut cum in Umbria se occursum<sup>g</sup> Hasdrubal fratri scribat, legionem a Capua Romam arcesant, delectum Romæ habeant<sup>h</sup>, exercitum urbanum ad Narniam hosti opponant.' hæc senatui scripta. præmissi<sup>i</sup> item<sup>j</sup> per agrum Larinatem Marrucinum Frentanum Præ-<sup>xxii, 9; ix,</sup> tutianum, qua exercitum ducturus erat, ut 'omnes ex agris<sup>16; C. ii,</sup> urbibusque commeatus paratos militi ad vescendum in<sup>269; i,</sup> viam deferrent, equos jumentaue alia producerent,<sup>339; ii,</sup> ut vehiculorum fessis copia esset.' ipse de toto ex-<sup>254; i,</sup> ercitu civium sociorumque quod roboris erat dele-<sup>289; Pl. iii,</sup> git, sex millia peditum, mille equites; pronuntiat 'oc-<sup>11; 13; Pt.</sup> cupare se in Lucanis proximam urbem Punicumque in<sup>Nero</sup> colleague;

<sup>b</sup> *ac novandum* ad. 2 P. 4 L. B. G. A. L. D. ed. G. C. 'and do something unprecedented and as yet unattempted.' B.—*ac innovandum* 3 P. <sup>c</sup> *ac novandum* ad. 5 L. <sup>d</sup> *parat* RH. N. pr. RH. <sup>e</sup> *et conj.* ad. (and ut may be om.) The asyndeton, though common in Livy, is harsh here, after *simul*: DU. but cf. ix, 22, 6. D.—*monet* ad. 4 L. H. B 2d. GA. L. from gl. It is to be und. as in ix, 2; xxi, 49. DU.—*monetque* ad. B 1st.—Nothing is wanting. DÆ. <sup>f</sup> *præmissa* ed. GR. CL. er. D. <sup>g</sup> F. V. 2—5 L. H. HV. RH. ed. D.—*irem* P.—*inde* three P. B. G. A.—om. L.—*autem* ed. G. DJ. H. C.

2 Without an order from the senate, it was not allowable for a commander either to go out of his province or to lead his troops out. Some refused a triumph to the consul Postumius, because he had gone beyond the bounds of his province, x, 37: cf. xxviii, 42; xxix, 7; 19; xxx, 24; xxxi, 48; xli, 7; [xliii, 1; Suet. i, 31. R.] Yet there is no mention of any law to prevent it, either in these places or in xxiii, 41; [or in xxxvi, 39 sq. D] There were, however, laws on this subject, long before Cicero's time, in Pis. 21; Dio xxxix, p. 116. These were probably enacted when the authority of the senate proved ineffectual in coercing the ambition or avarice of generals. DU.

3 'The undertaking of which would oc-

casione no less terror.' R.

4 Cf. 8, 5; xxi, 39, 1; xxviii, 6; 15; 39; [pro i, 59; iii, 33; vii, 37;] Cic. Sen. 19; Sal. J. 66; Ter. An. i, 1, 10; Lucr. v, 11; Hor. O. iii, 25, 12; Her. v, 69; vii, 188, 72; [Æsch.] Her. i, 87, n. 40; 129, n. 59; 210, n. 71;] Thuc. i, 40 twice; Plato Phæd. 50 often; 146 sq; Demos. O. ii, p. 28; iii, p. 40 twice; Pind. Is. vii, 52; Æsch. Ag. 873; (BL, Gl.) Ch. 336; Soph. Aj. 1039; Eur. H. 55; O. 273; Ph. 1556; M. 1180; B. 4; Cyc. 250; Arist. R. 304; Romans vi, 13; xi, 15; Hooker E. P. t. iii, p. 99.

5 'To reinforce the garrison;' for which two legions were required, whereas now there was but one. DU.

6 Und. *iter. R.* 'He marched in the direction of Picenum.' *GL. S.*  
 1 Und. *iter.*  
 2 'Made show of,' 'pretended:' cf. iv, 30; 59; vi, 5; 18; xxx, 33 often; xxiv, 13; *dare vera pacem, non tantum ostendere*, xxvii, 7; *R.* 45; xxii, 25, 4; *PK.* on Num. xx, 19.  
 3 Both *imperium* and *auspiciu* were vested in the consul; *S.* xxiv, 10, 2. *R.*  
 4 *Viz. clades* and *consules interfectos esse*. Livy now resumes the indirect form of speech. *RS.*  
 5 Over the two Scipios in Spain. *S.*

‘concitatis ad arma Gallicis gentibus multo magis quam C. Cl. Nero  
 ‘Hannibalem ipsum gloriari posse: quippe in iis locis M. Livius 2  
 ‘hunc coegisse exercitum, quibus ille majorem partem  
 ‘militum fame ac frigore, quæ miserrima mortis genera  
 ‘sunt, amisisset.’ adjiciebant etiam periti rerum Hispaniæ  
 ‘haud cum<sup>f</sup> ignoto eum<sup>g</sup> duce C. Nerone<sup>h</sup> congressurum, xxvi, 17.  
 ‘sed quem in saltu impedito deprehensus forte, haud secus  
 ‘quam puerum, conscribendis fallacibus condicionibus pacis  
 ‘frustratus elusisset.’ omnia majora etiam vero præsidia  
 hostium, minora sua, metu interprete semper in deteriora  
 inclinatio<sup>i</sup>, ducebant<sup>g</sup>.

- 46 Nero postquam jam tantum intervalli ab hoste fecerat<sup>1</sup> Nero ex-  
 ut detegi consilium satis tutum esset, paucis milites allo- <sup>horts his</sup>  
 quitur. negat ‘ullius consilium imperatoris in speciem <sup>soldiers.</sup>  
 ‘audacius, re ipsa tutius fuisse quam suum. ad certam xxii, 25, 4.  
 ‘eos se victoriam ducere: quippe ad quod bellum collega  
 ‘non antequam ad satietatem ipsius peditum atque equi- 38.  
 ‘tum datæ ab senatu copiæ fuissent majores instructiores-  
 ‘que quam si adversus ipsum Hannibalem iret, profectus  
 ‘sit, eo ipsos quantumcunque virium momentum addide-  
 ‘rint, rem omnem inclinatu-<sup>2</sup>. auditum modo in acie 37, 6; xxi,  
 ‘(nam ne ante audiretur<sup>3</sup>, daturum operam) alterum con- 52, 1.  
 ‘sulem et alterum exercitum advenisse haud dubiam victoriam  
 ‘facturum. famam bellum conficere<sup>3</sup>, et parva momenta  
 ‘in spem metumque impellere animos. gloriæ quidem ex  
 ‘re bene gesta partæ<sup>b</sup> fructum prope omnem ipsos laturos.  
 ‘semper quod postremum adjectum sit, id rem totam

<sup>f</sup> om. or jam conj. G.      <sup>g</sup> em. C. pr. D.—cum P. pr. G.—eo GA. ant. Edd.—eorum  
 L—om. A. G. C. D.      <sup>h</sup> Neronem GA. BR. 2, 4 L. B 1st. ant. Edd.      <sup>i</sup> conj.  
 om. GB.      <sup>a</sup> audiatu-<sup>r</sup> RH. D.      <sup>b</sup> ed. A. JT. ‘which they should obtain,’ GR,  
 on xxxi, 7. It is put hypothetically, as re bene gesta [and auditum above, ED. acceptæ v,  
 36; victis ix, 18; habitis xxxi, 7; cf. D. on vi, 4, 7: R.] ‘if they obtained it, which they  
 were certain of doing.’ cf. Sabini belli perfecti gloriam pepererant, iii, 70; Phæd. v, pr. 17.  
 DU—parte er. A.—var. Mss.—speratæ conj. G. adv. as ‘the fruit’ of what is only ‘hoped  
 for,’ must be little or none. Cic. p. Mar. 1; p. Ar. P. 10. DU.

6 ‘Their fears put such a construction  
 upon every thing, R. as to exaggerate the  
 enemy’s forces and underrate their own;’ C.  
 cf. xxix, 3; Stat. Th. iii, 6. GB.

1 ‘He had put such a space.’ R.

2 ‘As his colleague’s force already coun-  
 terbalanced that of his opponent, whatever

weight they should throw in would create a  
 preponderance, so as to turn the scale.’  
 B. RS.

3 Plerumque enim suspicionibus laboramus  
 et illudit nobis illa, quæ conficere bellum solet,  
 fama, Sen. Ep. 13; D. Cf. possunt quia posse  
 videntur, Virg. Æ. v, 231.

C. Cl. Nero 'videri traxisse'. cernere ipsos quo concursu, qua ad-  
 M. Livius 2 'miratione, quo favore hominum iter suum celebretur.'  
 et hercule per instructa omnia ordinibus<sup>5</sup> virorum mulie-  
 rumque undique ex agris effusorum, inter vota et<sup>6</sup> preces  
 et laudes ibant: illos 'præsidia rei publicæ, vindices urbis  
 'Romæ imperique' appellabant; 'in illorum armis dex-  
 'trisque suam liberumque<sup>4</sup> suorum salutem ac libertatem  
 'repositam esse.' deos omnes<sup>7</sup> deasque<sup>8</sup> precabantur ut  
 'illis faustum iter felixque<sup>9</sup> pugna<sup>10</sup>, matura ex hostibus  
 'victoria esset, damnarenturque ipsi votorum<sup>6</sup> quæ pro  
 'iis suscepissent, ut quemadmodum nunc solliciti prose-  
 i, 11. 'querentur eos, ita paucos post dies læti ovantibus victoria  
 'obviam irent.' invitare inde pro se quisque et offerre,  
 et fatigare<sup>1</sup> precibus ut 'quæ ipsis jumentisque usui essent,  
 'ab se potissimum sumerent; benigne omnia cumulata  
 'dare.' modestia certare milites, ne quid ultra usum  
 necessarium sumerent; nihil morari, nec ab signis ab-  
 sistere<sup>1</sup> [nec<sup>11</sup> subsistere<sup>1</sup>] cibum capientes; diem ac  
 noctem ire; vix quod satis ad naturale desiderium cor-  
 porum esset, quieti dare. et ad collegam præmissi erant  
 qui nuntiarent adventum percunctarenturque 'clam an

<sup>1</sup> F. V. 2, 3, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ed. D.—ac RH. ed. G. C. <sup>4</sup> liberorumque RH.  
 ed. G. C.—et liberorum 5 L. H. B. GA. HV.—et liberum 2, 4 L. V. cf. xxii, 22. D.—  
 liberorum F. <sup>5</sup> om. V. 1—3 L. B 1st. GA. <sup>6</sup> om. C. <sup>7</sup> felix RH. 2, 3 P.  
 pr. D 1st. <sup>8</sup> et conj. ad. cf. ii, 31, 1; v, 17, 9. D 2d. <sup>9</sup> cf. 50; RH. victoria  
 ovantem conjux, precibus raptarum fatigata, orat., i, 11; ix, 20; xxiii, 36; xxxv, 35; xli,  
 18; Sall. J. 66, 2; (CO.) Just. D.—flagitare RH. 3 P. 3, 4 L. cf. i, 16, 3. D. adv. S. GB.  
 j om. pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. ad. FR. pr. cf. Cass. B. G. v, 17; Pliny ii, 8. G. D.  
 There are like omissions in 46, i and k. C. The reading of GA is uncertain from D. ED.  
<sup>10</sup> ad. ED. from pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. C. D. adv. B.—om. 3 L. H. B. al. Mss. G. C. D.  
 BK. cet. Edd. <sup>11</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. ED. pr. G. C. D. adv. B.—sustineri  
 N.—om. FR. G. C. D. BK. cet. Edd.

<sup>4</sup> The metaphor is taken from drawing with a rope; ix, 18; xxxiii, 9. R. The following anecdote may illustrate the sentiment in the text. There was a mountebank on Tower Hill towards the end of the last century, who had acquired an extraordinary reputation for the adroitness wherewith he extracted teeth, to which no fitter likeness could be found than Virgil's *æsculus*;—*tantum radice in tartara tendit: ergo non hæc*. After wrenching the fangs with divers instruments, to show the torture which other dentists inflicted on the luckless wights that fell within their clutches, Doctor B, by the mere in-

sertion of his finger and thumb, removed the tooth from the socket, at once, without any effort to himself and without any pain to his patient.

<sup>5</sup> That is, 'wherever they went, the people lined the roads, forming lanes for them to pass through.' B.

<sup>6</sup> That they should be constrained to pay their vows, by being indebted to the gods for granting their petitions; *SV* which follow in the words *ut...irent*. C. v, 25; [vii, 28. RS.] *damnabis tu quoque votis*, Virg. E. v, 80; (MY.) *voti reus*, Æ. v, 237. R. Cf. St Matthew xxiii, 16; 18.

‘palam, interdiu an noctu’ venire sese vellet? iisdem C. Cl. Nero  
 ‘an aliis considerare castris?’ nocte clam ingredi<sup>m</sup> melius<sup>m</sup> M. Livius 2  
 visum est.

- 46 Tessera<sup>1</sup> per castra ab Livio consule data erat ut ‘tribu-  
 ‘num tribunus, centurio centurionem, eques equitem, pedes  
 ‘peditem acciperet.’ neque enim dilatari castra opus esse, Fr. i, 1, 9;  
 ne hostis adventum alterius consulis sentiret; et coartatio ii, 3, 12.  
 plurium in angusto<sup>2</sup> tendentium facilius futura erat, quod  
 Claudianus exercitus nihil ferme præter arma secum in  
 expeditionem tulerat. ceterum in ipso itinere auctum  
 voluntariis agmen erat, offerentibus sese ultro et veteribus  
 militibus perfunctis jam militia et juvenibus, quos certatim  
 nomina dantes<sup>3</sup>, si quorum corporis species roburque virium  
 aptum militiæ videbatur, conscripserat. ad Senam castra 38; xi, ep.  
 alterius consulis erant; et quingentos inde ferme passus CB. 18.  
 Hasdrubal aberat. itaque cum jam appropinquaret, tectus  
 montibus substitit Nero, ne ante noctem castra ingredere-  
 tur. silentio ingressi, ab sui quisque<sup>4</sup> ordinis hominibus He secretly  
 in tentoria abducti<sup>b</sup>, cum summa omnium lætitia hospi- enters the  
 taliter excipiuntur. postero die consilium habitum, cui et camp of  
 L. Porcius Licinus prætor affuit. castra juncta consulum Livius.  
 castris habebat; et ante adventum eorum per loca alta They hold  
 ducendo exercitum, cum modo insideret angustos saltus a council.  
 ut transitum clauderet, modo ab latere aut ab tergo car- xxii, 32, 2.  
 peret agmen, ludificatus<sup>4</sup> hostem omnibus artibus belli

<sup>m</sup> RH. 2 L. marg. H. al. Mss.—clam inare P. F 1st.—clammare al. Mss.—clamminare  
 V. 1 L. al.—clamitare C.—clam intrare F 2d. 5 L. HV. cf. xlv, 12; GR. xxii, 42; vi, 34,  
 9. D.—clam movere 2 L.—in mare ad. H. <sup>a</sup> om. RH. <sup>a</sup> quique conj. P. but  
 cf. xxii, 7, 8; vii, 6; 19; 32; 33; 36; ix, 6; 36; xxvi, 36; xxxv, 34; G. ii, 7; 10;  
 12; 23; vi, 8; 13; 15; viii, 7; ix, 2; 3; 14; x, 14; 25; 35; xxxiv, 37; xlv, 38  
 twice; i, 24; 35; vii, 28; xxxii, 21; xxxv, 30; 34; &c. HS, and BU, on O. M. i, 69;  
 O. A. A. i, 267; CO, on S. C. 7; 37; and S. J. 58; 75; CAR, de S. L. p. 311. D.  
<sup>b</sup> P. RE. al. Mss. cf. 20, 4; 29, a. D.—adductis 3 P.—adducti pl. Mss.

7 Noctes is opposed to interdiu in viii, 34;  
 xxix, 33; xxx, 4; [xl, 10, 7. D.] The latter  
 is formed by epcope from interdiu, i. e.  
 interim (or interea) dum dies est; as nudius-  
 tertius for nunc diut (i. e. dies est) tertius,  
 and the like. G. cf. xxix, 14, a.

1 Cf. vii, 35; ἐλάφιον and σθένημα, Pol.  
 vi, 32 sq; S. L. M. L. v, 9. DU. There  
 were two sorts of tesserae; (1) those on which  
 the watch-word was given to the sentinels  
 at night, and to the soldiers on other occasions,  
 whereby they were to distinguish friends from

foes; and (2) those by which the general  
 issued his orders to the army, and which are  
 meant here; and in ix, 32; cf. nn, on Sil.  
 vii, 347; D. xxxix, 30; xxviii, [14; ED.]  
 24; Sil. xv, 475; nn, on Tac. A. i, 7, 15. R.  
 2 Cf. xxv, 6, 6; xxvi, 17, 3; R. xxviii,  
 33, 5.

3 ‘Giving in their names to be enrolled,  
 entered, or enlisted;’ for the army, or navy,  
 xxviii, 45, 10; or a colony, i, 11. R.

4 We have here an entire hexameter, in a  
 passage crowded with dactyls and spondees.

C. Cl. Nero fuerat. is tum in consilio aderat. multorum eo inclinant  
M. Livius<sup>2</sup> sententiæ ut 'dum fessum via ac vigiliis reficeret militem

Nero is  
urgent for  
engaging  
instantly.

'Nero, simul et ad noscendum hostem paucos sibi sumeret  
'dies, tempus pugnae differretur.' Nero non suadere modo,  
sed summa<sup>a</sup> ope<sup>a</sup> orare<sup>a</sup> institit<sup>a</sup> 'ne consilium suum, quod  
'tutum celeritas fecisset, temerarium morando facerent.  
'errore, qui non diuturnus futurus esset<sup>5</sup>, velut torpentem<sup>a</sup>  
'Hannibalem nec castra sua sine duce relicta aggredi, nec  
'ad sequendum se iter intendisse. antequam se moveat,  
'deleri<sup>a</sup> exercitum<sup>b</sup> Hasdrubalis<sup>b</sup> posse redirique<sup>a</sup> in Apu-  
'liam. qui prolatando<sup>c</sup> spatium hosti det, eum et illa  
'castra<sup>7</sup> proderet Hannibali et aperire in Galliam iter,  
'ut per otium, ubi velit, Hasdrubali jungatur. ex-  
'templo signum dandum et exeundum<sup>d</sup> in aciem, abu-  
'tendumque<sup>8</sup> errore hostium absentium<sup>1</sup> praesentium-  
'que<sup>9</sup>, dum neque illi sciant cum paucioribus nec hi  
'cum pluribus et validioribus rem esse.' consilio dimisso  
signum pugnae proponitur, confestimque in aciem pro-  
cedunt.

Jam hostes ante castra instructi stabant. moram pugnae<sup>47</sup>  
xxi, 2, b. attulit quod Hasdrubal, proventus ante signa cum paucis  
equitibus, scuta vetera<sup>1</sup> hostium notavit, quæ ante non  
viderat, et strigosiores<sup>2</sup> equos; multitudo quoque major

<sup>a</sup> summo conj. GB.—summo<sup>a</sup> (in one) B 2d. <sup>4</sup> cf. xlv, 13, 3. D.—opera 1 P. H. GA. V. F 2d.—opere 5 L. B 1st. pr. cf. xxix, 31; GB. 47, g. ED.—operare F 1st. <sup>5</sup> om. H. GA. 5 L. B. V. 1 L. F. <sup>6</sup> cf. xxviii, 46, 11. D.—institit F 1st.—rem stetit V 1st.—restitit 1 L. V 2d. <sup>7</sup> delere RH. 2 L. D. pr. und. se; RH. but it would be great arrogance in Nero, to speak thus and to leave both his colleague and the prætor out of the question. G.—delerique pl. and opt. Mss.—debellari conj. G. <sup>8</sup> om. conj. G. <sup>1</sup> conj. G. pr. C. D. B. ed. R.—redireque ed. G. C. D.—rediri 5 L.—deferrique conj. DJ. adv. D.—exercitum...redirique om. pl. and opt. Mss. but cf. 1; and 45, j. C. <sup>2</sup> protelando HV. conj. GB. but cf. vii, 21, 2. D. <sup>3</sup> eundum F. V. 1—3, 5 L. <sup>4</sup> om. P. VI. F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. but cf. i; and 45, j. C.

<sup>5</sup> The wonder is, that such an active and sagacious general, as Hannibal, was so long ignorant of the expedition undertaken by his opponent. Especially, as the employment of spies was not an artifice unknown to him: xxii, 28; 33; xxx, 29. C.

<sup>6</sup> 'In a state of torpor or lethargy, without motion or energy;' RS. xxviii, 25; like that in which many animals pass the winter.

<sup>7</sup> Castra sua sine duce relicta, mentioned above. C.

<sup>8</sup> 'They should take advantage of the ignorance:' Cic. p. Lig. 1; C. xxxi, 33;

xxxv, 12; Front. i, 1, 9. R.

<sup>9</sup> 'Of Hannibal who was absent, and of Hasdrubal who was present.' R.

<sup>1</sup> The soldiers being mostly veterans; cf. 38; R. 35, 4.

<sup>2</sup> Front. i, 2, 9; S. (TN.) strigosi dicuntur corpore macilento, CH. In. Gr. i, p. 85; D. cf. VC. V. L. iv, 24; G. on the life of Horace, 3. DU. strigosus et male habitus equus is opposed to uberrimus et habitissimus, Sab. Mas. in Non. Marc. p. 196; Gall. iv, 20; substrieti corpus, Sil. l. c. R. 'more jaded.'

solita<sup>a</sup> visa est. suspicatus enim id quod erat, receptui C. Cl. Nero  
 propere cecinit, ac misit ad flumen unde aquabantur<sup>b</sup>, ubi M. Livius 2  
 et excipi aliqui possent et notari oculis, si qui<sup>c</sup> forte ad Hasdrubal's  
 ustioris coloris ut ex recenti via essent; simul 'circumvehi<sup>d</sup> prudence;  
 'procul castra' jubet 'specularique num auctum aliqua S. xv, 604  
 'parte sit vallum; et ut<sup>e</sup> attendant, semel bisne signum \*qq; Fr. i,  
 'canat<sup>f</sup> in castris.' ea cum ordine omnia relata essent, 2, 9.  
 castra nihil aucta errorem<sup>g</sup> faciebant. bina erant, sicut  
 ante adventum consulis alterius fuerant, una M. Livii,  
 altera L. Porcii; neutris quicquam, quo latius tenderetur<sup>h</sup>,  
 ad munimenta adjectum. illud veterem ducem  
 assuetumque Romano hosti movit, quod 'semel in præ-  
 'toris castris signum, bis in consularibus' referebant  
 'cecinnisse.' duos profecto consules esse<sup>i</sup>, et<sup>j</sup> quonam  
 modo alter ab Hannibale abscessisset, cura angebat.  
 minime id quod erat suspicari poterat, tantæ rei frustra-  
 stratione<sup>k</sup> Hannibalem elusum, ut ubi dux, ubi exercitus  
 esset cum quo castra collata haberet<sup>l</sup>, ignoraret. profecto  
 haud mediocri clade absterritum insequi non ausum.  
 magnopere<sup>m</sup> vereri ne perditis rebus serum ipse auxilium  
 venisset, Romanisque eadem jam fortuna in Italia quæ  
 in Hispania esset. interdum litteras suas ad eum non  
 pervenisse credere, interceptisque iis consulem ad sese  
 opprimendum accelerâsse. his anxius curis, extinctis igni-  
 bus, vigilia prima dato signo ut 'taciti vasa colligerent,'<sup>n</sup>  
 'signa ferri<sup>o</sup>' jussit. in trepidatione et nocturno tumultu \*qq.

<sup>a</sup> pl. and opt. Mes. ant. Edd. und. *multitudine*: [thus *rem pro certa affirmet*, i, 3, 2; *pro comperta rem habere*, xxxix, 49; G.] xxv, 35; xxxvii, 11; 48; xxxix, 34; iv, 55 v. l. viii, 9, 10; (G.) xxi, 41, 9; i, 7; Sil. vii, 5; (BA.) Sen. Ira i, 3; D. v, 32; 41; viii, 6; Sen. Cont. i, 2. GR.—*solito* HV. F 2d. L. ed. MD. <sup>b</sup> *adaquabantur* HV. cf. VO, de V. S. vii, 371; but it is doubtful whether this verb existed in the Augustan age; the simple verb occurs xxii, 44; xxxi, 44; xlv, 40. D. <sup>c</sup> 1 P. F. H. G. and Mes of G. if these are correct, *quid* is redundant; cf. iii, 48; xxxvi, 9; Cic. Fam. iv, 1; Ov. Her. 6, 151; (HS) D. or rather it qualifies and restricts the sense, 'at all,' 'in any degree;' as *πυρρότερον τῶν τῶν εἰ τι βλάβεται*, Anacr. 3, 50 v. l. ED. <sup>d</sup> om. and und. RH. <sup>e</sup> at or ea conj. R. <sup>f</sup> ant. Edd. RH. ed. G. D.—*habuerit* P. VI. F. V. 1—4 L. H. HV. ed. A. for the general and army were no longer there. C.—*habuerat* 5 L. <sup>g</sup> *magna opere* 3 L. cf. xxviii, 18, 4; D. 46, c and d; xxiii, 21; 22, d. ED. <sup>h</sup> *effert* 2, 4 L. but cf. xxv, 21, 1. ED.

3 Cf. L, M. R. v. 9. R. in speaking of encamping; C. cf. 17, s; ML.  
 4 'Occasioned a doubt, or perplexed him;' xxv, 6; xxviii, 27; xlv, 5; 13; E. xxxi,  
 ix, 15; 45; Ov. F. iv, 669; E. i, 24; xl, 34. GF.  
 55. R. 6 'He suspected that there were.' R.  
 5 'So as for the encampment to cover more ground:' *tendere* is the appropriate verb 7 'By being kept in ignorance of such an important movement.' B.

C. Cl. Nero *duces*<sup>8</sup> *parum intente*<sup>1</sup> *asservati*<sup>1</sup>, alter in *destinatis* *jam*<sup>2</sup>  
M. Livius<sup>2</sup> ante animo latebris subseedit, alter per vada nota Metau-

C. i. 257; rum flumen tranavit. ita desertum a ducibus agmen primo  
HO. iv, 4, per agros palatur; fessique aliquot somno ac vigiliis<sup>3</sup> ster-

vii, 8; x, nunt corpora passim atque infrequentia relinquunt signa.  
20. Hasdrubal, 'dum lux viam' ostenderet<sup>4</sup>, ripa<sup>5</sup> fluminis<sup>5</sup>

'signa ferri' jubet; et per tortuosi amnis sinus flexusque<sup>6</sup>  
errorem<sup>7</sup> volvens<sup>10</sup> haud multum processit<sup>1</sup>, ubi<sup>1</sup> prima lux  
transitum opportunum ostendisset, transiturus<sup>1</sup>. sed cum  
quantum<sup>8</sup> mare<sup>9</sup> abscedebat, tanto altioribus coercentibus  
amnem ripis non inveniret vada, diem terendo spatium  
dedit ad insequendum sese hosti.

The Ro-  
mans pur-  
sue him.

Nero primum cum omni equitatu advenit, Porcius deinde<sup>40</sup>  
assecutus cum levi armatura. qui cum fessum agmen car-  
perent ab omni parte incursarentque, et jam omisso itinere,  
quod fugæ simile erat, castra metari Pœnus in tumultu  
super fluminis ripam vellet, advenit Livius peditum omni-  
bus copiis, non itineris modo<sup>1</sup> sed ad conserendum ex-  
templo prælium instructis armatisque. sed ubi omnes  
copias conjunxerunt directaque acies est, Claudius dextro

<sup>1</sup> H. RH. G 3d and 1st.—*inte* P. F.—*iter* pl. Mss. conj. ad. G 1st.—om. L.—*intenti* ad. GA. B 1st.—*itinera* conj. G 2d. <sup>2</sup> one P. RH. pr. G 3d.—*asservat* P. F.—*omnes* H.—*asservari* GA.—*asservant* pl. Mss. pr. G 1st.—*asservant* one P. 5 L.—*asservant* L.—*servant* conj. G 2d. <sup>3</sup> *inde* ad. B 1st. D. ed. G. <sup>4</sup> *jam* P. RE. ME. V. HV. F. C. 1 L. L.—*jam viam* 2 L.—*viam jam* B. GA. ant. Edd.—*vadium* conj. G 2d. <sup>5</sup> HV. 2 L. B. GA. ant. Edd.—*ostendens* P. RE. ME. V. F. C. 1 L. L.—*in ipse* ad. 2 PE. <sup>6</sup> 2 L. B. GA. ant. Edd.—tr. 2 PE.—om. P. RE. ME. V. F. C. 1 L. L.—*statim* conj. i. e. 'steadily,' *perseveranter et aequaliter*, Non. Plant. Am. i, 1, 84; Enn. Aj. G 1st. <sup>7</sup> cum ad. Mss. om. G. <sup>8</sup> P. F.—*errore* cet. Mss. ant. Edd. und. *se* pr. DE. <sup>9</sup> *in-* *volvens* GA.—*obiens* conj. RH. pr. GL. <sup>10</sup> *sed* ad. 4 L.—*et* ad. RH.—*processisset* three P. ant. Edd. <sup>11</sup> nisi 3 P. <sup>12</sup> *erat* ad. RH. ady. pl. and opt. Mss. <sup>13</sup> a ad. 2 L. VI. pl. Edd. pr. C. D. R. cf. xxi, 31. ED.—in ad. HV. <sup>14</sup> opt. Mss. *heu quantum Phasis, quantum Æa recessit!* V. Flac. v, 51; Stat. c. 40; G. *provehimur portu, terræque urbesque recedunt*, Virg. Æ. iii, 72; C. na, on Sil. iii, 157; D. xxix, 27, b. ED.—*mari* 2 L. VI. HF. GA. pl. Edd. pr. C. D. R.

8 'The two guides, being carelessly guarded, made their escape.' *debet, sub periculo eligentium, viarum duces idoneus scientesque percipere, eosque custodiæ mancipare, ad dita pæne ostentatione vel præmii: erunt enim utiles, cum intelligent nec fugiendi copiam sibi superesse, et fidei præmium, perfidia parata supplicia*; Veg. iii, 6. RU. G.

9 'Overpowered with drowsiness, in consequence of being fatigued with watchfulness.' C.

10 *Quin ipse via implicabat errores, et nunc dexter, nunc laevus, nunc vestigiis suis*

*obtus, incertum iter ancipiti ambage tenebat*; Lat. Pac. in Pan. Theod. 38; *incerta fugæ vestigia turbat implicitasque errore vias*, Luc. viii, 4; *βάριν κεντράν*, Soph. Aj. [19; ED.] G. *rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens sal- laciis silvæ, simul et vestigia retro observata legit, dumisque silentibus errat*; Virg. Æ. ix, 390 sqq; DE. cf. also xxiv, 17; Virg. Æ. vi, 532; Ov. M. xiv, 680.

11 'Not with their shields slung across their shoulders, as was usual for soldiers on the march: *fugæ magis quam itineris modo*, xxviii, 2; RH. xxi, 33, s. D.

in cornu, Livius ab sinistro pugnā instruit; media acies C. Cl. Nero prætori tuenda datur. Hasdrubal omīssa munitione castrorum postquam pugnandum vidit, in prima acie ante signa elephantos<sup>2</sup> collocat; circa eos lævo in cornu adversus Claudium Gallos opponit, haud tantum eis fidens quantum ab hoste timeri eos credebat. ipse dextrum<sup>3</sup> cornu adversus M. Livium sibi atque Hispanis (et ibi maxime in vetere milite spem habebat) sumpsit. Ligures in medio post elephantos positi; sed longior quam latior acies erat. Gallos prominens collis tegebat. ea frons quam Hispani tenebant, cum sinistro Romanorum cornu concurrat. dextra<sup>4</sup> omnis acies extra prælium eminens<sup>5</sup> cessabat<sup>6</sup>: collis oppositus arcebat ne aut a fronte aut ab latere aggredierentur. inter Livium Hasdrubalemque ingens contractum certamen erat, atroxque cædes utrinque edebatur. ibi duces ambo, ibi pars major peditum equitumque Romanorum, ibi Hispani, vetus miles peritusque Romanæ pugnae, et Ligures, durum in armis genus. eodem versi elephantī, qui primo impetu turbaverant antesignanos et jam signa moverant loco; deinde crescente certamine et clamore impotentius jam regi<sup>6</sup> et inter duas acies versari, velut incerti quorum essent, haud dissimiliter navibus sine gubernaculo vagis. Claudius "quid ergo præcipiti cursu tam longum iter emensi sumus?" clamitans militibus, cum in adversum collem frustra signa erigere conatus esset, postquam ea regione penetrari ad hostem non videbat posse, cohortes aliquot subductas e dextro cornu<sup>7</sup>, ubi stationem magis segnem quam pugnam futuram cernebat, post aciem circumducit, et non hostibus modo sed etiam suis inopinantibus in sinistram<sup>b</sup> hostium latus in-

C. Cl. Nero

M. Livius 2

Order of battle.

Battle of the Metaurus; P. xi, 1—3; A.H. 52.

<sup>a</sup> 'Extending beyond the field of action.' RS.—*imminens* H.—*eminus* conj. D.—*Romanis* conj. R. <sup>b</sup> *dextrum* conj. GL. PZ. but cf. vii, 15, 6. D. Perhaps Livy means the left of the combatants: RS. cf. note 4. R.

<sup>2</sup> There were ten elephants, according to Polybius; fifteen, according to Appian. R.

<sup>3</sup> The centre. Pol. R.

<sup>4</sup> 'The right wing of the Romans,' PZ, A. H. 8, p. 339; 'and the left of the enemy, which was opposed to it;' cf. xxi, 31, l. ST. cf. ix, 40; xxiii, 29; &c. R.

<sup>5</sup> 'Was in a state of inaction;' *statio segnis*, below. R.

<sup>6</sup> 'Were now less under the command of their guides;' xxxv, 11. RS.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. xxxvi, 18, xl, 30; xliv, 37. They were the rear ranks withdrawn from the right wing, (in order to escape observation,) and led round, by the rear of the centre and left, to the flank of the enemy's right, and afterwards to the rear of that same right and the centre. R.

C. Cl. Nero currit; tantaque celeritas fuit, ut cum ostendissent se ab  
M. Livius<sup>2</sup> latere, mox in terga jam<sup>4</sup> pugnarent<sup>5</sup>. ita ex<sup>6</sup> omnibus  
 partibus, ab fronte, ab latere, ab tergo, trucidantur<sup>7</sup>  
 Hispani Liguresque; et ad Gallos jam cædes pervenerat.  
 ibi minimum certaminis fuit: nam et pars magna ab signis  
 aberant, nocte dilapsi stratique somno passim per agros;  
 et qui aderant, itinere ac vigiliis fessi, intolerantissima<sup>8</sup>  
 laboris corpora, vix arma humeris gestabant. et jam diæ  
 medium erat, sitisque et calor hiantes cædendos capien-  
 dosque affatim præbebat. elephantī plures ab ipsis recto-  
 ribus quam ab hoste interfecti. fabrilē scalprum cum  
 malleo habebant: id, ubi sævire belluæ ac ruere in suos  
 cœperant, magister inter aures positum, ipso in articulo  
 quo jungitur capiti cervix<sup>1</sup>, quanto maximo poterat ictu  
 adigebat. ea celerrima via<sup>2</sup> mortis in tantæ molis bellua  
 inventa erat, ubi regendi spem<sup>3</sup> vicissent<sup>3</sup>, primusque id  
 Hasdrubal instituerat, dux cum sæpe alias memorabilis,  
 tum illa præcipue pugna. ille pugnantes hortando pari-  
 terque obeundo pericula sustinuit; ille fessos abnuentes-  
 que<sup>4</sup> tædio et labore nunc precando nunc castigando  
 accendit; ille fugientes revocavit, omissamque pugnam  
 aliquot locis restituit. postremo cum haud dubie<sup>b</sup> fortuna  
 hostium esset, ne superasset<sup>c</sup> tanto exercitui suum nomen  
 He falls. secuto<sup>d</sup>, concitato equo se in cohortem Romanam immisit.

<sup>c</sup> in RH. R. D. pr. RH.—(and latere) om. L.      <sup>d</sup> om. 3 P. RH.      <sup>e</sup> depugnarent  
 RH. pr. RH. as depugnare adversus aliquem iv, 49; but cf. x, 36. D.      <sup>f</sup> ut RH. adv.  
 G. D.      <sup>g</sup> trucidabantur 2 P. 4 L. R.—trucidarentur RH. pr. RH.      <sup>a</sup> Und.  
 elephantī. RH.—var. Mss.      <sup>b</sup> dubia D. al. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. B. but cf. viii, 10. D.  
<sup>c</sup> superstes P. 5 L. R. D. pr. RH. but superasse has this sense; cf. i, 25; 34; 40; ii, 7;  
 12; &c. D.      <sup>d</sup> esset ad. P. 5 L. R. D. pr. RH.

8 Of the Gauls our author elsewhere says, in certamen omne plus terroris quam virium ferunt, aud natura corpora animosque magna magis quam firma dedit, v, 44; mollia et fluida corpora Gallorum, xxxiv, 47; fusa xxxviii, 21; omnis in impetu vis, eadem languescit parva mora, vii, 12; primo impetu feroces sunt: corpora intolerantissima laboris atque æstus fluunt, x, 28; si primum impetum, quem ferido ingenio et cæca ira effundunt, sustinueris, fluunt sudore, xxxviii, 17; cf. xxii, 2; Pol. ii, 33; iii, 79; nn, on Sil. iv, 311; SN, on C. H. D. 174; R. 17. c.

1 Cum articulus ille qui caput collumque committit, incisus est, tanta illa moles corrui,

Sen. Prov. 6; G. vertebram, quæ caput a cervice determinat. Amm. Mar. 25; where also this is said to have been invented by Hasdrubal. (VA.) D. cf. xxi, 55. R.

2 'Mode, method, ways and means,' xxxi, 18; xl, 4; 13; iv, 48; v, 5; xxxiv, 7; xxxviii, 18; Πολ. τοῦ καλίστου, Thuc. i, 122; cf. nn, on Tac. A. i, 54, 5; ii, 5, 2; and on Sil. iv, 593; BU, on V. F. i, 32; 502; vi, 279; BKH, on T. i, 3, 50; D. R. and, especially, Sen. Cont. iii, 16; Ep. 12.

3 'When they had got the better of any hope which their guide might have had of governing them.' R. RS.

4 Und. pugnare. R.

ibi, ut patre Hamilcare et Hannibale fratre dignum erat, C. Cl. Nero  
M. Livius 2  
pugnans cecidit.

Nunquam eo bello una acie tantum hostium interfectum Immense  
loss of the  
Carthagi-  
nians; P.  
xi, 3;  
AH. 52.  
est, redditaque æqua Cannensi clades vel ducis vel exer-  
citus interitu videbatur. quinquaginta sex<sup>5</sup> millia hostium  
occisa, capta quinque millia et quadringenti; præda alia  
magna cum omnis generis tum auri etiam argentique.  
civium etiam Romanorum, qui capti apud hostes erant,  
supra tria<sup>6</sup> millia capitum recepta. id solatii<sup>7</sup> fuit pro  
amissis eo prælio militibus. nam haudquaquam incruenta  
victoria fuit: octo ferme millia Romanorum sociorumque  
occisa. adeoque etiam victores sanguinis cædisque ceperat  
satietas<sup>8</sup>, ut postero die cum esset nuntiatum Livio consuli  
8000 slain  
on the side  
of the vic-  
tors.  
' Gallos Cisalpinos Liguresque, qui aut prælio non affuissent  
' aut inter cædem effugissent, uno agmine abire sine certo  
' duce, sine signis, sine ordine ullo aut imperio; posse, si  
' una equitum ala<sup>9</sup> mittatur, omnes deleri;' "quin<sup>10</sup> su-  
" persint" inquit<sup>11</sup> "aliqui<sup>12</sup> nuntii et hostium cladis et  
" nostræ virtutis."

60 Nero ea nocte quæ secuta est pugnam, citatiore quam Nero re-  
turns to his  
army; S.  
xv, 812 &c.  
45.  
inde venerat agmine, die sexto ad stativa sua atque ad  
hostem pervenit. iter ejus frequentia minore, quia nemo  
præcesserat nuntius, lætitia vero tanta vix ut compotes  
mentium præ<sup>13</sup> gaudio essent, celebratum est. nam Romæ  
neuter<sup>14</sup> animi habitus satis dici enarrarique<sup>15</sup> potest, nec  
quo incerta expectatione eventus civitas fuerat<sup>16</sup>, nec quo  
victoriæ famam accepit<sup>17</sup>. nunquam per omnes dies, ex quo

\* P. PE. HV. ed. R.—quatuor pl. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. D.—var. al. Mss. f cf. vii, 26, 12. D. und. illis. R.—solatio HV. cf. iii, 29, 2. D. pr. R. g satias RH. cf. xxv, 23, n. D. ed. G. C. adv. GB. h em. cf. 26; G. ii, 29; pr. D. nn, on Tac. A. xiv, 59, 5; SR, Lex. R.—qui V. F 2d. 1 L. L. N.—ait sinamus qui 2 L.—sint ait qui HV.—om. pl. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. D. R.—que (joined to deleri) P. F 1st. i om. F. 2 L. HV.—Owing to the length of the sentence, our author seems to have overlooked the ut which precedes; DU. and which would require inquireret, dixerit, or responderit. A like oversight occurs, Cic. Or. ii, 6, 23; ut...dari, v, 15; so we have non castigando, sed...orare, vi, 24. C. R. j abire 2 L. k om. 1, 3 P. F. 5 L. B. HV.—adque conj. for Livy is fond of repeating prepositions; cf. vi, 28, 6. D. l enim ad. and om. quia RH. m om. RH. D. pr. cf. 19; RH. 17; but cf. iv, 40; ix, 14; vi, 40, 1. D. n narrarique D. RH. but cf. xxviii, 43; ED. xxix, 29. D. o civitatis fuerit, RH. p acceperit B. G. A. RH. ant. Edd.

5 10,000 according to Pol. and 2,000 Romans: G. which is much more likely, as Hasdrubal had but 56,000 men in all, according to App. R.

6 The 'squadron' consisted of ten troops of about 30 men each. C.

1 'Neither their state of anxiety nor their state of ecstasy.' R.

C. Cl. Nero Claudium consulem profectum fama attulit, ab orto sole ad  
 M. Livius 2 occidentem aut senator quisquam a curia atque ab magi-  
 ÆS. stratibus abscessit aut populus e<sup>1</sup> foro. matronæ, quia nihil  
 in ipsis opis erat, in preces obtestationesque versæ, per  
 xxii, 67, h; omnia delubra vagæ suppliciiis votisque fatigare<sup>2</sup> deos.  
 S. vi, 573. tam sollicitæ ac suspensæ civitati fama incerta primo ac-  
 cidit, duos Narnienses equites in castra, quæ in faucibus  
 Umbriæ opposita erant, venisse ex prælio nuntiantes 'cæcos  
 'hostes.' et primo magis auribus quam animis id acceptum  
 St L. xxiv, erat, ut majus lætiusque quam quod mente capere aut satis  
 41. credere possent; et ipsa celeritas fidem impediabat, quod  
 'biduo ante pugnatum' dicebatur. litteræ deinde ab L.  
 35. Manlio Acidino missæ ex castris afferuntur de Narniensi-  
 equitum adventu. eæ<sup>1</sup> litteræ per forum ad tribunal præto-  
 ris<sup>2</sup> latæ<sup>3</sup> senatum curia<sup>4</sup> exciverunt<sup>5</sup>; tantoque certamine ac  
 tumultu populi ad fores curiæ concursus est, ut adire nun-  
 tius non posset, trahereturque<sup>6</sup> a<sup>7</sup> percunctantibus<sup>8</sup> vocife-  
 rantibusque ut 'in Rostris prius quam in senatu litteræ  
 'recitarentur.' tandem<sup>9</sup> summoti<sup>10</sup> et coerciti a magistra-  
 tibus<sup>11</sup>; <sup>12</sup>dispensarique<sup>13</sup> lætitia inter<sup>14</sup> impotentes ejus ani-  
 mos potuit. in senatu primum, deinde in concione litteræ  
 recitatæ sunt; et pro cuiusque ingenio aliis jam<sup>15</sup> certum<sup>16</sup>  
 gaudium, aliis nulla ante futura fides erat quam legatos  
 consulumve litteras audissent. 'ipsos deinde appropinquare'  
 Great re- 'legatos' allatum est. tum enimvero omnis ætas currere  
 joicings at  
 Rome.

<sup>1</sup> in 2 P.—om. RH. adv. cf. vi, 28, 3. D. <sup>2</sup> fatigare RH. 5 L. R. but cf. vi, 37, 10; G. i, 50, 5. D. Thus *prece qua fugient vestam?* Hor. O. i, 2, 26 sqq. ED. <sup>3</sup> he or hæc pl. Mss.—et ed. cr. GR. CL. <sup>4</sup> 5 L. RH.—pr. Ven.—om. pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*litteræ...prætoris* om. 1 L. <sup>5</sup> Ven. RH.—*perlatæ* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*prolate* HV. <sup>6</sup> exciverant ant. Edd. adv. D. <sup>7</sup> om. RH. 3 P. pr. RH.—*traheretur* F. H. <sup>8</sup> ad RH. 3 P.—*præ* conj. RH. <sup>9</sup> cunctantibus RH. 3 P. pr. RH.—*præcunctantibus* 2 P. <sup>10</sup> cum ad. AS. sqq. Edd. adv. RH. <sup>11</sup> commoti or commoniti ant. Edd. <sup>12</sup> fuerant ad. AS. sqq. Edd. but und. sunt. RH. <sup>13</sup> disertarique RH.—*dispertarique* 3 P.—*disparique* HV.—*disseruarique* R.—*vixque servari* conj. RH. adv. G. <sup>14</sup> intra conj. RH. <sup>15</sup> om. RH. pr. RH. <sup>16</sup> certatum conj. RH. adv. GB.

2 The senators, who had rushed out of the senate-house on the first receipt of the news, immediately afterwards returned to the house, to hear the despatches read. C.

3 This is a very elegant phrase, signifying 'to be kept within due bounds, to be obliged to observe some moderation, and not to be allowed to indulge in any extravagance;'

Pliny Pan. 35; Just. vii, 6; Sil. ix, 244; xvi, 342; (un.) G. 'to be imparted and communicated to each individual methodically, and without exciting any tumultuous agitation;' Juv. iii, 287; R. 'to be doled out as it were piecemeal, so as to be prevented from producing extraordinary and overpowering effects.' B.

obvii<sup>1</sup>, primus quisque oculis auribusque haurire<sup>1</sup> tantum C. Cl. Nero  
M. Livius 2  
gaudium cupientes. ad Mulvium<sup>2</sup> usque pontem continens  
agmen pervenit. legati (erant L. Veturius Philo P. Lici-  
nius Varus Q. Cæcilius Metellus<sup>3</sup>) circumfusi omnis generis  
hominum frequentia in forum pervenerunt, cum alii ipsos,  
alii comites eorum 'quæ acta essent?'<sup>4</sup> percunctarentur.  
et<sup>4</sup> ut quisque audierat 'exercitum hostium imperato-  
' remque occisum, legiones Romanas incolumes, salvos  
' consules esse,' extemplo aliis porro impertiebant gaudium  
suum. cum ægre in curiam perventum esset<sup>5</sup>, multo ægrius  
summota turba<sup>6</sup>, ne patribus misceretur, litteræ in senatu  
recitatæ sunt. inde producti<sup>7</sup> in concionem legati. L. Vetu-  
rius, litteris recitatis, ipse<sup>8</sup> planius<sup>8</sup> omnia quæ acta erant  
exposuit cum ingenti assensu, postremo etiam clamore  
universæ concionis, cum vix gaudium animis caperent.  
discursum inde ab aliis circa templa deum, ut grates  
agerent, ab aliis domos, ut conjugibus liberisque tam  
lætum nuntium impertirent. senatus, 'quod M. Livius  
' et C. Claudius consules incolumi exercitu ducem ho-  
' stium legionesque occidissent, supplicationem in triduum'  
decrevit. eam supplicationem C. Hostilius prætor [pro'  
concione'] edixit, celebrataque a viris feminisque est.  
omnia templa per totum triduum æqualem<sup>9</sup> turbam  
habuere, cum matronæ amplissima veste cum liberis,  
perinde ac si debellatum foret, omni solutæ metu deis  
immortalibus grates agerent. statum<sup>4</sup> quoque civitatis  
ea victoria movit, ut jam inde haud secus quam in pace

<sup>1</sup> H. D. RH. but cf. 1, 6. D.

<sup>2</sup> em. G. ed. D.—Metellus. (and om. parenthesis)

vulg. ed. G. C.—Metellus; (om. erant and parenthesis) conj. G 1st.

<sup>3</sup> sint RH.

<sup>4</sup> om. conj. DU.

<sup>5</sup> pervenissent RH. 2 P. 4 L. R.—venissent 3 P.—ventum esset H.

<sup>6</sup> If this is the ablative, put a colon at *esset*: if the nominative, at *misceretur*. B. <sup>7</sup> This is the proper verb to use here, as *introducere* is in speaking of bringing persons before the senate: cf. 7; 10; vii, 30; xxviii, 39 twice; xli, 7; Cic. ad Quir. 6; Att. i, 14; S. vi, 36; x, 26; CO, on S. J. 33, 4; D. iii, 64; xxiv, 39; xxxiii, 46; (G.) xxxvi, 21. R.—*introducunt* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*introducunt* F 1st.—*hinc traducti* F 2d.—*traducti* RH. cf. xlv, 2. (E.) R. <sup>8</sup> h om. RH. <sup>9</sup> om. P. RE. ME. V. F. five L. IV. L.

1 This, as well as *bibere* and *trahere*, is used of great avidity in drinking, seeing, and listening; cf. Sil. viii, 135; MI, [and BY, ED.] on H. O. ii, 13, 32; *velut ex diutina siti nimis avidè meram haurientes libertatem*, xxxix, 26; R. Juv. xi, 168 n.

2 Here is an anticipation of full a century, if this bridge was built by Æmilius Scaurus,

as stated by Aur. Vict. de V. I. 72; [(AR.) D.] Amm. xxvii, 3; DU. Tac. A. xiii, 47, 5. R.

3 'Always and everywhere equally great.' B.

4 'The state of money affairs among the citizens.' This year, gold was first coined at Rome; Pliny xxxiii, 3. C.

C. Cl. Nero res inter se contrahere vendendo, emendo, mutuum dando<sup>1</sup>,  
M. Livius <sup>2</sup> argentum creditum<sup>3</sup> solvendo auderent.

Hasdrubal's head  
is thrown  
into his  
brother's  
camp; S.  
xv, 813 sqq.

C. Claudius consul cum in castra redisset, caput Hasdrubalis, quod servatum cum cura attulerat, projici ante hostium stationes<sup>4</sup>, captivosque Afros vinctos, ut erant<sup>5</sup>, ostendi, duos etiam ex iis solutos 'ire ad Hannibalem et expromere quæ acta essent' jussit. Hannibal tanto simul publico familiarique ictus<sup>7</sup> luctu, 'agnoscere se fortunam Carthaginis<sup>8</sup>' fertur dixisse; castrisque inde motis, ut omnia auxilia, quæ diffusa latius tueri non poterat, in extremum Italiæ angulum Bruttios contraheret<sup>1</sup>, et Metapontinos, civitatem universam, excitos sedibus suis, et Lucanorum qui suæ dicionis erant, in Bruttium agrum traduxit.

<sup>1</sup> emendo...dando om. P. R. ME. V. F. C. 1, 2 L. HV. L. N. <sup>2</sup> creditumque RH.  
S. three P. 4 L.—signatum creditumque conj. RH. <sup>3</sup> contrahit (and om. ut) S. al.  
Mss. pr. S.—contraxit 3 L. GA. ant. Ed.—concessit B.

<sup>4</sup> Compare the deed of Ajax Oileus in *πληγὴς, ἐκπληγὴς*, &c; 9; v, 21; xxxiii, 28; xxxiv, 17; xxxvii, 6; 24; Sil. ii, 213; viii, 388. R.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. HS, on O. M. x, 7. D. <sup>6</sup> Cf. xxviii, 12; Hor. O. iv, 4, 49 sq; 60 sq. (MI.) R.

<sup>7</sup> The metaphor is taken from a wound inflicted with a weapon; as *perfixus*, *percussus*,

## BOOK XXVIII.

### EPITOME.

Res in Hispania prospere gestæ a Silano Scipionis legato <sup>a</sup> et ab L. Scipione fratre adversus Pœnos, a Sulpicio proconsule et ab Attalo rege Asiæ adversus Philippum regem Macedonum pro Ætolis referantur. cum M. Livio et Claudio <sup>b</sup> Neroni consulibus triumphus decretus esset, Livius, qui in provincia sua rem gesserat, quadrigis invectus est, Nero, qui in collegæ provinciam, ut victoriam ejus adjuvaret, venerat, equo est secutus, et in hoc habitu plus gloriæ reverentiæque habuit: nam et plus in bello quam collega fecerat. ignis in œde Vestæ negligentia virginis, quæ non custodierat, extinctus est; virgo cæsa est flagro. P. Scipio in Hispania cum Pœnis debellavit quarto <sup>c</sup> decimo anno ejus belli, quinto post anno quam ierat; exclusisque in totum possessione ejus hostibus Hispaniam recepit. et a Tarracone <sup>d</sup> in Africam ad Syphacem regem Numidarum <sup>e</sup> duobus navigiis transvectus fœdus junxit. Hasdrubal Gisgonis ibi cum eo in eodem lecto accubuit <sup>f</sup>. munus gladiatorium in honorem patris patruisque Carthagini <sup>g</sup> nova <sup>h</sup> edidit, non ex gladiatoribus, sed ex 21; xvi, ep. iis qui aut in honorem ducis aut ex provocatione in certamen descende-  
bant; in quo reguli fratres de regno ferro contenderunt. cum Astapa <sup>i</sup> urbs ab Romanis oppugnaretur, oppidani liberos et conjuges rogo exstructo occiderunt et se insuper præcipitaverunt. ipse Scipio dum gravi morbo implicitus est, seditionem in parte exercitus motam confirmatus discussit <sup>j</sup>, rebellantesque Hispaniæ populos coegit in seditionem venire. et amicitia facta cum Masinissa rege Numidarum, qui illi auxilium, si in Africam trajecisset, pollicebatur, cum Gaditanis

<sup>a</sup> Livy nowhere calls Silanus 'Scipio's legate;' cf. 28; xxvi, 19; xxvii, 7; 22. DU. Therefore tr. *Scipionis legato* (1) after *ab* or (2) after *fratris* or (3) after *fratris* (instead of *fratre*) conj. RL. pr. cf. xxxviii, 58. D. ED. <sup>b</sup> C. ed. S. but the forename is often omitted before one of two names, and added before the other; xxvii, ep. twice; xxix, ep. D. <sup>c</sup> ant. Edd. cf. 16. D. In the 14th year, Scipio was consul with P. Licinius, 38 sq. DU.—<sup>d</sup> tertio cf. 16. (GL.) viz. in 547 Y. R. when Veturius and Cæcilius were consuls. DU. ed. C.—quinto ed. GT. sqq. Edd. <sup>e</sup> Carthaginis 17. D. pr. R. <sup>f</sup> Massiliorum DL. BG. BO. LD. V.—Masæylorum conj. DL. pr. cf. 17. D. <sup>g</sup> ed. CU. cf. 18. D.—<sup>h</sup> cenavitque BO.—cenavit LD. BG. NO. F. ant. Edd. ed. R.—accubavit ed. A. <sup>i</sup> Car-  
thagine conj. S. ed. G. C. but cf. 26, 1. D. <sup>j</sup> em. S. ed. G. C. D.—novæ LD. V. BG. BO. NO. E. ant. Edd. <sup>k</sup> em. from 22. AS. ed. Mo.—var. Mss. <sup>l</sup> repressit DL. gl. cf. iv, 49; nn, on Sil. vii, 153. D.

quoque post discessum inde Magonis, cui ex Carthagine scriptum erat ut 'in Italiam trajiceret,' Romam reversus consulque creatus. Africam provinciam petenti, contradicente Q. Fabio Maximo, Sicilia data est, permissumque 'in Africam trajiceret, si ex re publica esse censeret.' Mago Hamilcaris filius a minore Baliari insula, ubi hiemârat, in Italiam trajecit.

C. Cl. Nero  
M. Livius 2

Affairs in  
Spain.

Scipio sends  
Silanus  
against the  
enemy.

xxi, 57, 1.

xxv, 15, c.

Camps of  
the Celtibe-  
rians and  
Cartha-  
ginians.

Cum transitu Hasdrubalis, quantum in Italiam<sup>a</sup> declina-  
verat<sup>b</sup> belli, tantum levatæ Hispaniæ viderentur, renatum  
ibi subito par priori bellum est. Hispanias ea tempestate  
sic habebant Romani Pœnique. Hasdrubal Gisgonis filius  
ad Oceanum penitus Gadesque concesserat. nostri<sup>1</sup> maris  
ora omnisque ferme Hispania, qua in orientem vergit,  
Scipionis ac Romanæ dicionis erat. novus imperator  
Hanno, in locum Barcini Hasdrubalis novo cum exer-  
citu ex Africa transgressus Magonique junctus, cum in  
Celtiberia, quæ media inter duo<sup>2</sup> maria est, brevi magnum  
hominum numerum armâsset, Scipio adversus eum M.  
Silanum cum decem haud plus<sup>c</sup> millibus militum<sup>3</sup>, equi-  
tibus quingentis misit. Silanus quantis maximis potuit  
itineribus (impediebant<sup>d</sup> autem et asperitates viarum et  
angustiæ saltibus crebris, ut pleraque Hispaniæ sunt,  
inclusæ<sup>e</sup>), tamen<sup>4</sup> non solum nuntios sed etiam famam  
adventus sui prægressus, ducibus indidem ex Celtiberia  
transfugis ad hostem pervenit. eisdem auctoribus com-  
pertum est, cum decem circiter millia ab hoste abessent,  
bina castra circa viam qua irent esse; læva Celtiberos,  
novum exercitum, supra novem millia hominum, dextra

<sup>a</sup> H. HV. N. ed. AS. Mo. Cer. G. C. cf. xxvii, 20, 4. D. pr. GL.—*Italia* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. RH.

<sup>b</sup> The metaphor is taken from a balance, the heavier the weight in one scale, the more is the other lightened. Italy and Spain are represented by the two scales. S. "By power taken from the one scale and thrown into the other, the regal authority rose in proportion as that of the aristocracy declined." Robertson, Ch. 5th, vol. i, p. 26. ED.—*inclinauerat* R. S.—*indauerat* RH.—*inuunducerat* conj. RH.

<sup>c</sup> em. G.—*decem milia* nonnulli P.—var. cet. Mss.—*decem amplius* conj. cf. 2. G. <sup>d</sup> *præpediebant* BR. pr. cf. vii, 36; viii, 38; ix, 6; 14; xiv, 45; HS, on O. H. 14, 18; O. T. i, 3, 42; CO, on S. J. 28, 5. D. <sup>e</sup> *inclusum* or *inclusus* (cf. ix, 3; Curt. vi, 3, 16.) or om. conj. DU.

<sup>1</sup> 'The Mediterranean;' R. *ἐπὶ τοῖς ἑλάνθους*, Her. i, 1, n. 22; cf. PK, on D. xi, 24.

<sup>2</sup> 'The Cantabrian and the Iberian seas.' R.

<sup>3</sup> To the references in xxii, 37, 4; add

Cæs. B. G. v, 7; 10; vi, 39; vii, 28; B. C. ii, 42; iii, 47; thus the Greeks oppose *ἐπὶ λήϊσιν* to *ἐπὶ ὠκεῖσιν*, Plut. Ages. p. 600: *exercitus* and *equitatus* are opposed, Cæs. B. G. ii, 11; vii, 61. G.

<sup>4</sup> In reference to the parenthesis. R.

Punica tenere<sup>a</sup> castra; hæc stationibus, vigiliis, omni justa C. Cl. Nero  
militari custodia tuta et firma esse, illa altera soluta negle- M. Livius 2  
ctaque ut barbarorum et tironum et minus timentium, quod  
in sua terra essent. ea prius aggredienda ratus Silanus  
'signa quam maxime ad lævam' jubebat 'ferri, necunde  
'ab stationibus Punicis conspiceretur.' ipse præmissis spe-  
culatoribus citato agmine ad hostem pergit. tria millia  
ferme aberat, cum hauddum quisquam hostium senserat.  
confragosa<sup>1</sup> loca et obsiti<sup>a</sup> virgultis tenebant colles<sup>b</sup>. ibi  
in cava valle atque ob id occulta<sup>c</sup> 'considerere' militem 'et  
'cibum capere' jubet. interim speculatores transfugarum  
dicta affirmantes venerunt. tum sarcinis in medium con-  
jectis arma Romani capiunt, acieque justa in pugnam  
vadunt. mille passuum aberant, cum ab hoste conspecti  
sunt, trepidarique repente cœptum. et<sup>d</sup> Mago ex castris  
citato equo ad primum clamorem et tumultum advehitur.  
erant autem in Celtibero<sup>e</sup> exercitu quattuor millia scutati<sup>f</sup>  
et ducenti equites: hanc justam legionem (et id ferme<sup>g</sup>  
roboris erat) in prima acie locat; ceteros<sup>h</sup>, levem arma-  
turam, in subsidiis posuit. cum ita instructos educeret<sup>i</sup> A battle.  
castris, vixdum in egressos vallo<sup>j</sup> Romani pila conjecerunt.  
subsidunt<sup>k</sup> Hispani adversus emissa tela ab hoste, inde

<sup>a</sup> P. F. C. RG. pr. und. *regionem* 'the face of the country,' and cf. 1, 5. Livy often repeats a phrase immediately after using it once, as *qua*, ii, 45 thrice; *imperium inhibere*, iii, 38 twice; *sisti posse*, iii, 9; 16; 20; &c. C.—*obsiti* vulg. cf. SA, M. iv, 4, "ens." (PZ.) DU.—*obsiti* F 2d.—*obsitos* cf. i, 14, 7. DU. pr. and und. *hostes* for the nominative. D. R. <sup>b</sup> conj. om. as gl. DE. <sup>c</sup> cf. Curt. vii, 11, 18; DU. x, 14; xxi, 32. D.—*incultum* 3 P.—*occultum* conj. G. cf. vii, 34; ix, 31; DU. *obscuri* ibant, Virg. *Æ.* vi, 268; *obscurus delitui*, ii, 135; compared with *obscuris vallibus*, ix, 244; or *concallibus*, vi, 139. ED. <sup>d</sup> om. ant. Edd. ... G. ad. GR. <sup>e</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. GR. cf. xxii, 22, 4; (v. l.) *exercitus Astur*, Sil. i, 252; (nn.) *terra Italia*, xxv, 7, 4. D.—*Celtiberorum* 2, 3 P. ed. FR. G.—*Celtiberum* 4 L. H.—*Celtiberico* al. <sup>f</sup> F 2d. H. N. em. G.—*scutata* P. F 1st.—*scuta* V. 1—4 L. B. GA. HV. HF. L. ant. Edd. cf. Her. v, 30, n. 56. ED.—*scuta-*  
*torum* conj. SB. ed. G. C. D. <sup>g</sup> RH. F. pr. RH. cf. xxvii, 1, d. D.—*quod* ad. pl. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>h</sup> P. F. C. 4, 5 L. GA. RH. ed. D.—*ceteram* pl. Mss. ed. G. C.—*ceterum* 1, 2 L. H. HV. <sup>i</sup> e ad. F. V. five L. H. B. GA. ant. Edd. as in xxxvii, 30, 9; but cf. 14; xxx, 5. D. <sup>j</sup> var. Mss.—*vallum* 1 L. V 2d. pr. cf. xxix, 6, 2. D.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. xxiv, 3, r. G. und. *locum*, cf. 2, a; xxxii, 5; C. or *se*, DE. cf. iii, 62. R. Shak-  
speare uses the verb "keep" in this sense.  
ED. DJ makes *laeva* and *dextra* accusatives  
agreeing with *loca*.  
1 'Rugged'; v, 26; xxi, 32; xxxii, 4.  
R.

2 The metaphor is taken from lions, or  
other beasts of prey, which 'crouch down,'  
R.

(ὀφιδέσσειν,) for the purpose of springing on  
their intended victim; i, 14; xlv, 6. It is  
also applied to hunters lying in wait for their  
game: they were hence called *subesseores*;  
nn, on Sil. xiii, 221. *Triarii considabant*  
*sinistro crure porrecto, genu dextro innisi; et*  
*nutum ducis ad consurgendum expectabant*,  
viii, 8; 9; ix, 40; nn, on Juv. vi, 256.  
R.

C. Cl. Nero ad mittenda ipsi consurgunt; quæ cum Romani conferti,  
 M. Livius<sup>2</sup> ut solent<sup>3</sup>, densatis exceperunt scutis, tum pes cum<sup>4</sup> pede  
 collatus<sup>4</sup> et gladiis geri res cœpta est. ceterum asperitas  
 locorum et Celtiberis, quibus in prælio concursare mos  
 est, velocitatem inutilem faciebat; et haud iniqua eadem  
 erat Romanis stabili pugnae assuetis, nisi quod angustiae  
 et internata virgulta ordines dirimebant, et singuli binique  
 velut cum paribus<sup>5</sup> conserere pugnam cogeabantur. quod  
 ad fugam impedimento hostibus erat, id<sup>1</sup> ad caedem eos  
 velut victos præbebat. et jam ferme omnibus scutatis  
 Celtiberorum interfectis, levis armatura et Carthaginenses,  
 qui ex alteris castris subsidio venerant, perculsi cædebantur.  
 duo haud amplius millia peditum et equitatus omnis vix  
 inito prælio cum Magone effugerunt. Hanno alter im-  
 perator, cum eis qui postremi jam profligato prælio adve-  
 nerant, vivus capitur. Magonem fugientem equitatus ferme  
 omnis, et quod veterum peditum erat, secuti decimo die  
 in Gaditanam provinciam ad Hasdrubalem pervenerunt.  
 Celtiberi, novus miles, in proximas dilapsi silvas inde  
 domos diffugerunt.

The Ro-  
mans gain  
the victory.

S. xvi, 23  
sqq.

xxi, 21;  
xxix, 1.

Scipio  
marches  
into Bætica.

Peropportuna victoria nequaquam tantum jam conflatum  
 bellum<sup>6</sup>, quanta futuri materia belli, si licuisset eis Celtibe-  
 rorum gente excita et alios ad arma sollicitare populos,  
 oppressa erat<sup>7</sup>. itaque collaudato benigne Silano Scipio  
 spem debellandi, si nihil eam ipse cunctando moratus  
 esset, nactus, ad id quod reliquum belli erat, in ultimam  
 Hispaniam adversus Hasdrubalem pergit. Pœnus cum<sup>8</sup>  
 castra tum<sup>9</sup> forte in Bætica ad sociorum animos conti-

<sup>1</sup> om. 3 P. 2 L. cf. 23; GL x, 32, 5; but see i, 33. D. <sup>1</sup> et conj. RH. <sup>2</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. A. G. C. D.—*oppressum erat* B 1st. GA. ant. Edd.—*oppresserat* ed. er. FR. sqq. Edd. <sup>3</sup> tum 2 P.—*qui* conj. G. The jingle of *cum castra tum* is certainly disagreeable; but cf. k. ED. <sup>4</sup> sua RH. 3 P. 3 L. B. R. ant. Edd. pr. RH.

3 According to L. Pol. i, 5; (who adduces but one instance, from Amm.) the Romans did not very often use the *testudo* in battle. Livy appears to say the contrary. It seems only surprising that it should so seldom be mentioned, except in the assault of towns. But, probably, whenever the ranks were closed, the shields were also closed, and a *testudo* thus formed: xxx, 34; xxxiii, 8; DU. x, 29; v, 5: *συνασπισμὸς* or *φάλαγγξ*. R.

4 Cf. xxvi, 39, 12; nn, on Sil. iv, 351 sq; ix, 314—327. R.

5 'With matches,' as in a fight of gladiators; RS. xxii, 27, 1.

6 'By this victory was smothered a war, already kindled; but that was not of such magnitude as the war which might have burst out, had not the sparks been stifled, which had met with plentiful fuel, and which incendiary hands would have fanned into flame.' C.

nendos in fide haberet, signis repente sublati, fugæ magis C. Cl. Nero quam itineris modo penitus ad Oceanum et Gades ducit. <sup>M. Livius 2</sup> ceterum quoad continuisset<sup>p</sup> exercitum, propositum<sup>7</sup> bello H. ix, 89 n. se fore ratus, antequam freto Gades trajiceret<sup>3</sup>, exercitum <sup>51.</sup> omnem passim in civitates divisit<sup>1</sup>, ut et muris se ipsi et <sup>3</sup> armis muros tutarentur. Scipio ubi animadvertit dissipatum passim bellum, et circumferre<sup>1</sup> ad singulas urbes arma diutini magis quam magni esse operis, retro vertit iter. ne He returns, tamen hostibus eam relinqueret regionem, L. Scipionem <sup>leaving his brother</sup> fratrem cum decem millibus peditum et mille equitum ad there. oppugnandam opulentissimam in iis locis urbem, Oringin <sup>xxiv, 42, a; Pl. iii, 1.</sup> barbari appellabant, mittit. sita in Melessum<sup>a</sup> finibus est, Hispanæ gentis: ager frugifer; argentum etiam incolæ fodiunt. ea arx fuit Hasdrubali<sup>b</sup> ad excursiones circa in<sup>c</sup> xxvi, 7, 1. mediterraneos populos faciendas. Scipio castris prope urbem positis, priusquam circumvallaret<sup>2</sup> urbem, misit ad portas qui ex propinquo alloquio animos tentarent, suaderentque ut 'amicitiam potius quam vim experirentur Romanorum.' ubi nihil pacati respondebatur, fossa <sup>L. Scipio besieges Oringis.</sup> duplicique vallo circumdata urbe<sup>d</sup> in tres partes exercitum dividit, ut una semper pars quietis interim duabus oppugnaret. prima pars cum adorta oppugnare est, atrox sane et anceps prælium fuit: non subire, non scalas ferre ad muros præ incidentibus telis facile erat. et jam<sup>e</sup> qui erexerant ad murum scalas, alii furcis<sup>5</sup> ad id ipsum factis detrudebantur, in alios lupi<sup>4</sup> superne ferrei injecti, ut in periculo essent ne suspensi in murum extraherentur. quod ubi animadvertit Scipio, nimia paucitate suorum

<sup>p</sup> quod aciem renuisset conj. RH.

<sup>9</sup> exercitum...trajiceret om. RH. pr. RH.

<sup>1</sup> 1 P. P. V. F. 2—4 L. H. B. GA. L. al. Mss. pr. C. ed. cf. xxxvii, 45. D.—dimisit RH. 8. 2, 3 P. al. Mss. cf. ix, 27, 7; S, on xliii, 9, 2; TN, on Fr. iv, 1, 45; BU, on Ph. iv, 24, 18; nn, on Sil. ii, 96. D. <sup>a</sup> Massessum P.—var. Mss.—Massiensium conj. *Mureis*, *χώρα Μασσηνίας τοῦ Ταγρυνίου*, Steph. cf. Pol. iii, 24; [33; VS, on Mela ii, 6; D.] RB. pr. DJ. HY, O. A. t. iii, p. 60 sq; SW, on P. l. c. R. <sup>b</sup> Hasdrubalis RH. 2, 3 P. <sup>4</sup> L. H. pr. RH. adv. D. <sup>c</sup> om. pl. Mss. but circa is here an adverb. RH. <sup>d</sup> circumdat urbem. RH. 2, 3 P. L. pr. RH. <sup>e</sup> etiam 3, 5 L. GA. HV. RH. cf. xxxix, 10, 10. D.

7 'As long as he should keep his army together, so long would he be a mark for Scipio to aim at.' G. S.

1 i, 38; xxx, 9; circumferre passim bellum, ix, 41; 45; spargere bellum; nn, on Tac. A. iii, 21, 4. R.

2 iv, 9; x, 35; xliii, 19. D.

3 Cf. L, Pol. v, 1.

4 'Iron grapples,' so called from their resemblance to the teeth of a wolf: cf. L, Pol. v, 5, 8; and add. p. 651; T. xi, 28; C. xxiv, 34, 10; Veg. iv, 23. R.

C. Cl. Nero exaequatum certamen esse, et jam' eo superare hostem  
 M. Livius 2 quod ex muro pugnaret, duabus simul partibus, prima  
 recepta, urbem est aggressus. quæ res tantum pavoris<sup>f</sup>  
 injectis fessis jam cum primis pugnando, ut et oppidani  
 moenia repentina fuga desererent, et Punicum præsidium  
 metu, ne prodita urbs esset, relictis stationibus in unum<sup>g</sup>  
 se colligeret. timor inde oppidanos incessit, ne si hostis  
 urbem intrasset, sine discrimine Poenus an Hispanus  
 esset<sup>h</sup>, obvii passim cæderentur. itaque<sup>i</sup> patefacta re-  
 pente porta frequentes ex oppido sese ejecerunt, scuta  
 præ se tenentes, ne tela procul conjicerentur; dexteras  
 nudas<sup>j</sup> ostendentes, ut gladios abjecisse appareret. id  
 utrum parum ex intervallo sit conspectum an dolus ali-  
 quis suspectus fuerit, incompertum est. impetus hostilis  
 in transfugas factus, nec secus quam adversa acies cæsi;  
 Capture of eademque porta signa infesta in urbem<sup>k</sup> illata. et aliis  
 Oringis. partibus securibus dolabrisque cædebantur<sup>l</sup> portæ, et ut  
 quisque intraverat eques, ad forum occupandum (ita enim  
 præceptum erat) citato equo pergebat. additum erat et  
 triariorum equiti præsidium. legionarii ceteras<sup>m</sup> partes<sup>n</sup>  
 pervadunt. direptione et cæde obviorum, nisi qui armis  
 se tuebantur, abstinuerunt<sup>o</sup>. Carthaginienses omnes in  
 custodiam dati sunt; oppidanorum<sup>p</sup> trecenti<sup>q</sup> ferme, qui

<sup>f</sup> ant. Edd. S. G. D.—*etiam* 2 L. HV. two Mss of C. RH. sqq. Edd. C. <sup>g</sup> *passim*  
 V. 1—3 L. B. GA. HV. I. ant. Edd. but cf. v, 26; xxxiv, 27. D. <sup>h</sup> *locum* ad. RH.  
 L. RH. ed. Fis. as in unum locum conferre, vii, 37; congregare, xxxviii, 27; contrahere,  
 xxxix, 30; cogere, xl, 39; but the noun is omitted with colligere, ix, 43; xxi, 5; xxxi, 45;  
 [xxxii, 12; G.] xxxvii, 24; xlii, 8; &c; conjicere, iii, 28; convenire, [iv, 43; G.] xxxii,  
 12; conferre, v, 20; vii, 34; xxvii, [39, 3; R.] 42; xxxii, 30; xxxiii, 19; contrahere, vii,  
 25; xxvi, 42; xlii, 7; cogere, ix, 13; xxx, 11; xxxv, 48; xl, 16; &c; conglobare, viii,  
 11; ix, 23; coire, vi, 3; vii, 36; xxv, 35, 3; xxxviii, 16; compellere, xlii, 45; [Virg. E.  
 vii, 2. G.] cf. Sall. C. 17. (CO.) D. <sup>i</sup> *atque* P. F. V. 1—3 L. H. HV. VI. cf. xvi,  
 39, 1; xvii, 21, f. C. <sup>j</sup> *cæsi* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. by attraction, to agree with  
 acies. There is no less an irregularity in xxiii, 3, 1. C.—om. H. <sup>k</sup> *ed. GR.—urbi*  
 F 2d. B. GA.—*urbe* F 1st. V. 1, 3 L. HV. <sup>l</sup> *et refringebantur* ad. al. Mss. ed. G. C.  
 (cf. xxiii, 28.) D. om. pl. and opt. Mss. R encloses them in brackets. <sup>m</sup> BS. V. GA.  
 al. Mss. ant. Edd.—*ceteram* pl. and opt. Mss. pr. RH. MD. ed. FR. sqq.—*cetera* conj. G.  
<sup>n</sup> BS. V. GA. al. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. xxxix, 44. G.—*partis* 1 P. P. RE. ME. F. GA.—  
*partem* RH. 2, 3 P. 2, 3 L. H. B 2d. HV. D. pr. RH. MD. ed. FR. sqq.—*urbis* ad. RH.  
 2, 3 P. 2, 3 L. RH. MD. FR. sqq. <sup>o</sup> *abstinebant* PE.—*abstinentes* conj. MD.—om.  
 RH. 2, 3 P. 1 L. D. pr. (and om. the period after pervadunt) RH. <sup>p</sup> *quoque* ad. al.  
 Mss. ed. G. C. D. adv. GR. D. <sup>q</sup> *con* P.—*con* conj. GR.—*con* D (i. e. mille quingenti)  
 conj. cf. xxxv, 35, 4; xxvi, 41, e. D.—om. C. F. V. L.

<sup>5</sup> *Tros Rutulums fuit, nullo discrimine* S. i, 2, 63; ii, 4, 10; A. P. 116.  
*habeo*, Virg. Æ. x, 106; D. cf. BY, on H. <sup>6</sup> *Unarmed*; v, 45; D. cf. Juv. iv, 49.

clausurant portas. ceteris traditum oppidum, suæ redditæ C. Cl. Nero  
M. Livius 2  
res. cecidere in urbis ejus oppugnatione hostium duo millia  
ferme, Romanorum haud amplius<sup>1</sup> nonaginta.

- 4 Læta et ipsis qui rem gessere urbis ejus expugnatio fuit, L. Scipio  
returns to  
his brother.  
et imperatori<sup>1</sup> ceteroque exercitui; et<sup>2</sup> speciosum<sup>2</sup> adventum  
suum, ingentem turbam captivorum præ se agentes, fecerunt. Scipio collaudato fratre, cum, quanto poterat verborum honore, Carthagini ab se captæ captam ab eo Oringin æquasset, quia et hiems instabat, ut nec tentare Gades nec disiectum passim per provinciam exercitum<sup>2, r; xxi,</sup>  
Hasdrubalis consecrari posset, in citeriorem Hispaniam<sup>49, 5.</sup>  
omnes suas copias reduxit<sup>3</sup>; dimissisque in hiberna legionibus, L. Scipione fratre Romam misso et Hannone hostium imperatore ceterisque nobilibus captivis, ipse Tarraconem concessit.

Eodem anno classis Romana cum M. Valerio Lævino The Roman  
fleet ravages  
the coast of  
Africa.  
proconsule ex Sicilia in Africam transmissa in Uticensi  
Carthaginiensi agro late populationes fecit. extremis  
finibus Carthaginiensium circa ipsa mœnia Uticæ prædæ  
actæ sunt. repetentibus Siciliam classis Punica (septuaginta erant longæ naves) occurrit. decem et septem naves ex iis captæ sunt, quattuor in alto mersæ; cetera fusa ac fugata classis. terra marique victor Romanus cum magna omnis generis præda Lilybæum repetit. toto<sup>c</sup> inde mari pulsus hostium navibus, magni commeatus frumenti Romam subvecti.

- 5 Principio æstatis ejus qua hæc sunt gesta, P. Sulpicius Affairs of  
Greece.  
proconsul et Attalus rex cum Æginæ, sicut ante dictum  
est, hibernassent, Lemnum inde classe juncta, Romanæ xxvii, 33;  
P. x, 41—  
quinque et viginti quinqueremes, regiæ quinque et triginta,<sup>43.</sup>  
transmiserunt. et Philippus, ut seu terra seu mari obviam eundum hosti foret, paratus ad omnes conatus esset, ipse xxii, 12, 1;  
Demetriadem ad mare descendit, Larissam diem ad con-<sup>a; 2.</sup>

<sup>1</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. cf. xxi, 29, c. D.—plus 3 P. al. Mss. RH. ed. G. C. <sup>a</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ed. GR.—om. 2 L. GA. B 1st. D. N. RH. ed. G. <sup>b</sup> recipit exercitum (and om. omnes...copias) RH. 3 P. D. pr. RH. adv. GB. G. <sup>c</sup> ant. Edd. RH.—auto F. V. 1—4 L. HV. BR. A. cf. ii, 48, 8; ix, 21, 4; xxi, 44; S, on xlv, 28, 5; DU, on xxiv, 32, j; nn, on Sil. x, 312. Then there would be a comma at mari, to connect these words with subvecti. D.

1 P. Scipio. R.

2 'Showy;' xxxiv, 7.

C. Cl. Nero veniendum exercitui edixit. undique ab sociis legationes M. Livius<sup>2</sup> Demetriadem ad famam regis convenerunt. sustulerant

P. x, 38. enim animos Ætoli cum ab Romana societate tum post Attali adventum, finitimosque depopulabantur. nec Acarnanes solum Bœotique, et qui Eubœam incolunt, in magno metu erant, sed Achæi quoque, quos super Ætolicum bellum Machanidas<sup>1</sup> etiam Lacedæmonius tyrannus haud procul Argivorum fine positis castris terrebat. hi omnes suis quisque urbibus, quæ pericula terra marique portendebantur, memorantes auxilia regem orabant. ne ex regno quidem

xxvi, 24; xxvii, 30. ipsius<sup>1</sup> tranquillæ nuntiabantur res: 'et Scerdilædum Pleu-

xxvi, 25; P. x, 38; Ju. vii, 132. 'ratumque motos esse, et Thracum maxime Mædos, si 'quod longinquum bellum regem occupâset, proxima 'Macedoniæ incursuros.' Bœoti quidem et interiores

Græciæ populi 'Thermopylarum saltum<sup>4</sup>, ubi angustæ 'fauces coartant iter, fossa valloque intercludi ab Ætolis' nuntiabant, 'ne transitum ad sociorum urbes tuendas 'Philippo darent.' vel segnem ducem tot excitare tumultus

circumfusi<sup>2</sup> poterant. legationes dimittit pollicitus, 'prout active measures. 'tempus ac res se daret<sup>3</sup>, omnibus laturum se auxilium.'

in præsentia, quæ maxime urgebat res, Peparethum<sup>5</sup> præsidium urbi mittit<sup>6</sup>, unde allatum erat 'Attalum ab Lemno 'classe transmissa omnem circa urbem agrum depopulatum.'

xxvii, 32. Polyphantam cum modica manu in Bœotiam, Menippum item quandam ex regiis ducibus cum mille peltastis<sup>7</sup> (pelta<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. D.—pertendebantur 2 P.—portenderentur al. Mss. pr. cf. xxvii, 10. RH. ed. G. C. <sup>2</sup> ipsi ut 1 P. F. C. 1, 2 L. H. HV. N. Mss. of G.—ipsi sat conj. G. adv. D. <sup>3</sup> interioris ed. Fr. pr. G. <sup>4</sup> saltus F. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. G. A. II V. ed. A. sqq. (exc. CU. GT 4th. sqq.) but the singular occurs, 7; xxxvi, 15 twice; 16; Mela ii, 3. D. <sup>5</sup> nuntiant RH. <sup>6</sup> 1 P. ME. V. N. D. CO. al. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. Plaut. Bac. iv, 4, 25; Virg. G. i, 217; Sen. Ep. 79; Stat. Diatr. 20; G. Ter. Hec. iii, 3, 20; D. nn, on Tac. A. xv, 13, 6. R.—res daret F 2d. 2 L. H. cf. v, 27; Ter. Heaut. v, 1, 43; FR, de L. F. S. 11; BU, on Gr. C. 143. D.—resideret P. F 1st.—res sineret 2, 3 P. 3, 4 L. R. RM. RH.—res sineret L. <sup>7</sup> em. G.—res pararent. tum Peparethum d. Pol. x, 39; Πρωγάθος, νῆρος μία τῶν Κοκλάδων, ἐρωήσμενος ἔχουσα πέλαι. Steph. conj. S.—respiararent lium P. var. cet. Mss. <sup>8</sup> GR. sqq. Edd.—pellatis F. V. 2, 3, 5 L. B. HF. GA. HV. cet. Edd.

1 Cf. xxxiv, 26. On the flight of Cleomenes, Machanidas usurped the tyranny at Sparta. He was defeated and slain by Philopœmen, [8, 3; ED.] and was succeeded by Nabis; Paus. Mes. 29; Arc. 50; C. D. 546 Y. R. R.

2 'The news of commotions and menaces

pouring in from all quarters.' DCE.

3 'He sends into the island, troops to garrison the town.' C.

4 Cf. xxi, 21, 6; R. L. An. M. R. Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis, Virg. E. i, 490; xi, 663; they are also called ærete, ib. vii, 743. C. ED.

cætræ haud dissimilis est) Chalcidem mittit. additi quin- C. Cl. Nero  
genti Agrianum<sup>1</sup>, ut omnes insulæ<sup>5</sup> partes tueri possent. M. Livius 2  
ipse Scotussam<sup>1</sup> est profectus, eodemque ab Larissa Mace- xlv; P. x,  
donum copias traduci jussit. eo nuntiatum est 'concilium 39; 42; ii,  
' Ætolis Heracleam indictum, regemque Attalum ad con- 65; v, 79.  
'sultandum de summa belli venturum.' hunc conventum  
ut turbaret subito adventu, magnis itineribus Heracleam xxvii, 30;  
duxit. et concilio quidem dimisso jam venit: segetibus xxxi, 46;  
tamen, quæ prope maturitatem erant, maxime in sinu xxxiii, 3;  
Ænianum<sup>1</sup> vastatis Scotussam<sup>1</sup> copias reducit. ibi ex- xxxvi, 22.  
ercitu omni relicto cum cohorte regia Demetriadem sese Str. i, 61;  
recipit. inde ut ad omnes hostium motus posset occurrere, ix, 427; St.  
in Phocidem atque Eubœam et Peparethum mittit qui  
loca alta eligerent, unde editi<sup>7</sup> ignes apparerent. ipse  
in Tisæo (mons est in altitudinem ingentem cacuminis  
editi) speculam posuit, ut ignibus procul sublatis signum,  
ubi quid molirentur hostes, momento temporis acciperet.

Romanus imperator et Attalus rex a Peparetho Nicæam Capture of  
trajecerunt. inde classem in Eubœam ad urbem Oreum.  
tramittunt<sup>1</sup>, quæ ab Demetriaco<sup>m</sup> sinu Chalcidem et Euri- xxxi, 46;  
pum petenti ad lævam prima urbium Eubœæ posita est. Pau. vii, 4;  
ita inter Attalum ac Sulpicium convenit, ut 'Romani a 7; 26; Str.  
6 'mari, regii<sup>8</sup> a terra oppugnarent.' quadriduo postquam x, 683; St.  
appulsa classis est, urbem aggressi sunt. id tempus oc-  
cultis cum Platore, qui a Philippo præpositus urbi erat,  
colloquiis absumptum est. duas arces urbs habet, unam  
imminentem mari, altera urbis media est<sup>1</sup>. cuniculo inde  
via ad mare ducit, quam a mari turris quinque tabula-  
torum, egreium propugnaculum, claudebat. ibi primo

<sup>1</sup> em. S. pr. FR.—Ænianum F. ed. AS.—var. cet. Mas. JJ Scotussam B. ant. Edd.  
cf. Strabo vii, fin. GL. xxxvi, 14, 11; D. HL, on Steph. R. K pl. Mss. ed. C. D.—  
Æniano vulg.—Æniane conj. G. I P. F. cf. 37, i; 41; GR. xxvii, 29, d; travecti  
xxiv, 21. D.—transmittunt pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. M Maliaco conj. cf. xxxii, 32;  
Pol. xvii, 1; Mela ii, 3. DU.

5 Eubœa, of which Chalcis is the capital.  
C. Philip used to call Chalcis, Demetrias,  
and Corinth, ἑλλάς 'Ellaunde, Pol. xvii, 11;  
xviii, 28; R. xxvii, 32, 3.

6 'The country on the shores of the gulf'  
is here meant: cf. xxxvii, 6; xxi, 31, 9;  
Just. ii, 4; G. xxvii, 30; C. SW, on P. x,  
42; Flor. i, 18, 28. (DU.) R.

7 The same as sublatis below, and elati, 7;  
R. Pol. x, 43—47; Her. vii, 182, n. 43;  
Judges xx, 38—40. See the opening scene  
of Æsch. Ag. and the notes.

8 'The royal forces,' i. e. 'those of Atta-  
lus:' R. cf. 7, 6.

1 Medius omnium rex erat, xlii, 58; D. cf.  
Sil. i, 307. G.

C. Cl. Nero  
M. Livius 2.

omni genere telorum, et tormentis machinisque ad oppugnandam eam ex navibus expositis. cum omnium animos oculosque id certamen avertisset, porta maritimæ arcis Plator Romanos accepit, momentoque arx occupata est. oppidani pulsi inde in mediam urbem ad alteram tendere arcem. et ibi positi erant qui fores portæ objicerent<sup>2</sup>. ita exclusi in medio cæduntur capiunturque. Macedonum præsidium conglobatum sub arcis muro stetit, nec fuga effuse petita<sup>3</sup> nec pertinaciter prælio inito. eos Plator, venia a Sulpicio impetrata, in naves impositos ad Deme-  
trium Phthiotidis exposuit; ipse ad Attalum se recepit.  
Sulpicius tam facili ad Oreum successu elatus Chal-  
cidem inde protinus victrici classe petit. ubi haudqua-  
quam ad spem<sup>4</sup> eventus respondit. ex patenti utrinque<sup>5</sup>  
coactum in angustias mare<sup>6</sup> speciem intuenti primo gemini  
portus in ora<sup>6</sup> duo versi præbuerit<sup>7</sup>. sed haud facile<sup>7</sup> alia  
infestior classi statio est. nam et venti ab utriusque terræ  
præaltis montibus subiti ac procellosi se<sup>8</sup> dejiciunt<sup>9</sup> et  
fretum ipsum Euripi<sup>8</sup> non septies die, sicut fama fert,  
temporibus statis reciprocatur<sup>9</sup>, sed temere in modum  
venti<sup>10</sup> nunc huc nunc illuc verso mari, velut monte  
præcipiti devolutus torrens rapitur. ita nec nocte nec die  
quies navibus datur. cum classem tam infesta statio ac-  
cepit, tum et oppidum alia parte clausum mari alia ab

2; 13;  
xxxviii, 17,  
4.  
Pl. iv, 9;  
Str. ix, 436;  
St.  
Unsuccess-  
ful attempt  
on Chalcia.  
xxvii, 43,  
4.

The Euripos.

<sup>2</sup> ut ad. RH. ed. FR. sqq. Edd. om. GT. <sup>3</sup> præbuit B 2d. ed. AS.—præbuere F. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. GA. HV. ant. Edd.—præbere conj. cf. i, 50, 5. D. <sup>4</sup> ad. cf. 15, p. G.—om. Mss. pr. as venti ponunt, [mutant, vertunt; G.] prora avertit; GB. cf. i, 17, 6. D. naves und. DJ. <sup>5</sup> dejiciunt al. Mss. and ant. Edd.—dejiciuntur conj. G 1st.—decidunt conj. RH. adv. GB.

2 Multi ante portas cæsi, dum objectis firibus extremos sinuum exclusere, v, 13; D. priusquam fores portuum objicerentur, irrupit, i, 14; Hom. II. 395; Arist. (ed. BK) t. iv, p. 145; Her. iii, 78, n. 20; 156, n. 8.

3 ix, 23; petere viam xlv, 2; iter xxii, 2; cf. xxx, 18, f. R.

4 ix, 15; cf. E, and WO, on S. i, 46; the words ad spem may be omitted, xxx, 30. R.

5 This same expression would apply to an hour-glass.

6 Ante os ipsum portus, xxv, 11: RS. hence PORTSMOUTH. Portus fauces (the same metaphor) occurs twice in xxxvii, 11; fauces

sinus in 7.

7 Haud furile 'hardly.' C.

8 Cf. xxxi, 22 sq; xxxv, 37; 50, xlv, 27; Strabo i, 55; (CS.) ix, 2, 8, p. 403 or 614; Diod. xiii, 47; (WE.) Mela ii, 7; Pliny ii, 97; iv, 7; 21; Luc. v, 234 sq; Pococke Itin. t. iii, p. 223. R.

9 Und. se, undas, fluctus, or motum. This word is constantly used of the flux and reflux of the tide. RS.

10 'According to the wind,' 'at the will of the wind:' GL. or 'just like the wind, which blows to and fro without any fixed rule.' C.

terra egregie munitum præsidioque valido firmatum, et C. Cl. Nero præcipue fide præfectorum principumque, quæ fluxa et M. Livius 2 vana apud Oreum fuerat, stabile atque\* inexpugnabile<sup>1</sup>, 50.

fuit. id prudenter, ut<sup>11</sup> in temere suscepta re, Romanus fecit, quod circumspectis difficultatibus, ne frustra tempus tereret, celeriter abstinit incepto, classemque inde ad Cynum Locridis (emporium id est urbis Opuntiorum Str. ix, 293 † mille passuum<sup>1</sup> a mari sitæ) trajecit. or 425; Pau. x, 1; St. 5, 7.

- 7 Philippum et ignes ab Oreo editi monuerant, sed serius Platoris fraude e specula elati; et impari maritimis viribus haud facilis erat in insulam classi accessus. ita res per cunctationem omissa. ad Chalcidis auxilium, ubi signum accepit, impigre est motus. nam et ipsa Chalcis, quanquam ejusdem<sup>1</sup> insulæ urbs est, tamen adeo arto interscinditur<sup>2</sup> freto, ut ponte continenti jungatur, terraque aditum faciliorem quam mari habeat. igitur<sup>3</sup> Philippus<sup>4</sup>, dejecto præsidio<sup>5</sup> fusisque<sup>6</sup> Ætolis qui saltum Thermopylarum insidebant, cum ab Demetriade Scotussam, inde de tertia vigilia profectus trepidos hostes Heracleam compulisset, ipse uno die Phocidis<sup>5</sup> Elatiam millia amplius sexaginta contendit. eodem ferme die ab Attalo rege Opuntiorum urbs The city of the Opuntians taken capta diripiebatur. concesserat eam prædam regi Sulpicius, quia Oreum paucos ante dies ab Romano milite expertibus<sup>6</sup> regis direptum fuerat. cum<sup>6</sup> Romana classis eo<sup>d</sup> se<sup>6</sup> rece- 5; Str. x, 445. pisset<sup>7</sup>, Attalus ignarus adventus Philippi pecuniis a principibus exigendis terebat tempus. adeoque improvisa res fuit, ut nisi Cretensium quidam forte pabulatum ab urbe

\* *stabili* conj. G. <sup>1</sup> *m. v. 11* conj. WE, on A. I. p. 327. pr. DU. *mm* (i. e. *duo milia*) *passuum* conj. D. *circumspectis* *difficultatibus*, Strabo. G. <sup>2</sup> *cum...profectus*, conj. tr. to this place. A reference to the map will make the whole clear. C. <sup>3</sup> *terra...fusis* conj. RH. <sup>4</sup> opt. Mss. ed. A.—om. RH. ant. Edd. pr. RH. <sup>5</sup> opt. Mss. ed. A. viz. 'from Chalcis to Cynus in Locris,' 6. G.—*Oreum* RH. ant. Edd. RH.—*Cynum* conj. or refer eo to 'the city of the Opuntians, of which Cynus was the sea-port.' R. <sup>6</sup> *seu* RH. ant. Edd. RH. <sup>7</sup> F 2d. H. 3, 4 L. HV. D. L. N. CO. opt. Mss. of G. A.—*repperat* et RH. ant. Edd. RH.—*cepisset* V. 1, 2 L. F 1st. C.

11 'As far as one can allow any credit for prudence in a rash and hasty proceeding.' C.

1 Chalcis and Oreus are 'in the same island' Eubæa. R.

2 'Is separated from Bœotia.' C.

3 Igitur is added, because the narrative of Philip's expedition has been interrupted by a description of the site of Chalcis. G.

4 'The Ætolians' constituted this 'garrison,' which was 'dislodged.' RH.

5 This is added for distinction: 'Ελάτεια, *ἐλάτεια Φωκίδος*, [xxxii, 18; R.] *καὶ* *Θερμαλίας*, [xliii, 54. R.] *καὶ* *Θερμοπυλίας*, Steph. S. Her. viii, 33, n. 27; ED. Paus. i, 20; vii, 15; viii, 4; x, 18; 34. R. und. *urbem*. C.

6 'Without the king's troops getting any share of the booty.' R.

C. Cl. Nero longius progressi agmen hostium procul conspexissent,  
M. Livius 2 opprimi potuerit. Attalus inermis atque incompressus

Attalus sur- cursu effuso<sup>8</sup> mare ac naves petit; et molientibus<sup>7</sup> ab  
prised and terra naves Philippus supervenit<sup>9</sup>, tumultumque<sup>1</sup> etiam  
nearly taken prisoner by ex terra nauticis prae-buit. inde Opuntem rediit, deos  
Philip. hominesque accusans quod tantæ rei<sup>8</sup> fortunam ex oculis<sup>9</sup>

prope raptam amisisset. Opuntii quoque ab eadem ira increpiti quod cum trahere obsidionem in adventum suum potuissent, viso statim hoste prope in voluntariam deditionem concessissent. compositis circa Opuntem rebus Thronium<sup>1</sup> est profectus. et Attalus primo Oreum<sup>2</sup>, inde, cum fama accidisset 'Prusiam Bithyniæ regem in fines 'regni sui transgressum,' omissis rebus<sup>1</sup> atque Ætolicò bello in Asiam trajecit. et<sup>10</sup> Sulpicius Æginam classem recepit<sup>1</sup>, unde initio veris profectus erat. haud majore certamine quam Opuntem Attalus ceperat<sup>2</sup>, Philippus Thronium cepit. incolebant urbem eam profugi ab Thebis<sup>10</sup> Phthiotici: urbe sua capta a Philippo cum in fidem<sup>9</sup> Ætolorum 28. perfugissent<sup>3</sup>, sedem eis Ætoli eam dederant urbis vastatæ<sup>4</sup> ac desertæ priore ejusdem<sup>5</sup> Philippi bello. tum ab Thronio,

<sup>8</sup> effusus F. V. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. adv. cf. ii, 50; 65; ix, 41; xxxvi, 19; xxxvii, 42; fuga effusa, xl, 28. D.—om. C. <sup>h</sup> pl. and opt. Mss.—supervenit 5 L.—supervenit V.—advenit RH. R. 2, 3 P. ed. FR. <sup>1</sup> metumque D. L. RH. but cf. x, 20; xxv, 26; xxvi, 10. G. <sup>j</sup> em. both here and twice below, from Strabo ix, 426; GL. Steph. S. PM, G. A. v, 5, 565 sq. D. pr. G. C. R.—Toronem and Torone Mss. Edd. ed. G. C. D. <sup>k</sup> em. G. pr. C. D. R. est profectus ad. pl. Mss.—se recepit al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>l</sup> opt. Mss. omissis rebus aliis, iii, 46; cf. xii, 12, 10; R. εἰς ἄλλα μολίς, ἀπὸ τῆς μολίς, or εἰς ἄλλα πᾶντα ἀφίς: relictiis rebus, Plaut. Ep. iv, 2, 35; Ter. An. ii, 5, 1; Just. xiii, 6. G. cf. xxxvii, 37, 4. D.—Romanis al. Mss. ant. Edd.—Romanis rebus RH. pr. RH. ed. G. C. <sup>m</sup> om. N. pr. G. <sup>n</sup> F. five L. II. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. ed. D.—recipit al. Mss. RH. ed. G. C. <sup>o</sup> decertat P.—decertat RE. F. N.—decertant ME. three P.—decertans V. 1, 2 L. HF. HV.—de itinere (putting the comma at Attalus,) conj. G. 1st.—om. conj. C. <sup>p</sup> finem conj. [as 2 P has, a few lines above: ED.] for fines, cf. 5. RH. But fides means 'protection'; as in fidem venire, vii, 19; viii, 25; xxxvii, 6; cxxxi, ep. &c; dedere se, xxxix, 53; tradere se, xxxvii, 44; in fidem tutelamque tradere, xxxviii, 31; in fide et clientela alicujus esse, Flor. iii, 1. D. <sup>q</sup> pervenissent RH. R. L. D.—perfugissent B 1st. <sup>r</sup> vastat RH. 5 L. GA. pr. cf. 11. RH. sqq. Edd. <sup>s</sup> quidem RH. pr. RH. sqq. Edd. adv. S.

<sup>7</sup> Hiberno moliris sidere classem, Virg. Æ. iv, 309. E. KR. To the examples in xxiii, 18, 1; [where naves should be substituted for contra, and terram for naves, ED.] add anchoras, 17; 36; and moliens absolutely, 44. RH.

<sup>8</sup> Viz. Of taking Attalus alive. R.

<sup>9</sup> Virtutem sublatam ex oculis quærimus, Hor. O. iii, 24, 31 sq. Here we should rather

have expected e manibus, cf. xxii, 3, 10; but see 8, where both expressions occur.

<sup>10</sup> There are nine towns of this name: ἑπτὰ Θερραλίας τῆς Φθιώτιδος, Steph. RH. Strabo ix, 431; GL. xxxiii, 5; Thebes Phthiæ, [xxxix, 25; ED.] D. xxxii, 33; xxxix, 53; Pol. v, 99 sq; (SW.) xvii, 3; 8; xviii, 2; 20; xxiv, 6; Diod. xxvi, ecl. 7. (WE.) R.

sicut paullo ante dictum est, recepta profectus Tritonon<sup>1</sup> et C. Cl. Nero Drymias<sup>a</sup>, Doridis parva atque ignobilia oppida, cepit. inde Elatiam, jussis 'ibi se opperiri' Ptolemæi Rhodiorumque legatis, venit. ubi cum de finiendo Ætolico bello ageretur Machanidas re-  
(affuerant enim legati<sup>11</sup> nuper Heracleæ concilio Roma- pulsed.  
norum Ætolorumque), nuntius affertur 'Machanidam Olympiorum sollemne ludicrum parantes Eleos aggredi<sup>xxvii, 30;</sup> 'statuisse.' prævertendum id ratus, legatis cum benigno responso dimissis, 'se neque causam ejus belli fuisse', nec 'moram, si modo æqua et honesta condicione liceat, paci 'facturum,' cum<sup>2</sup> expedito agmine profectus per Boeotiam Megara atque inde Corinthum descendit, unde commeati-<sup>xxiv, 30, f.</sup> bus sumptis Phliunta Pheneumque<sup>3</sup> petit. et jam cum Heræam<sup>4</sup> venisset, audito<sup>5</sup> 'Machanidam fama adventus 'sui territum fugisse Lacedæmonem,' Ægium<sup>6</sup> se ad con-<sup>xxvii, 30, f.</sup> cilium Achæorum recepit, simul classem Punicam, ut mari quoque aliquid posset, accitam ibi ratus se inventurum. paucis ante diebus in Echinades<sup>a</sup> trajecerant Poeni, inde portus Acarnanum petierant, cum 'ab Oreo profectum 'Attalum Romanosque' audissent, veriti ne ad<sup>b</sup> se iretur et intra Rhium (fauces eæ sunt Corinthii sinus) oppri-<sup>xxvii, 29, 4.</sup> merentur.

- 8 Philippus mærebat quidem et angebatur, cum ad omnia ipse raptim isset, nulli tamen se rei in tempore occurrisset, et rapientem omnia ex oculis elusisse celeritatem suam<sup>7, 9.</sup> fortunam. in concilio autem dissimulans ægritudinem elato

<sup>1</sup> Τρίτωνος, πολίχνην Μαντιθείας Steph. S.—Uthronon P.—var. cet. Mss.—Tithronon 5 L.—Tithronion or Tethronion conj. R. Τηρώνιος, Her. viii, 33, [n. 25; ED.] Paus. x, 3; G. ib. 33; PM, G. A. vi, 15; D. Tithrone, Pliny iv, 3. R. <sup>2</sup> V. N. Δρυμίας πάλιν Φωκίδος, Steph. S. cf. PM, l. c. D.—Drumias P. F. 3—5 L. GA. S.—Drymias ed. Mo. G. C. D.—var. cet. Mss.—Δρύμων πάλιν, Her. l. c. Δρυμίας, Paus. l. c. G. Drumæa, Pliny. R. <sup>3</sup> per se 2 L.—se V. 1 L.—fuisse se conj. D. and all om. se above, with F. C. 3 L. H. HV. <sup>4</sup> quam RH. 4 L. pr. GI, O. L. L. "quam;" cf. xxii, 9, 4. D.—perquam conj. RH. <sup>5</sup> em. SB.—Phleium Tapheneumque F.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>6</sup> S. 'Ἡραία Ἰσθμὶ καὶ πάλιν Ἀκαδίας. κῆρυξ δὲ παρὰ Μισσην ἄρξας Πιλοσόνην, Steph. S. cf. CE, G. A. ii, 13, 786. D.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>7</sup> z 'When he heard,' ['on hearing.' ED.] em. cf. pactd 'when they had agreed,' 21, j; RH. cf. xxi, 25, 10; προσαναγγαλίσσας, Pol. ii, 5; D. xxii, 55, a; und. nuntio. RS.—audit...Ægiumque F. C. V. 1—4 L. H. GA. B. HV.—audit...Eginam-que L. <sup>a</sup> em. G.—in Ozeas (which are islands of the same group; Strabo viii, p. 361;) conj. C.—inde Ozeas (cf. CE, G. A. ii, 14, 798;) conj. for Livy often omits the preposition before the names of islands, xxxiii, 41; xlv, 11. D.—in Devaces P. RE.—var. cet. Mss.—in Phocæas ed. G. C. D. <sup>b</sup> in 5 L. GA. cf. ii, 6; ix, 43; HS, on O. H. 3, 136. D.

11 For these ambassadors of Ptolemy the council of the Romans and Ætolians, and the Rhodians had lately been present at which was held at Heracleæ; C. 5. R.

C. Cl. Nero animo disseruit, testatus deos hominesque 'se nullo loco  
 M. Livius 2 ' nec tempore' defuisse, quin ubi hostium arma concre-  
 Philip's 'puissent, eo quanta maxima posset celeritate tenderet'.  
 speech be- 'sed vix' rationem iniri posse utrum ab se audacius an  
 fore the 'fugacius ab hostibus geratur bellum. sic ab Opunte  
 Achæan 'Attalum, sic Sulpicium a<sup>4</sup> Chalcide, sic eis<sup>4</sup> ipsis diebus  
 council. 'Machanidam e manibus suis elapsum. sed non semper  
 'felicem esse fugam; nec pro difficili id bellum haben-  
 'dum, in quo si modo congressus cum hostibus sis, viceris.  
 'quod primum esset, confessionem se hostium habere æ-  
 'quaquam pares esse sibi; brevi et victoriam haud dubiam  
 'habiturum, nec meliore eventu eos secum quam spe  
 'pugnatorios.' læti regem socii audierunt. reddidit inde  
 Str. viii, Achæis Heræam et Triphyliam; Alipheram autem Me-  
 337; St. galopolitis, quod<sup>1</sup> suorum fuisse finium<sup>1</sup> satis probabant,  
 P. iv, 77; restituit. inde navibus acceptis ab Achæis (erant autem  
 (SW.) xviii, 25; 30; iv, tres quadriremes et biremes totidem) Anticyram trajecit.  
 77 sq. inde quinquere-  
 xxii, 5; mibus septem et lembis viginti amplius,  
 Pau. viii, quos ut adjungeret Carthaginiensium classi, miserat in  
 26; xxvii, Corinthium sinum, profectus ad Erythras<sup>2</sup> Ætolorum,  
 33; WE, quæ prope Eupalium sunt, excensionem fecit. haud  
 on D. xv, 72. fefellit Ætolos: nam hominum quod aut in agris aut in  
 He proceeds propinquis castellis Potidanæ atque Apolloniæ fuit, in  
 with his fleet to Ætolia. silvas montesque refugit. pecora quæ inter festinationem  
 Th. iii, St. abigi nequierant, sunt direpta et in naves compulsæ. cum  
 his ceteraque præda Nicia<sup>3</sup> prætore Achæorum Ægia

<sup>1</sup> 4 L. em. (und. rei gerendæ or occasiōni) G. cf. xxi, 27, 6; xxiii, 14; xxiv, 29; xvi, 38; xxxvi, 4; iii, 46; 50; viii, 30; nn, on Sil. vii, 498. R.—tempore pl. and opt. Ms. b contenderet S. but cf. 18; xxv, 27; xxxiii, 41; Sil. xvi, 138; D. Tac. A. i, 39; H. iv, 50; G. xxi, 31, 11. R. <sup>c</sup> id RH.—hand conj. RH. <sup>d</sup> om. RH. but this repetition of the preposition is very common in our author; 28; 39; i, 57; iii, 25; 47; v, 41; 52; vi, 25; 28; vii, 32; viii, 1; 11; x, 7; xxii, 53; xxiii, 34; 38; xxiv, 28; xxvi, 25; 39; xxvii, 46; xxxi, 32; xxxii, 14; xxxiv, 61; xxxv, 50; xxxvi, 17; xxxvii, 54; xxxviii, 60; xxxix, 42; 44; xlii, 34. The repetition also takes place with quam after magis, iv, 58; [or plus, 9; ED.] non modo and sed, iii, 6; et and et, xlv, 8; and where the conjunction is wanting, xxxviii, 18. D. <sup>e</sup> om. B. cf. v, 43, 4; but the pronouns are more frequently combined, as in ii, 4; 5; 10; iii, 69; v, 33; vi, 27; xxvii, 23; xxxii, 39; xxxiv, 62; xl, 41; xliii, 22. D. <sup>f</sup> und. oppidum; G lat. rather und. cam. R. quod is here indeclinable, 'because.' P. DJ.—quam or qui conj. G 2d.—om. and (suorum...probabant) conj. G 3d.

1 This phrase occurs in xl, 25; xlv, 10; 79 sq. ED.] καὶ Κόντρον Εὐσάλλων, σίλῳ cf. xxxii, 5; G. xliii, 10; D. xxi, 30, 3. R. Λοκρίδες, ἢ Εὐσάλλων [Strabo x, 310; 2 Ἐρεφῶν, σίλῳ ἰόντων, [xxxvii, 27; R. Εὐσάλλων, Thuc. R.] Ἀγριμωδῶν φησι, Steph. Her. vi, 8, n. 31; ED.] καὶ Λιβύης, καὶ S. Λοκρίδες, καὶ Βουρτίας. [Her. ix, 15, nn. 3 Nicias was succeeded, the next year, by

misso, cum Corinthum petisset, 'pedestres inde copias per C. Cl. Nero  
' Boeotiam terra duci' jussit. ipse ab Cenchreis<sup>1</sup> præter <sup>M. Livius 2</sup>  
terram<sup>1</sup> Atticam<sup>1</sup> super<sup>1</sup> Sunium navigans, inter medias<sup>xxxii, 17;</sup>  
prope hostium classes, Chalcidem pervenit. inde collau-<sup>xxxii, 47;</sup>  
data fide ac virtute, 'quod neque timor neque spes<sup>62.</sup>  
' flexisset eorum animos,' hortatusque 'in posterum ut  
' eadem constantia permanerent in societate, si suam<sup>4</sup>  
' quam Oritanorum<sup>1</sup> atque<sup>1</sup> Opuntiorum fortunam mal-6; 7.  
' lent,' ab Chalcide Oreum<sup>5</sup> navigat, principumque iis  
qui fugere capta urbe quam se Romanis tradere malu-  
erant, summa rerum et custodia urbis permissa, ipse De-  
metriadem ab Eubœa, unde primo ad opem ferendam  
sociis profectus erat, trajecit. Cassandreæ<sup>6</sup> deinde centum <sup>He returns</sup>  
navium longarum carinis positis<sup>7</sup>, contractaque ad effectum <sup>to his king-</sup>  
ejus operis multitudine fabrorum navalium, quia res in  
Græcia tranquillâ et profectio Attali fecerat et in tempore  
laborantibus sociis latum ab se auxilium, retro in regnum  
concessit, ut Dardanis<sup>8</sup> bellum inferret.

- 9 Extremo ætatis ejus qua hæc in Græcia gesta sunt, <sup>Both the</sup>  
cum Q. Fabius<sup>1</sup> Maximi filius<sup>1</sup> legatus ab<sup>2</sup> M. Livio <sup>consuls go</sup>  
to Rome.

<sup>1</sup> RH. cf. Rom. [xvi, 1—3; Acts xviii, 18; ED.] RH. *πῶς καὶ ἐπίστειν Κορίνθου*, Steph. S. ed. GR. cf. WS, on Th. viii, p. 513; D. xxxii, 17; 19; 23; Strabo viii, 262; Paus. ii, 1, 2. R.—ab Cenchreis 4 L. L.—a Banchris 3 P. F. B. HV. ant. Edd.—ab Cenchris HF. ed. Mo. sqq. Edd.—var. cet. Mss.—ab Cenchris conj. cf. Strabo viii, 380; Pliny iv, 7. GL. <sup>1</sup> om. RH. 2, 3 P. L. pr. RH. sqq. Edd. adv. G. <sup>1</sup> Atticam RH. L. <sup>1</sup> per RH. <sup>1</sup> Oritanorum conj. <sup>1</sup> Oritanum, Strabo x, 1; R. <sup>1</sup> Oritanum, Steph. S. <sup>1</sup> 2—5 L. H. B. R. HF. GA. RM. VI. 1 Ed.—in posterum...atque om. cet. Mss. <sup>m</sup> var. Mss.—Sintii conj. (cf. xlii, 51; xlv, 46. GR, L. G. ep. iv, p. 31. adv. (cf. xxvii, 32 sq.) JA, Ap. p. 26. <sup>a</sup> G. pr. cf. xxvii, 40. G. C. DU. ed. D.—Maximi P. P. F.—Maximus P. 1 P. 1, 2 L. N. al. Mss.—var. cet. Mss.—Maximus pater ed. G. C.

Philopœmen; who, in his first prætorship, defeated Blachanidas at Mantinea; Pol. xi, 10 sq. Livy has passed over this and the other affairs of Greece, during a period of two years; returning to them in xxix, 12; R. cf. 5, 1.

4 'That which they now enjoyed.' DÆ.

5 We must understand that this town was abandoned by Attalus and the Romans, on the arrival of Philip in Eubœa; S. though Livy has forgotten to mention this. GL.

6 The same as Potidæa: it received its new name from king Cassander, who either enlarged or restored the town; xlv, 11; R. xliii, 23. D.

7 'The keels were laid down,' as the commencement of building the ships: C. 45; Curt. x, 1, 19; ubi probus est architectus,

bene lineatam si semel carinam collocavit, facile esse navem facere, ubi fundata et constituta est, Plaut. M. G. iii, 3, 41. R.

1 Cf. xxvii, 29. S. One of the sons of Fabius, who was consul in 540 Y. R. xxiv, 43; died before his father; Plut. Fab. Cic. Sen. 4; (LN.) whose death occurred in 550 Y. R. xxx, 26. According to Plut. he died immediately after his father's second triumph in 544; but that contradicts Livy, who speaks of him as living in 545. xxvii, 29; and even in 548; 40; 43: [cf. xxiv, 9; 12; 43—46. R.] Another son succeeded his father as augur, xxx, 26, and died, quite a young man, seven years afterwards, xxiii, 42. G. DU. It is remarkable, though not a solitary instance, that the two sons had the same forename, cf. Ap. Claudio, cui cognomen

C. Cl. Nero consule Romam ad senatum nuntiasset 'consulem satis  
 M. Livius 2 'præsidi Galliae provinciae credere L. Porcium cum suis  
 'legionibus esse, decedere se inde ac deduci exercitum  
 'consularem posse,' patres 'non M. Livium tantum redire  
 'ad urbem sed collegam quoque ejus C. Claudium' jussu-  
 runt. id modo in decreto interfuit, quod 'M. Livii' ex-  
 'ercitum reduci'; Neronis legiones Hannibali oppositas  
 'manere in provincia' jusserunt. inter consules ita per  
 litteras convenit, ut 'quemadmodum uno animo rem pu-  
 'blicam gessissent, ita, quanquam ex diversis regionibus  
 'convenirent, uno tempore ad urbem accederent; Præ-  
 'neste qui prior venisset, collegam ibi opperiri' jussus.  
 forte ita evenit ut eodem die ambo Præneste venirent.  
 inde præmisso edicto ut 'triduo post frequens senatus  
 xxvi, 21, 3. 'ad ædem Bellonæ adesset,' omni multitudo obviam  
 effusa ad urbem accessere. non salutabant modo universi  
 circumfusi, sed contingere<sup>d</sup> pro se quisque<sup>e</sup> victrices dextas  
 consulum cupientes', alii gratulabantur, alii gratias agebant,  
 'quod eorum opera incolumis res publica esset.' in senatu  
 cum more omnium imperatorum, expositis rebus ab æ-  
 gestis, postulassent ut 'pro re publica fortiter feliciterque'  
 'administrata et diis immortalibus haberetur honos et ipsis  
 'triumphantibus urbem inire liceret,' 'se vero ea quæ  
 'postularent decernere' patres, 'merito deorum primum,  
 'dein secundum deos consulum,' responderunt; et sup-  
 plicatione<sup>h</sup> amborum nomine<sup>g</sup> et triumpho utrique decreto,

Their tri-  
 umph.

<sup>b</sup> *Livite P.*—*Livii et conj. G.*      <sup>c</sup> *deduci C.* one Ms of C. pr. GR. ed. C. adv. cf. vi. 33; 26. D.      <sup>d</sup> om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. but cf. xxv, 16, 8.      <sup>e</sup> *prospicere*  
 1, 2, 4 L. HF. L. N. (or *perspicere*) V.—*respicere* II V.—*pro* (only) F.—om. 3 L.  
<sup>f</sup> *capientes* or *tangentes* or *rapientes* conj. G.      <sup>g</sup> *fideliterque* RH. D. as below. RH.  
 But *fideliter*, *fides*, and *fidelis* are only used in speaking of allies, legates, or those under com-  
 mand, xxiii, 16; 46; xxiv, 47; xxxi, 9; xxxvii, 53; xl, 49; xlv, 14; Tac. Ag. 33; cf.  
 FAB, Sem. i, 19; [xxi, 44; D.] in speaking of commanders *feliciter*, *felicitas*, or *felix* is  
 always used, xxxi, 20; xli, 16; G. Cic. p. Mur. 18. Hence *virtus* and *felicitas* are  
 joined, as xxx, 12; xxxviii, 48; *virtus* and *fors*, x, 36; but most frequently *virtus* and  
*fortuna*, i, 25; 42; iv, 37; v, 26; 34; vi, 32; vii, 30; 34; xxiii, 42; xxv, 16; xxv,  
 6; xxxix, 60. *Felix* and *feliciter* are also applied to soldiers, v, 30; 43; D. ii, 49. G.  
<sup>h</sup> *supplicationem* S. C. V. 2, 4 L. H. B 1st. L. pr. S.

*Caudex fuit, Ap. illius Cæci fratres*, Gell. xvii, 21; D. on iv, 36; DU, on xxxiii, 42; MN, on Cic. Fam. viii, 8. Perhaps there was a third brother; but it is very unlikely that all three should have the same name. R.  
*quemque a milite*: cf. xxxiii, 48; G. xxii, 36, 3; 37, 1; ED. xiii, ep. v. l. *nuntius a collega*, x, 43; *litteræ ab aliquo*, xxvii, 39, 1; *legatus Romam*, xl, 64. D.

2 Plautus has frequently *ab aliquo nuntius*,  
 3 A thanksgiving for three days was decreed on the arrival of the news of the victory,

inter ipsos, 'ne cum bellum communi animo gessissent, C. Cl. Nero  
 'triumphum separarent,' ita convenit, ut <sup>1</sup> 'quoniam et in M. Livius <sup>2</sup>  
 'provincia M. Livii res gesta esset, et eo die quo pugnatum  
 'foret ejus forte auspiciu<sup>4</sup> fuisset, et exercitus Livianus  
 'deductus Romam venisset, Neronis deduci non potuisset <sup>xxvi</sup>, 21, 3.  
 'de provincia, ut M. Livium quadrigis urbem ineuntem  
 'milites sequerentur, C. Claudius equo sine militibus inve-  
 'heretur.' ita consociatus triumphus cum utrique, tum magis  
 ei qui, quantum merito anteibat, tantum honore collegæ  
 cesserat, gloriam auxit. 'illum equitem<sup>5</sup>' aiebant 'sex  
 'dierum spatio transcurrisse longitudinem Italiæ; et eo  
 'die cum Hasdrubale in Gallia signis collatis pugnasse,  
 'quo eum castra adversus sese in Apulia posita habere  
 'Hannibal credidisset. ita unum consulem pro utraque  
 'parte Italiæ adversus duos duces, duos imperatores<sup>6</sup> hinc  
 'consilium suum hinc corpus opposuisse. nomen Neronis  
 'satis fuisse ad continendum castris Hannibalem: Hasdru-  
 'balem vero qua alia re quam adventu ejus obrutum atque  
 'extinctum esse? itaque iret alter consul sublimis curru  
 'multijugis, si vellet, equis: uno equo per urbem verum  
 'triumphum<sup>7</sup> vehi, Neronemque, etiam si pedes incedat,  
 'vel parta eo<sup>1</sup> bello vel spreta eo<sup>4</sup> triumpho gloria<sup>1</sup> memo-  
 'rabilem fore.' hi sermones spectantium Neronem usque  
 in Capitolium prosecuti sunt. pecuniam<sup>m</sup> in ærarium

<sup>1</sup> om. RH. but *ut* is often put twice; cf. xxii, 11, a; Plaut. Bac. i, 1, 9; G. 40, 1. ED.  
 J em. RH.—*partem ea* P. F. C.—*partam eo* 2 P.—*parto eo* vulg. <sup>k</sup> em. RH.—*spreteo*  
 P.—*spretam eo* 2 P.—*spreto* vulg. <sup>l</sup> em. RH.—*gloriam* Mss. <sup>m</sup> F. V. 1, 2, 4,  
 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. (It is put in apposition) ed. D.—*pecunie* RH. ed. G. C.

and had been celebrated; xxvii, 51; it would  
 seem that it was very rarely decreed a  
 second time, as in the present case. D.

4 When the two consuls were together,  
 (ii, 1; ix, 8; xxii, 45;) the twelve lictors  
 with the fasces attended on one consul only;  
 and on him, consequently, devolved the chief  
 command, together with the auspices. They  
 took it by turns to command for the month, but  
 sometimes, when encamped, for the day only;  
 xxii, 41; Pol. iii, 110; 113; Plut. Fab. The  
 consul, who had not the fasces, was preceded by  
 a beadle and followed by his lictors; ii, 55;  
 iii, 33; Suet. i, 20. He took the fasces first,  
 who was either the elder of the two, or first  
 elected, ix, 8; or to whom his colleague  
 yielded the precedence, ii, 1; but after the

Julian law of marriage, enacted by Augustus  
 in 736 Y. R. it was he who had the larger  
 family, a married man, one who was betrothed,  
 or one who had the privileges of a married  
 man conferred on him: cf. Dion. v, 2; Dio  
 54; Gel. ii, 15; V. Max. iv, 1, 1; App. B.  
 C. i, 100. (SW.) R.

5 'That he who was riding on the horse.'  
 C. as *pedes*, below, means 'even had he been  
 on foot.' R.

6 This tautology has the effect of amplifi-  
 cation; cf. Arist. Rh. ED. Frequent in-  
 stances of it occur; 25, o; 28; 38; 43;  
 xxiii, 11; xxix, 5; xxxviii, 53; D. x, 25;  
 xxxii, 21; xxxiii, 43. E.

7 'One who deserved and had earned a  
 real triumph.' R.

C. Cl. Nero tulerunt sestertiū<sup>8</sup> tricies<sup>9</sup>, octoginta millia aeris. militibus M. Livius quinquagenos senos asses divisit; tantundem C. Claudius absentibus militibus suis est pollicitus, cum ad exercitum redisset. notatum eo die plura carmina militaribus jocis<sup>9</sup> in C. Claudium quam in consulem suum jactata<sup>10</sup>; equites L. Veturius et Q. Cæcilius legatos magnis tulisse laudibus, hortatosque esse plebem ut 'eos consules in proximum annum crearent;' adjecisse equitum prærogativæ<sup>11</sup> auctoritatem consules, postero die in concione, 'quam forti fidelique duorum præcipue legatorum opera usi essent,' commemorantes.

Cum comitiorum tempus appeteret et per dictatorem<sup>10</sup> comitia haberi placuisset, C. Claudius consul M. Livium collegam dictatorem dixit, Livius Q. Cæcilium magistrum equitum. a M. Livio dictatore creati consules L. Veturius Q. Cæcilius, is ipse qui tum erat magister equitum. inde prætorum comitia habita; creati C. Servilius, M. Cæcilius Metellus, Ti. Claudius Asellus, Q. Mamilius Turinus, qui tum ædilis plebis erat. comitiis perfectis dictator, magistratu abdicato dimissoque exercitu, in Etruriam provinciam ex senatus consulto<sup>a</sup> est profectus ad quæstiones<sup>1</sup> habendas, 'qui Etruscorum Umbrorumve<sup>b</sup> populi defectionis ab Romanis ad Hasdrubalem sub adventum<sup>2</sup> ejus consilia agitassent, quique eum auxiliis aut commeatu aut ope aliqua juvissent.' hæc eo anno domi militiæque gesta.

<sup>a</sup> Not quite 126 talents, but Polybius says *πλείον των τετρακοσίων ταλάντων*, xi, 3. *G.—centies VI.* i. e. more than 400 talents. *C.—octogies* (1xxx for xxx) i. e. 330½ talents: conj. *G.* <sup>b</sup> *consultu V.* i L. ed. er. *GR.* <sup>c</sup> *Umbrorumque* ed. *GR. C.*

<sup>8</sup> This is the first mention of *sestertii*. In the triumphs recorded in the first decade, the quantity of brass always exceeded that of silver. The first coinage of silver is noticed in xv, ep. and now silver began to supersede brass in commercial transactions. *PZ, Æ. G.* 19. *DU.* cf. *Juv.* i, 92 n.

<sup>9</sup> The soldiers, on the occasion of a triumph, used to sing songs and compose extempore verses in which they indulged in raillery and jokes upon the vanquished enemy, their own officers, or even the general himself: cf. iv, 53; *Suet.* i, 49; 51; *C. v.* 49; vii, 10; xxxix, 7; *R. Plut. Æm.* near the end; *Dryden*, *Ded.* to his *Juvenal*, p. lx.

<sup>10</sup> The metaphor is taken from the throwing of missile weapons; *jacere* is used in the

same sense, ii, 45; and with *ingerere probrum*, ib. *R.* It is an oriental figure, "Who bend their bows to shoot their arrows, even bitter words: that they may shoot in secret at the perfect: suddenly do they shoot at him, and fear not;" *Psalm* lxiv, 3 sq. This is perhaps the origin of the phrase *fiatrum verigivum*, *Hom.* II. A 201; &c: *ED. verbis quæ volant*, *Virg. Æ.* xi, 380. *CK.*

<sup>11</sup> Cf. xxi, 3, 1: 'the opinion expressed by the knights, who seemed to point out beforehand to the people, what persons ought to be elected consuls.' *C.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Inquisition;' ii, 29; ix, 34; xxi, 26; xxxiii, 28; ix, 18; *R. Deuteronomy* xix, 18; *Esther* ii, 23; *Psalm* ix, 12.

<sup>2</sup> 'On the eve of his arrival.' *RH.*

ludi Romani ter toti<sup>3</sup> instaurati ab ædilibus curulibus, Cn. L. Vet. Phil. Servilio Cæpione Ser. Cornelio Lentulo. item ludi plebei Q. C. Metel. semel toti instaurati ab ædilibus plebis, M. c. Pomponio Mathone et Q. Mamilio Turino.

Tertiodecimo anno Punici belli, L. Veturio Philone et Q. Cæcilio Metello consulibus, 'Bruttii ambobus, 'ut cum Distribution of the provinces and legions. 'Hannibale bellum gererent, provincia' decreta. prætores exinde sortiti sunt, M. Cæcilius Metellus urbanam, Q. Mamilius peregrinam, C. Servilius Siciliam, Ti. Claudius Sardiniam. exercitus ita divisi, 'consulum alteri, quem C. 'Claudius prioris anni consul, alteri, quem Q. Claudius pro- 'prætor' (eæ binæ legiones erant) 'habuissent' exercitum. 'in Etruria duas volonum legiones a C. Terentio propræto<sup>xxvii, 35.</sup> 'M. Livius proconsul, cui prorogatum in annum imperium 'erat, acciperet. et Q. Mamilio,' ut 'collegæ jurisdictione 'tradita Galliam cum exercitu, cui L. Porcius prætor 'præfuerat, obtineret,' decretum est; jussusque 'populari 'agros Gallorum, qui ad Pœnos sub adventum Hasdru- 'balis defecissent.' C. Servilio cum Cannensibus duabus<sup>xxvi, 1.</sup> legionibus, sicut C. Mamilius tenuerat, Sicilia tuenda data. <sup>xxvii, 35</sup> ex Sardinia vetus exercitus, cui A. Hostilius præfuerat,<sup>q.</sup> deportatus; novam legionem, quam Ti. Claudius trajiceret secum, consules conscripserunt. Q. Claudio<sup>r</sup>, ut 'Tarentum,' C. Hostilio Tubulo, ut 'Capuam provinciam haberet,' pro- rogatum in annum imperium est. M. Valerius proconsul, qui tuendæ circa Siciliam maritimæ oræ præfuerat, 'tri- 'ginta navibus C. Servilio præbitis<sup>h</sup>, cum cetera omni 'classe redire ad urbem' jussus.

1 In civitate tanto discrimine belli sollicita, cum omnium Prodigies.

<sup>c</sup> M'. ed. G. C. but cf. xxix, 11; &c; xxxi, 12. D. <sup>d</sup> et S. pr. FN, on. Q. C. as in 45; xxvi, 28; but cf. xxx, 1. G. <sup>e</sup> habuisset ed. C. <sup>f</sup> em. PG, 547 Y. R. pr. cf. xxvii, 35 sq; 41; 46; DU. C. ib. 48. R. ed. ED.—proprætor Mss. Edd. BK. <sup>g</sup> Flaminio T. Quintius Flamininus successor extra ordinem datus obtineret conj. ad. cf. 45; xxix, 13; Plut. Flam. p. 369. PG, 547 Y. R. adv. because Livy has often omitted to notice these appointments and changes in the provinces. Quintius probably succeeded Claudius next year, 45; which our author either forgot to state then, or might think it enough to imply in xxix, 13, c. Plutarch gives no date; and the surname of Claudius was Flamen. PZ, A. H. 4, p. 168. It might have happened, that, after the prorogation of his command, Claudius either died or vacated his province by some unforeseen occurrence; and that Quintius was then sent out as his successor. C. <sup>h</sup> F 2d. al. Mss. cf. xxxv, 12; xlv, 31. G.—præditis P. ME. V. F 1st.—relictis RE.—traditis l, 3—5 L. R. H. B. GA. D. ant. Edd.

L. Vet. Phil. secundorum adversorumque causas in deos verterent<sup>1</sup>,  
Q. C. Metel. multa prodigia nuntiabantur, 'Tarracinæ Jovis ædem,

C. ii, 85. 'Satrici matris Matutæ de cælo tactam.' Satricanos hand  
minus terrebant in ædem Jovis foribus ipsis duo perlapsi<sup>2</sup>

xxii, 1, 14. angues. ab Antio nuntiatum est 'cruentas spicas metenti-

xxiv, 22. 'bus visas esse.' Cære porcus biceps et agnus mas idemque  
femina natus erat. et 'Albæ duo soles visos' referebant<sup>3</sup>, et  
'nocte Fregellis lucem obortam.' et 'bos in agro Romano

C. i, 433; 'locutus, et ara Neptuni multo sudore manasse in circo  
432. 'Flaminio' dicebatur; et 'ædes Cereris, Salutis, Quirini de

'cælo tactæ.' 'prodigia' consules 'hostiis majoribus pro-

C. i, 454; 'curare' jussi 'et supplicationem' unum<sup>4</sup> diem<sup>5</sup> habere.  
393; 392. ea ex senatus consulto facta. plus omnibus aut nuntiatis

The fire in the temple of Vesta ex-  
tinguished; ignis in æde Vestæ exstinctus<sup>6</sup>; cæsaque<sup>7</sup> flagro<sup>8</sup> est<sup>9</sup>  
C. i, 408. Vestalis<sup>10</sup>, cujus<sup>11</sup> custodia<sup>12</sup> noctis ejus fuerat, jussu P.<sup>13</sup>

Licinii pontificis<sup>14</sup>. id quanquam nihil portendentibus deis,  
ceterum<sup>15</sup> negligentia humana acciderat, tamen 'et hostiis  
'majoribus procurari et supplicationem ad Vestæ<sup>16</sup> haberi'  
placuit.

The people again  
settled in  
the country. Priusquam proficiscerentur consules ad bellum, moniti<sup>17</sup>  
ab senatu sunt ut 'in agros reducendæ plebis curam ha-

'berent. deum benignitate summotum bellum ab urbe  
'Romana et Latio esse, et posse sine metu in agris

xxvi, 40; 'habitari. minime convenire Siciliæ quam Italiæ colendæ  
xxvii, 5. 'majorem curam esse.' sed res haudquaquam erat populo

facilis, et liberis cultoribus bello absumptis, et inopia<sup>18</sup> ser-  
vitorum, et pecore direpto villisque dirutis aut incensis.

<sup>1</sup> opt. Mss. ed. C. D.—*prælapsi* 2, 3 P. 4 L. L. ant. Edd.—*prolapsi* al. Mss. ed. AS....G.  
<sup>2</sup> *ferabant* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. ED. <sup>3</sup> in ad. S.—*per* L. <sup>4</sup> *unam*  
B. GA. ant. Edd.—*uno* R.—*una* ed. CU. sqq. Edd. <sup>5</sup> *die* R. ed. CU. sqq. Edd. but  
cf. xxv, 7; xxvii, 37; G. xxxvi, 38; xl, 2; 19; v, 10; x, 21; xxxix, 22. D. <sup>6</sup> *ob*  
*quam causam* ad. 2, 5 L. H. B. GA. ant. Edd.—*ob eam causam* ad. R. <sup>7</sup> *cæsa* 2, 5 L.  
H. B. GA. R. <sup>8</sup> *flagris* S. adv. CI, on O. M. xv, 777. <sup>9</sup> conj. om. G. adv.  
Mss. <sup>10</sup> *virgo* ad. [from gl. RH.] 3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. <sup>11</sup> *visa* V. 1, 2 L. N. al.  
Mss.—om. F. HV.—*cujus* [cf. BOR, C. L. L. p. 77 sq. ED.] conj. from Cicero. G. pr. L.  
de Vesta 8. adv. D. <sup>12</sup> *custos* CI. <sup>13</sup> L. ed. er. GR. CL. <sup>14</sup> *admoniti*  
D. RH.

<sup>1</sup> 'Attribute, ascribe:' cf. iv, 9. R.  
<sup>2</sup> Und. *maximi*, cf. xxxiv, 44. The chief  
pontiff, with the college of pontiffs as his  
council, took cognizance of misdemeanours  
committed by Vestals. D.  
<sup>3</sup> For *sed*; cf. ix, 21; 27; 46; x, 5; &c.  
ST.  
<sup>4</sup> *Ventum erat ad Vestæ*, Hor. S. i, 9, 35;  
RH. cf. xxi, 62, 12; xxvi, 21, 2. R.  
<sup>5</sup> 'From a deficiency.' R.

magna tamen pars auctoritate consulum compulsa in agros L. Vet. Phil. Q. C. Metel. remigravit<sup>6</sup>. moverant autem hujusce rei mentionem Placentinorum et Cremonensium legati, querentes 'agrum suum ab accolis Gallis incursari ac vastari, magnamque partem colonorum suorum dilapsam esse, et jam<sup>7</sup> infrequentes se urbes, agrum vastum ac desertum habere.' xxiii, 30. Mamilius prætori mandatum ut 'colonias ab hoste tueretur.' consules ex senatus consulto edixerunt ut 'qui cives Cremonenses atque Placentini essent, ante certam diem in colonias reverterentur.'

Principio deinde veris et ipsi ad bellum profecti sunt. The consuls proceed into the Bruttian territory. Q. Cæcilius consul exercitum ab C. Nerone, L. Veturius ab Q. Claudio proprætoris accepit, novisque militibus, quos ipse conscripserat, supplevit. in Consentinum agrum consules exercitum duxerunt, passimque depopulati, cum agmen jam grave præda esset, in saltu angusto a Brutiis jaculatoribusque Numidis turbati<sup>8</sup> sunt, ita ut non præda<sup>9</sup> sed armati quoque in periculo fuerint. major tamen tumultus quam pugna fuit, et præmissa præda incolumes et legiones in loca tuta<sup>10</sup> evasere. inde in Lucanos profecti. ea sine certamine tota gens in dicionem populi Romani rediit.

12 Cum Hannibale nihil eo anno rei gestum est. nam S. xvi, 1 seqq. neque ipse se obtulit<sup>1</sup> in tam recenti vulnere<sup>2</sup> publico privatoque, neque lacesierunt quietum<sup>3</sup> Romani: tantam High character of Hannibal; xxii, 39, 3. P. xi, 17. inesse vim, etsi omnia alia circa eum ruerent, in uno illo duce censebant. ac nescio an mirabilior adversis quam secundis rebus<sup>4</sup> fuerit<sup>5</sup>, quippe qui cum<sup>6</sup> et<sup>7</sup> in hostium

<sup>6</sup> P. F. 4 L. L. D. pr. C.—om. pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>7</sup> P. jaculatoribus disturbati RH. adv. GB. CI, on O. F. i, 609. <sup>8</sup> opt. Mss. ed. G. C. D. cf. x, 6; xxviii, 22; xxxix, 28; R. 26, d; *ἵλας ἔλκεν καὶ οὐ θύειαν. οὐ γὰρ ἤλθεν καλίστου διπλοῦς ἀλλ' ἀμαρτυλοῦς ἵς παρὰ τὸν*, St Matthew ix, 13; xii, 7; *οὐκ ἔστι δὲ χρεῖται, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἀποστολῆντά μιν*, St Mark, ix, 37. ED.—tantum ad. al. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. C. but on the omission of *tantum*, modo, solum, &c. see GT, on Cic. V. iii, 1; DU, on Fl. ii, 2, 20; CO, on S. J. 14, 23. D. <sup>9</sup> S. 2 P. pr. cf. x, 17; ii, 62; xlii, 60; BU, on Luc. ii, 504. D.—ulta P.—ulta 1, 3 P. PE. RE. F. 3—5 L. H. B. GA. HV. N. ant. Edd. pr. FN, on Q. C. vi, 4, 20.—ulta V.—occulta ME. L.—alta conj. G. <sup>10</sup> voluntate (for vulnere) P.—voluntate F. C. V. 1 L. HV. HF.—voluntarium 2 L.—luctu H marg. from gl. D. <sup>11</sup> quietem ed. G. <sup>12</sup> mirabiliore adversas quam secundus res conj. G. <sup>13</sup> tulerit 1 P. P. RE. ME. V. F. 1 L. H marg. pr. G. <sup>14</sup> quippe pl. and opt. Mss.—quippe qui 2 L.—quippe cum 3 P. 3—5 L. B. GA. ant. Edd.—virtute: conj. G. <sup>15</sup> om. 3 P. 1, 4 L. pr. C.

<sup>6</sup> Cic. Fam. ix, 18; T. Q. i, 49; Lucr. ii, 964.

<sup>1</sup> Und. Romanis, R. or hosti.

L. Vet. Phil. terra per annos tredecim<sup>2</sup>, tam<sup>3</sup> procul ab domo, varia  
Q. C. Metel. fortuna bellum gereret exercitu non suo civili sed mixto

xxx, 33. ex colluvione omnium<sup>4</sup> gentium, quibus non lex<sup>5</sup>, non  
mos, non lingua communis, alius habitus<sup>6</sup>, alia vestis, alia  
arma, alii ritus, alia sacra, alii prope dei essent, ita quo-  
dam<sup>1</sup> uno vinculo copulaverit eos, ut nulla nec inter ipsos  
nec adversus ducem seditio exstiterit, cum et pecunia sæpe  
in stipendium et commeatus in hostium agro deessent,  
quorum inopia priore Punico bello multa infanda inter  
duces militesque commissa fuerant. post Hasdrubalis vero  
xxvii, 51;  
HO. iv, 4,  
70 sq. exercitum cum duce, in quibus spes omnis reposita victoria  
42; xxvi, fuerat, deletum, cedendoque in angulum Bruttium cetera  
41; F. iii, Italia<sup>8</sup> concessum<sup>1</sup>, cui non videatur mirabile nullum  
20, 13. motum in castris factum? nam ad cetera id quoque ac-  
cesserat, ut ne alendi quidem exercitus nisi ex Bruttio  
agro spes esset, qui ut omnis coleretur, exiguus<sup>6</sup> tamen  
tanto alendo exercitui erat: tum magnam partem juven-  
tutis abstractam a cultu agrorum bellum occupaverat et  
xxix, 6, d mos vitio<sup>1</sup> etiam insitus genti per<sup>4</sup> latrocinia militiam ex-  
aud e. exercendi. nec ab domo quicquam mittebatur, de<sup>1</sup> Hispania  
retinenda sollicitis<sup>2</sup>, tanquam omnia prospera in Italia  
essent.

Affairs in  
Spain.

In<sup>2</sup> Hispania<sup>2</sup> res quadam ex parte eandem fortunam,  
quadam longe disparem habebant; eandem, quod prælio  
victi Carthaginenses duce<sup>7</sup> amisso in ultimam Hispaniæ  
oram usque ad Oceanum compulsi erant, disparem autem,  
quod Hispania non quam Italia modo, sed quam ulla pars

<sup>1</sup> cum conj. G.      <sup>4</sup> om. conj. G.      <sup>1</sup> quondam HV. ed. Bas. sqq.—*quoniam*  
conj. G.      <sup>2</sup> 'From natural depravity,' *ingeniorum vitio*, xxiii, 4; *vitio pravus*, Hor. S.  
i, 4, 79; [but there the Edd. have *studio*.] C. Pers. iii, 32. ED.—*vitio* V. 1, 2 L. B 2d.  
HV.—*ultro* conj. cf. *latrocinii in Bruttiiis gerebantur res, ...suoque ingenio congruentibus in*  
*eum morem*, xxix, 6. G. adv. C.      <sup>3</sup> par P. V. F 1st.—*inter RH.*      <sup>1</sup> om. 3 L. pr.  
G. DJ.      <sup>2</sup> 'The Carthaginians who were at home being anxious.' RS.—*sollicitus*  
*senatu* conj. R.      <sup>4</sup> Hispania...in om. F. C. al. opt. Mss. V. 1 L. HV. pr. G. adv. cf.  
8, 1; xxiii, 32, f; xxv, 15, j; xxvi, 2, d; j; xxvii, 28, g; 35, a; 43, b; C. ix, 11, 11.  
D.—*Hispania...essent* om. conj. DJ.      <sup>5</sup> Hispaniæ conj. G.

<sup>2</sup> This was the 13th year from his enter-  
ing Italy in 534 Y. R. Polybius says 16  
years, including the whole of the time spent  
in Italy; xi, 19; and 17 years in xxiv, 9, 5;  
reckoning the year in which Saguntum was  
taken. cf. xxx, 28; 30; [32; ED.] 44. R.

<sup>3</sup> The following passage affords a good  
specimen of the figure asyndeton.

<sup>4</sup> 'A different style of person.' C.

<sup>5</sup> 'After the destruction of Hasdrubal with  
his army; and after Hannibal, by retiring  
into the nook of the Bruttii, had virtually  
ceded all the rest of Italy to the Romans.' C.  
cf. xxii, 25, 7. R.

<sup>6</sup> 'Scanty.' R.

<sup>7</sup> Hanno, 2. R.

terrarum bello reparando aptior erat locorum hominumque ingenii. itaque ergo<sup>8</sup> prima Romanis inita provinciarum, quæ quidem continentis<sup>9</sup> sint, postrema omnium, nostra demum ætate, ductu auspicioque Augusti Cæsaris, perdomita est<sup>10</sup>. ibi tum Hasdrubal Gisgonis, maximus clarissimusque<sup>11</sup> eo bello secundum Barcinos<sup>12</sup> dux, regressus ab Gadibus, rebellandi spem adjuvante Magone Hamilcaris filio, delectibus per ulteriorem Hispaniam habitis ad quinquaginta millia peditum et quattuor millia et quingentos equites armavit. de equestribus copiis ferme inter auctores convenit: peditum septuaginta millia quidam ad ducta ad † Silpiam<sup>13</sup> urbem scribunt. ibi super campos patentes duo duces Pœni ea mente, ne detrectarent certamen, consederunt. Scipio, cum ad eum fama tanti comparati exercitus perlata esset, neque Romanis legionibus tantæ se parem fore<sup>14</sup> multitudini ratus, ut non in speciem saltem opponerentur barbarorum auxilia, neque in iis tamen tantum virium ponendum, ut mutando fidem, quæ cladis causa fuisset patri patruoque, magnum momentum facerent, præmisso Silano ad Colcham<sup>15</sup> duodetriginta oppidis regnantem, ut equites peditesque ab eo, quos se per hiemem conscripturum pollicitus erat, acciperet, ipse ab Tarracone profectus protinus<sup>16</sup> ab sociis, qui accolunt viam,

<sup>8</sup> *maximusque* opt. Mss.—*maximus* conj. G.—*maximus qui* conj. cf. xlii, 1; 11; 19; 34; xlv, 12; xxix, 27, e; iii, 38; iv, 17; xxviii, 18; xli, 25; P2. v, 14; C. adv. but cf. xxii, 13; xxiii, 23; xxiv, 25; iii, 38; *neque* for *qui non*, 33; DU. pr. cf. iii, 38; xxiii, 18; xxiv, 25; 42; xxix, 32; BA, on Gr. C. 4; HS, on Ph. iii, 18, 13; (BY.) DU, on xxxvi, 31, 7. D. <sup>9</sup> var. Mss.—*Silpiam* 5 L.—*Silviam* SIM, on A. I. p. 406.—*Sitiā* (or *Osiŋgi*) conj. DJ.—*Ilipam* pr. R. ED. Ἰλίπῶν, Pol. em. from Strabo iii, p. 141; cf. Ant. It. p. 411; Pliny iii, 1 s. 3. [Ἰλίσσῶν vulg. Mss. Edd. Σιλπίαν conj. al.] SW. <sup>10</sup> om. RH. pr. RH. adv. GB. <sup>11</sup> Colcum ed. G. C.—*Colichanta* from Pol. conj. U.

<sup>8</sup> Livy often unites these particles, as in i, 25; iii, 31; xxxix, 25; D. ix, 31; &c. G.

<sup>9</sup> For Sardinia and Sicily, which (according to V. Pat. [ii, 38; R.] and others) were the first provinces, are islands. S.

<sup>10</sup> The Cantabrians, with the Vaccæans and Asturians, were subdued by Agrippa, 734 Y. R. Dio liii, 24—28; liv, 11: R. cf. Hor. O. ii, 6, 2; 11, 1. *servit Hispanæ vetus hostis ora Cantaber, sero domitus catena*, Hor. O. iii, 8, 21 sq; *te, [Auguste,] Cantaber non ante domabilis miratur, o tutela præsens Italiæ dominæque Romæ*, ib. iv, 14, 41 sq; ii, 6, 2; 11, 1; *Cantaber Agrippæ virtute cecidit*,

E. i, 12, 26 sq; 18, 55.

<sup>11</sup> The three brothers Hannibal, Hasdrubal, and Mago. R.

<sup>12</sup> He did not consider, that, with the Roman legions alone, he should be so fully a match for the Carthaginians as not to require barbarian auxiliaries, which might at least in appearance be opposed to the enemy; while at the same time he must not so lean upon their strength as to run the risk of falling like his father and uncle, by having that support treacherously withdrawn at a critical moment.

<sup>13</sup> In succession, 'as he went on;' C. 16.

L.Vet.Phil. modica contrahendo auxilia Castulonem pervenit. eo ad-  
 Q.C.Metel. ducta ab Silano auxilia, tria millia peditum et quingenti  
 equites. inde ad Bæculam urbem progressus<sup>c</sup> omni exer-  
 citu civium sociorum, peditum equitumque quinque et  
 quadraginta millibus. castra<sup>d</sup> ponentes eos Mago et Ma-  
 sinissa cum omni equitatu aggressi sunt, turbâssentque  
 munientes, ni abditi post tumultum opportune<sup>e</sup> ad id posi-  
 tum<sup>f</sup> ab Scipione equites improvise in effusos incurrissent.  
 hi promptissimum quemque et proxime vallum atque in  
 ipsos munitores primum<sup>g</sup> invectum vixdum prælio inito  
 fuderunt. cum ceteris, qui sub signis atque ordine agminis  
 incesserant, longior et diu ambigua pugna fuit. sed cum  
 ab stationibus primum expeditæ cohortes, deinde ex opere  
 deducti milites atque 'arma capere' jussi plures<sup>h</sup> et integri  
 fessis [subirent<sup>i</sup>], magnumque jam agmen armatorum a  
 castris in prælium rueret, terga haud dubie<sup>j</sup> vertunt Pœni  
 Numidæque. et primo turmatim<sup>k</sup> abibant, nihil propter  
 pavorem festinationemve confusis ordinibus; dein post-  
 quam acrius ultimis incidebat Romanus neque sustineri  
 impetus poterat, nihil jam ordinum memores passim, qua  
 cuique proximum fuit, in fugam effunduntur. et quan-  
 quam eo prælio aliquantum et Romanis aucti et deminuti  
 hostibus animi erant, tamen nunquam<sup>l</sup> aliquot<sup>m</sup> insequen-  
 tes<sup>n</sup> dies<sup>o</sup> ab<sup>p</sup> excursionibus equitum levisque armaturæ  
 cessatum<sup>q</sup> est.

The troops on both sides led Ubi satis tentatæ per hæc levia certamina vires sunt,<sup>14</sup>  
 prior Hasdrubal in aciem copias eduxit, deinde et Romani

<sup>c</sup> processum (und. est) cum RH.—om. conj. G.—progressus conj. GR. pr. D. <sup>d</sup> mil-  
 libus castra conj. G. pr. GR. D. <sup>e</sup> opportuno conj. G. <sup>f</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. pr.  
 cf. 17; DU. 'situated.' R.—oppositum D. pr. G. C. cf. xxv, 15; xxix, 34; xxxi, 48; xl,  
 51. (G.) D.—positi al.—positu conj. G. <sup>g</sup> usque R. RH.—iusque 3 P. 4 L.—hinc  
 2 L.—iique (and om. et) conj. ED. <sup>h</sup> ad. three P. al. Mss. ant. Edd. RH. C. DÆ.  
 pr. R.—om. opt. Mss. BK. und. ruerent, and take fessis ('than those who were fatigued with  
 working at the fortifications or with fighting') as the ablative after plures: G. but this con-  
 struction is harsh, C. and the order would then have been integri et plures. DÆ. <sup>i</sup> om.  
 pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. adv. C. <sup>j</sup> prælio quod RH. 3 P.—per aliquot conj. RH. ed.  
 G. C. as in 14; ED. but cf. iii, 23; x, 21. D.—aliquoties or aliquotiens 1 P. P. ME. V.  
 RE. F. 2 L. L. N. pr. G. <sup>k</sup> insequentis RH. H.—in sequentis 3 P.—sequentes 1 P.  
 ME. V. F. 1, 2 L. L. N. II V.—sequentis P.—sequentibus RE. pr. G. <sup>l</sup> diebus RE.  
 pr. G. <sup>m</sup> om. conj. G. <sup>n</sup> certatum conj. G.

3 This is an adjective agreeing with quem- 'decidedly, openly;' i, 9; x, 13; xxxvii,  
 que. C. 18. R.

4 'Without further hesitation or delay,' 5 v, 39; Hirt. B. G. viii, 18.

processere. sed utraque acies pro vallo stetit instructa; et cum ab neutris pugna cœpta esset, jam die ad occasum inclinante a Pœno prius, deinde ab Romano in castra copiae reductæ. hoc idem per dies aliquot factum. prior semper Pœnus copias castris educebat, prior fessis stando signum receptui dabat. ab neutra parte procursum telumve missum aut vox ulla orta. mediam aciem hinc Romani, illinc Carthaginienses mixti Afris, cornua socii tenebant: erant autem utrinque<sup>a</sup> Hispani pro cornibus. ante Punicam aciem elephantum castellorum procul speciem<sup>b</sup> præbebant. jam hoc in utrisque castris sermonis erat, 'ita ut instructi stetissent pugnatu-<sup>c</sup>ros; medias acies Romanum Pœnum-<sup>d</sup>que, quos inter belli causa esset, pari robore animorum armorumque concursuros.' Scipio ubi hæc obstinate credita animadvertit<sup>e</sup>, omnia de industria in eum diem quo pugnaturus erat mutavit. tesseram vesperi per castra dedit ut<sup>xxvii</sup>, 46, 1. 'ante lucem viri equique curati<sup>1</sup> et<sup>d</sup> pransi essent<sup>2</sup>, armatus eques frenatos instratosque<sup>c</sup> teneret equos.' vixdum<sup>2</sup> Scipio attatis certa luce equitatum omnem cum levi armatura in stationes Punicas immisit; inde confestim ipse cum gravi agmine legionum procedit, præter opinionem destinatus suorum hostiumque Romano milite cornibus firmatis, sociis in mediam aciem acceptis. Hasdrubal clamore equitum excitatus ut ex tabernaculo prosiluit, tumultumque ante vallum et trepidationem suorum et procul signa legionum

<sup>a</sup> utrique 1 P. F. C. V. 1, 5 L. HV. <sup>b</sup> vi ad. P. F. i. e. vi or sex G. adv. *ἐπὶ τῶν ἁλίσκων τῶν τριάντων*, Pol. xi, 20; C. there were 36 according to App. Hisp. p. 268. D.—visu ad. pl. Mss. ant. Edd. om. RH. pr. C.—visui V.—usui 1 L.—visi conj. D. <sup>c</sup> animoadvertit P. for animom advertit G.—animo advertit F. V. 1, 3 L. H. GA. HV. N. adv. cf. iv, 27, 8. D.—animis advertit V1.—animum advertit conj. cf. xxiv, 48, 2; G. xxvi, 19, a. C. pr. D. <sup>d</sup> P. RE. V. 1 L. This refers to the horses, and pransi to the men. L. The same order occurs in St Matthew xii, 22. ED.—curati 2 P. F. H. pr. GB.—curatæ LI.—curate 1 P. 3—5 L. GA. N. al. Mss.—accurate 2 L. L.—cuncti et DQ. on Sil. vii, p. 306.—cum B 1st. HV. ant. Edd.—cum ruptim ed. A.—om. 3 P. B 2d. RH. pr. as gl. for *fantaculum ambulatorium* is assigned to an ass by Apul. GB. <sup>e</sup> pransique essent 2 P. pr. GB.—pransissent al. Mss. and ant. Edd.—persensissent al. ant. Edd. <sup>f</sup> P. 'And saddled;' R. ed. G. cf. xxi, 27, p. D.—stratosque cet. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. xxxvii, 20 twice. D. <sup>g</sup> 'A decided opinion,' a full conviction; certis destinatisque sententiis, Cic. T. Q. ii, 2: DU. cf. DE, on Cat. 8, 19; R. xxix, 20; xxiii, 28; xxxix, 53; G. 24; vii, 33. D.—opinions destinatum conj. cf. iii, 20. G.

1 Curare is a verb applied to the taking of refreshments; BKH, on T. i, 5, 33: it is often followed, in our author, by corpora. Hence it is also used in speaking of animals, xlv, 40; Var. R. R. iii, 10; D. Cato R. R. 104; Gell. iv, 20. G. 2 Cf. GUI, M. M. t. i, 11; SW, on P. l. c. R.

L. Vet. Phil. fulgentia plenosque hostium campos vidit, equitatum om-  
 Q.C. Metel. nem extemplo in equites emittit<sup>b</sup>, ipse cum peditum  
 agmine castris<sup>c</sup> egreditur, nec ex ordine solito quicquam  
 acie instruenda mutat. equitum jam diu anceps pugna  
 erat; nec<sup>d</sup> ipsa per se decerni<sup>e</sup> poterat<sup>f</sup>, quia<sup>g</sup> 'pulsis',  
 quod prope in vicem fiebat<sup>h</sup>, in aciem peditum tutus  
 receptus erat. sed ubi jam haud plus quingentos<sup>i</sup> passus  
 acies inter sese<sup>j</sup> aberant, signo receptui dato Scipio, pate-  
 factisque ordinibus, equitatum omnem levemque armatu-  
 ram in medium acceptam divisamque in partes duas in  
 subsidiis post cornua locat. inde ubi incipiendæ jam  
 pugnae tempus erat, 'Hispanos' (ea media acies fuit)  
 'presso gradu<sup>k</sup> incedere' jubet; ipse e<sup>l</sup> dextro cornu (ibi  
 P. xi, 22 sq. namque præerat) nuntium ad Silanum et Marcium mittit  
 ut 'cornu extenderent in sinistram partem', quemadmo-  
 'dum se tendentem ad dextram' vidissent<sup>m</sup>; et cum ex-  
 'peditis peditum equitumque prius pugnam consererent'  
 'cum hoste quam coire inter se mediæ acies possent.'  
 The battle ita diductis cornibus cum ternis peditum cohortibus<sup>n</sup> ter-  
 commences. nisque equitum turnis, ad hoc velitibus, citato gradu in  
 hostem ducebant, sequentibus in obliquum aliis. sinus in  
 medio erat, qua<sup>o</sup> 'segnius Hispanorum signa incedebant.  
 et jam conflixerant cornua, cum quod roboris in acie

<sup>b</sup> immittit ed. GT. but cf. xxvii, 20, 4. D.—mittit L.—emisit B. ant. Edd. em. A.  
<sup>c</sup> castra VI. 2 L. pr. cf. xxiii, 16, 4; C. 26, g. ED. <sup>j</sup> neque 3 P. <sup>k</sup> ipsa...  
 poterat om. RH. 3 P. pr. RH. adv. G. <sup>l</sup> impetores ibi, Pol. xi, 22. D. <sup>m</sup> om. 3 P. pr.  
 RH. <sup>n</sup> depulsis conj. RH.—equitibus ad. BR. <sup>o</sup> fiebant RH. <sup>p</sup> centum  
 quinquaginta conj. <sup>q</sup> *σπῆλαιον*, Pol. U. but a stadium would only be 120 paces: cf. xxxvii,  
 6, 4; D. and SW would emend *σπῆλαιον* (or *l.*) *σπῆλαιον*, from Livy. R. <sup>r</sup> P. divisæ ad  
 V. five L. H. B. HF. GA. HV. L. <sup>s</sup> om. 4 L. pr. RH.—ex V. 3 L. <sup>t</sup> sinistra  
 parte RH. pr. RH. <sup>u</sup> a dextera conj. RH. <sup>v</sup> P. F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. GA. VI. ed.  
 C.—quia cet. Mss. ed. G. D.

3 Cf. vii, 9; GV, on C. F. x, 10. D.

4 *Segnius incedere* below; *peditum presso*, viii, 8; 'in ordinary time'; *modico gradu*, xxx, 6; *βαθὺν πορεύεσθαι ἐν ἰσχυροῦς* &c.; Pol. ii, 27; iii, 65; 72; iv, 65; v, 80; viii, 30; x, 30; xi, 23; &c. opposed to *διγυρῆ πορεύεσθαι ἐν ἰσχυροῦς* ib. and *citato gradu ducere* below; or *pleno*, ix, 45; [iv, 32; 'in quick time; which is between a slow march and a run, or 'double quick time.' E.] *militari gradu xx millia passuum horis quinque dumtaxat castris conficienda sunt: pleno autem gradu, qui citatior est, totidem horis xxiv millia peragenda sunt: quidquid addideris, jam cursus est, cujus*

*spatium non potest definiri*, Veg. R. M. i, 9; cf. xxxiv, 15; 16; MN, on C. F. xii, 16; CO, and WS, on S. J. 98 or 103; BU, on Q. D. iii, 2; BKII, on Pr. iv, 10, 36. R.

5 The object of this movement was to prevent being outflanked by the superior numbers of the enemy, and to bring the wings first into action. SW. cf. L, M. R. iv, 6. DU.

6 Rather *manipulis*. R. *τετὺς σαρῖρας, τῶν δὲ καλῶν τὸ σύνταγμα τῶν πρῶτον σαρῖ* *ῖρας* *καὶ οὐδ' ἑτεῖς*, Pol. xi, 23. S. *σαρῖρας, σημαία τάγμα, and τῶν* are synonymous with *manipulus*. SW.

hostium erat, Poeni veterani Afrique nondum ad teli <sup>L.Vet.Phil.</sup> conjectum venissent, neque in cornua, ut adjuvant <sup>Q.C.Metel.</sup> pugnantes, discurrere auderent, ne aperirent mediam aciem venienti ex adverso hosti. cornua ancipiti praelio urgebantur: eques levisque armatura, 'velites, circum-<sup>xxvi, 4, 7.</sup> ductis alis in latera incurrebant; cohortes a fronte urge-  
**15** bant, ut abrumperent cornua a cetera acie. et cum<sup>a</sup> ab omni parte<sup>1</sup> haudquaquam par pugna erat, tum<sup>2</sup> quod turba Baliarium<sup>b</sup> tironumque Hispanorum Romano Latinoque militi objecta erat. et<sup>c</sup> procedente jam die vires etiam deficere Hasdrubalis exercitum cœperant, oppressos<sup>xxv, 5, e.</sup> matutino tumultu coactosque, priusquam cibo corpora firmarent, raptim in aciem exire. ad id sedulo diem extraxerat Scipio, ut sera pugna esset: nam ab septima demum hora peditum signa cornibus incucurrerunt<sup>d</sup>, ad medias acies aliquanto serius pervenit pugna, ita<sup>e</sup> ut prius æstus a meridiano sole laborque standi sub armis et simul fames sitisque corpora afficerent<sup>f</sup> quam manus cum hoste consererent. itaque steterunt scutis innisi<sup>3</sup>. nam super cetera elephantum<sup>4</sup> etiam tumultuoso genere pugnae equitum veli-<sup>P. xi, 24.</sup> tumque et levis armaturæ consternati e cornibus in mediam aciem sese intulerant. fessi<sup>5</sup> igitur corporibus animisque rettulere pedem, ordines tamen servantes, haud secus quam si imperio ducis cederent<sup>g</sup> integra<sup>h</sup> acies. sed cum

<sup>a</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ed. *D.*—et ad. al. Mss. ed. *G. C.* but *velites* is here put in apposition; *G.* cf. xxi, 55, a and l; *D.* 15; *SL*, on *H.* p. 1052, Th. A. R. *DU.* <sup>a</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ed. A. C. *D.*—*tum* al. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. *GT. G. DÆ*—*jam* conj. *G. pr. D.* (*DÆ* takes *tum* in this sense. adv. on account of the *tum* following. *R.*) <sup>b</sup> *Baliarum* *RH.*—*lixarum* conj. *RH.* ed. *CU.* sqq. Edd. (em. *GT.*) adv. The Balaric slingers would be unable to maintain their ground against the Roman legions: *GB.* and the Carthaginians were too expert tacticians to weaken their line by intermixing 'sutlers' with soldiers. *DJ.*

<sup>c</sup> *tum quod* *HV.* from gl. *ED.* cf. xxi, 36, 7. *R.*—om. *V.* five L. *H. B.* adv. *RH.* <sup>d</sup> ed. *GR.* cf. i, 12, 8. *D.*—*incurrerunt* *F. V.* 2, 3, 5 L. *B. HV.* *L.*—*concurrerunt* *H. D. RH.* but cf. *Sil.* xii, 453; *Suet.* iii, 26; *BU.* on *Luc.* iv, 278. *D.*—*occurrerunt* *GA.*—*currerunt* 4 L.—*incurret* 1 L. <sup>e</sup> om. *F.* 1, 5 L. *H. GA. B. V. HV.* adv. *RH.* <sup>f</sup> *afficeret* *D. N.* ed. *GT. G. C.* <sup>g</sup> *P. F. VI. V.* 1—3 L. *H. HV.* ed. *C. D.*—*cederet* pl. Mss. <sup>h</sup> *integra* *V.* 1—3 L. *H. HV.* but *acies*, as a collective noun, has a plural verb, *v*, 39; viii,

1 'And not only on the wings,' as stated in 14. *D.*

2 Und. *impar pugna erat*, *RH.* or *vel maxime. C.*

3 Cf. *Her.* v, 74, n. 57.

4 The elephants, which had been posted at first in front of the centre, 14, were afterwards removed to the flank of the wings, to cover them from the charge of the Roman

cavalry and light infantry. *SW.*

5 The inaccuracy of *LU*, on *Juv.* iii, 25, is apparent from the following examples; that *fatigatus* (though it refers to the body in xxi, 4; 30; as *lassi* *Hor. S. i*, 5, 37;) refers to the mind in *Hor. O. ii*, 11, 12; and *fessus* to the body below; and in xxi, 27; *Hor. O. ii*, 7, 18; *Virg. E. viii*, 85; *Æ.* iii, 511, and, here, to both body and mind.

L.Vet.Phil. eo ipso acrius, ubi inclinatam sensere rem<sup>1</sup>, victores :  
 Q.C.Metel. undique inveherent, nec facile impetus sustineri posse  
 Victory over the Carthaginians : quanquam retinebat obsistebatque cedentibus Hasdruba  
 'ab tergo esse colles tutumque receptum, si modice :  
 'reciperent,' clamitans, tamen vincente verecundiam met  
 cum proximus quisque hostem<sup>2</sup> cederet<sup>3</sup>, terga extemp  
 data atque in fugam sese omnes effuderunt. ac prin  
 consistere<sup>4</sup> signa in radicibus collium ac revocare in o  
 dines militem coeperant, cunctantibus in adversum colle  
 erigere aciem Romanis; inde<sup>5</sup> ut inferri impigre signa  
 viderunt, integrata<sup>6</sup> fuga in castra pavidi compelluntur  
 nec procul vallo Romanus aberat; cepissetque tanto in  
 petu castra, ni se<sup>7</sup> ex vehementi sole, qualis inter grav  
 imbre nubes effulget, tanta vis aquæ dejecisset<sup>8</sup>, ut vix  
 castra sua receperint<sup>9</sup> se victores, quosdam etiam religi  
 ceperit<sup>10</sup> ulterius quicquam eo die conandi. Carthaginien  
 quanquam fessos labore ac vulneribus nox imberque :  
 necessariam quietem vocabat, tamen quia metus et per  
 culum cessandi non dabat tempus, prima luce oppugnatus  
 hostibus castra, saxis undique circa ex propinquis vallibus  
 congestis augent vallum, munimento sese, quando in arm  
 parum præsidii foret, defensuri. sed transitio<sup>11</sup> sociorum, fugam  
 ut tutior mora videretur, fecit. principium defectionis :  
 Attane regulo Turdetanorum factum est : is cum magi

10; xxvi, 4; xxvii, 12; cf. xxxv, 26, 9. D. <sup>1</sup> opt. Mss of G. cf. vi, 8; ix, 12; 3  
 xxii, 6; xxv, 21; xxviii, 22; with the addition of in fugam, vii, 33. DU.—om. pl. M  
 ant. Edd. aciem being und. G. <sup>2</sup> hosti 1 P. F 2d. pr. R. but to the examples in xxi,  
 b; and xxii, 24, 3; add Cic. Att. vi, 5; iii, 14; i, 14; Sall. J. 19; MD. ii, 41; R  
 xxxv, 27; GB. i, 35; ii, 50; vii, 10; x, 22; xxix, 7; xxx, 10; xlix, ep. Cæs. B. G.  
 7; vi, 31; Sall. J. 18; (CO.) Tac. A. vi, 13; H. iii, 21; G. 13; 40; iii, 22; x, 6; xi  
 15; 26; xxiv, 48; xxv, 14, c; xxvii, 33; xxx, 12; xlii, 58; xliv, 28; 45; Col. R.  
 iv, 15; Q. Curt. vii, 4; (BN.) cf. nn, on Sil. i, 13; MK, on L. P. N. F. xiv, 18; B  
 on O. A. A. i, 139; D. G. on Gell. iii, 16; SA, M. i, 16, 5. (PZ.) DU.—hoste F  
 k three P. 1 Ed. MD. pr. GB.—cederet al. Mss. pl. ant. Edd. pr. GR. adv. D. <sup>3</sup> a  
 stituere conj. as in xxxiii, 10; xxxiv, 20; v, 55; cf. G. on 33; and xxvii, 16; for sig  
 cannot be the subject to revocare : but duces or præfecti may be understood, as hostes be  
 consererent in 16. DU. <sup>4</sup> inde F. V. five L. H. B. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. ed. D.  
 deinde al. Mss. RH. ed. G. C. from gl. <sup>5</sup> integrare pugnam, vii, 7; cædem, ix, 4  
 & c; cf. iii, 70, 6. D.—integra pl. and opt. Mss. but cf. xxxv, 5, 6; x, 37, 2. D.—iter  
 conj. G. adv. PZ. cf. iii, 70, 6; v, 25, 11; ix, 22, 6; & c. D. <sup>6</sup> nisi 3, 5 L. B.  
 L. GA. al. Mss. adv. S. <sup>7</sup> dejecta esset 3, 5 L. B. R. L. D. cf. 6, c; xxiii, 29, j. D  
 dejecta erat GA. <sup>8</sup> 3 L. RH.—recepit [or reciperet D.] and victor ed. S. adv.  
 r ceperat HV. RH. adv. S.

6 As though the gods thereby intimated it terminate. R.  
 to be their will, that the battle should now 7 Cf. i, 27; ii, 25; xxv, 16.

popularium manu transfugit. inde duo munita oppida cum <sup>L. Vet. Phil.</sup>  
 præsidiis tradita a præfectis Romano. et ne latius inclinatis <sup>Q. C. Metel.</sup>  
 semel ad defectionem animis serperet res, silentio proximæ <sup>Hasdrubal</sup>  
 noctis Hasdrubal castra movet. <sup>decampe:</sup>

- 16 Scipio, ut prima luce qui in stationibus erant rettulerunt <sup>Scipio fol-</sup>  
 'profectos hostes,' præmisso equitatu 'signa ferri' jubet. <sup>lows.</sup>  
 adeoque citato agmine ducti sunt, ut si via recta vestigia  
 sequentes ïssent, haud dubie assecuturi fuerint. 'ducibus  
 est creditum 'brevius aliud esse iter ad Bætım fluvium,  
 'ut transeuntes aggrederentur.' Hasdrubal clauso transitu  
 fluminis ad Oceanum flectit<sup>b</sup>. et jam inde fugientium  
 modo effusi abibant; idque<sup>c</sup> ab legionibus Romanis ali-  
 quantum intervalli fecit. eques levisque armatura nunc  
 ab tergo nunc ab lateribus occurrendo<sup>d</sup> fatigabat mora-  
 baturque. sed cum ad crebros tumultus signa consiste-  
 rent, et nunc equestria nunc cum velitibus auxiliisque  
 peditum<sup>1</sup> prælia consererent, supervenerunt legiones. inde <sup>He over-</sup>  
 non jam pugna sed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri, donec <sup>takes and</sup>  
 ipse dux fugæ auctor in proximos colles cum sex millibus <sup>routs the</sup>  
 ferme semiermum evasit. ceteri cæsi captique. castra <sup>enemy.</sup>  
 tumultuaria raptim Pœni tumulo editissimo communi-  
 erunt, atque inde, cum hostis nequicquam subire iniquo  
 adscensu<sup>e</sup> conatus esset, haud difficulter sese tutati sunt.  
 sed obsidio in loco nudo atque inopi vix in paucos dies  
 tolerabilis erat. itaque transitiones ad hostem<sup>f</sup> fiebant.  
 postremo dux ipse navibus acceptis (nec procul<sup>h</sup> aberat <sup>Hasdrubal</sup>  
 mare) nocte relicto exercitu Gades perfugit. Scipio fuga <sup>flies to</sup>  
 ducis hostium audita decem millia peditum mille equites <sup>Gades.</sup>  
 relinquit Silano ad castrorum obsidionem; ipse cum ceteris <sup>Scipio re-</sup>  
 copiis septuagesimis castris, protinus causis regulorum <sup>turns to</sup>  
 Tarraco. <sup>Tarraco.</sup>

<sup>a</sup> sed ad. 1 P. V. five L. II. B. GA. HV. L. 1 Ed. om. RH. cf. vi, 32, 8. D. <sup>b</sup> und.  
 iter, cf. viii, 19, 13. D. ad. 2 P. adv. GB.

<sup>c</sup> itaque 2 P. F. V. 1—4 L. H. HV.  
<sup>d</sup> incurrendo conj. as in 14; i, 37; Sall. J. 101; Fragm. ex Rufin. p. 34; which Livy has  
 elsewhere expressed as follows, equites in tergo hærebant, in transversa latera invaserant  
 cohortes, xxvii, 42. occurrere alicui a tergo is an inaccurate expression, different from the use  
 of the verb in 5; 8; DU. but it may be explained by the figure syllepsis; cf. xxii, 12, 11.  
 R. <sup>e</sup> accessu 3 P. 4 L. cf. xxxiv, 28, 2; Sil. xiii, 182. D.—ecensus conj. GB.

<sup>f</sup> hostes...conati essent RH. D. RH. sqq. Edd.

<sup>h</sup> hostes al. Mss. ant. Edd. Pa. G.

<sup>h</sup> P. F.—inde ad. cet. Mss. pl. Edd. G. C. D.

1 'And auxiliary foot:' viz. the Spaniards Foreign troops were called 'auxiliaries,'  
 attached to the Roman army, who were [xxx, 37; ED.] and Italian troops 'allies,'  
 much lighter than the Roman infantry. scilicet C.

L.Vet.Phil. civitatumque cognoscendis, ut præmia ad veram meritum aestimationem tribui possent, Tarraconem rediit.

Masinissa becomes friendly to the Romans; 17; 35; xxix, 29, 10; S. xvi, 118 sq; 132 sq; AP. 10; AH. 37. post profectionem ejus Masinissa cum Silano clam con- gressus, ut ad nova consilia<sup>2</sup> gentem quoque suam obe- dientem haberet, cum paucis popularibus in Africam trajecit, non tam evidenti eo tempore subitæ mutationis causa<sup>3</sup>, quam documento post id tempus constantissimæ ad ultimam senectam fidei<sup>1</sup>, ne tum quidem eum sine probabili causa fecisse. Mago inde remissis ab Hasdru- bale navibus Gades petit. ceteri deserti ab ducibus, pars transitione<sup>1</sup>, fuga dissipati per proximas civitates sunt, nulla numero aut viribus manus insignis.

The Cartha- ginians driven out of Spain. Hoc maxime modo ductu atque auspicio P. Scipionis pulsi Hispania Carthaginienses sunt, † quartodecimo<sup>1</sup> anno post bellum initum, quinto<sup>1</sup> quam<sup>m</sup> P. Scipio<sup>a</sup> provinciam et exercitum accepit. haud multo post Silanus debellatum referens, Tarraconem ad Scipionem rediit. L. Scipio<sup>1</sup> cum<sup>17</sup> multis nobilibus captivis nuntius receptæ Hispaniæ Romam est missus. et cum ceteri lætitia gloriaque ingenti eam rem vulgo ferrent, unus qui gesserat, inexplabilis virtutis veræ- que laudis, parvum instar<sup>2</sup> eorum quæ spe ac magnitudine

<sup>1</sup> *constantissima...fide* conj. in apposition to *documento*; DU. but the expression as it now stands is equivalent to *docente...constantissima...fide* C. by the figure *ἡ δὲ δόξα*, as in *sum- ducus nomenque* for *in nominis sui decus*, 17; cf. Her. i, 111, n. 100; iii, 1, n. 8; vii, 23, n. 9; 58, n. 14; Arist. (ed. BK.) t. iv, p. 19; 66; *ἡ γάρ τε ἐστὶν ἀρετή*, St Matthew v, 22; *ἡ ἀρετή καὶ ἐστὶν*, ib. iv, 16. J P. RE. ME. three P. V. HV. L. F. C. 1 L. H. cf. iii, 37; xliii, 18; G. xxxi, 21. D. <sup>k</sup> *tertiodecimo* conj. cf. 10. GL. pr. C. ED.—*duodecimo* conj. to correspond with *quinto*; the first year not being reckoned: cf. xxx, 44. S. <sup>l</sup> *sexto* conj. (unless it be that the 6th year was not yet completed, because Scipio came to Spain in the end of the summer, and now it was but the beginning of the summer.) C. pr. ED.—*quintum* 3 P. <sup>m</sup> P. F. C. al. Mss. pr. as in 45; xxv, ep. 31; xxvi, 27; xxvii, 5; xxxi, 7; 14; iii, 33; iv, 7; nn, on xxx, 21; GR. ed. C. iv, 47; vi, 29; vii, 18; xii, 15; xxix, 35; cxi, ep. cf. DU. on Fl. ii, 2, 7; GRN, on J. xxvi, 1. CAR considers the phrase objectionable: S. L. p. 69. D. cf. xli, 16, 5. R.—*postquam* pl. Mss. RH.—*postquam* B. GA. ant. Edd.—om. 3 P. <sup>n</sup> RH.—*Scipio* 4 L.—*proconsul* Scipio 2 P. B. GA. 3 L. ant. Edd.—*proconsule* Scipio 3 P.—*recipi* 1 P. 1 L. V.—*recepit* V marg. 5 L.—om. HV. A.—in ad. 3 L.

2 'The designs, which he entertained, of forming a new alliance.' C.

3 'The cause of his sudden change was not so evident at the time, as was the proof arising from his subsequent undeviating fidelity, that he had not acted without some satisfactory reason.' C. DU. cf. xxix, 23, 1; 29, 11.

1 L. Scipio was sent to Rome, before this, (though his return has never been mentioned.)

with some prisoners of distinction, 4, GL. and to announce the victory over the Cartha- ginians; now he is again sent with other prisoners, and to announce the entire libera- tion of the Peninsula from the enemy. PZ, A. H. iv, p. 165. D.

2 'A faint resemblance;' C. he considered (cf. ix, 22, 3) D. 'but a shadow of the more substantial advantages &c.' cf. xxv, 49. R.

inimi concepisset receptas Hispanias ducebat. jam Africam L.Vet.Phil.  
 nagnamque Carthaginem et in suum decus nomenque Q.C.Metel.  
 relut<sup>a</sup> consummatam<sup>b</sup> ejus belli gloriam spectabat<sup>3</sup>. itaque He courts  
 præmoliendam<sup>c</sup> sibi<sup>d</sup> ratus jam<sup>e</sup> rem<sup>f</sup> conciliandosque<sup>g</sup> the friend-  
 regum gentiumque animos, Syphacem primum regem Syphax.  
 statuit tentare. Masæsyli<sup>h</sup> is rex erat. Masæsyli<sup>h</sup>,  
 gens affinis Mauris, in regionem Hispaniæ maxime qua xxv, 9, 1.  
 ita nova Carthago est spectant. foedus ea tempestate regi  
 rum Carthaginensibus erat<sup>4</sup>, quod haud gravius ei sancti-  
 tasque quam vulgo barbaris, quibus ex fortuna pendet fides,  
 ratus fore oratorem ad eum C. Lælium cum donis mittit.  
 quibus barbarus lætus, et quia res tum prosperæ ubique  
 Romanis, Pœnis<sup>1</sup> in Italia adversæ, in Hispania nullæ  
 am erant, 'amicitiam se Romanorum accipere' annuit;  
 firmandæ ejus fidem nec dare nec accipere nisi cum ipso  
 coram<sup>5</sup> duce Romano<sup>6</sup>. ita Lælius in id modo fide ab  
 rege accepta, 'tutum adventum fore,' ad Scipionem rediit.  
 magnum in omnia momentum Syphax affectanti res Africæ  
 erat, opulentissimus ejus terræ rex, bello jam expertus ipsos  
 Carthaginenses, finibus etiam regni apte ad Hispaniam,  
 quod freto exiguo dirimuntur, positis. dignam itaque rem He crosses  
 Scipio ratus quæ, quoniam non aliter posset, magno peri- over into  
 Africa.

<sup>a</sup> olim conj. G. <sup>b</sup> For consummati [xxix, 23, d. DCE.] It is not unusual with Livy to place the adjective in agreement with a noun different from that to which it refers; GR. HK, de V. *μῆρας*: cf. xxiii, 24, 7. R. consummare is properly *summam facere*: 'he was looking to the entire glory of the war, as a matter to be engrossed by himself, as what would redound wholly and exclusively to his individual honour and renown.' RS. cf. xxvi, 10, 2. ED.—consummaturam one Ms of C.—consummandam conj. RK, on V. P. ii, 29. 'He looked onwards to the raising of the glory of that war to its highest pitch in his own renown and name, viz. by his acquiring the epithet of *Africanus*.' DCE.—consummandi conj. G. pr. C. em. G. pr. D.—præmolienda pl. and opt. Mss. 1 Ed.—præmoliendas 3—5 L. ant. Edd. ed. 3. C. D.—permolienda BR. <sup>d</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. G. ed. D.—ibi ed. 3. C.—ingenia ad. B. HF. HV. BR. <sup>e</sup> om. BR. <sup>f</sup> em. G. pr. D.—res 3—5 L. 3 1st? GA. ant. Edd. ed. G. C. D.—om. pl. and opt. Mss. 1 Ed. <sup>g</sup> 3—5 L. B 1st. ad. G. C. D.—reconciliandosque pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>h</sup> Masæsylium... Masæyli conj. DQ, on S. xvi, 171. cf. xxiv, 48, 1 and n. GB. <sup>1</sup> autem ad. 1 P. F. V. five L. J. B. GA. HV. L. om. RH. adv. but cf. iv, 6; 33; 61; vi, 5; viii, 6; x, 37; xxi, 10; 10; 58; xxvii, 1; 35; xxx, 30; xxxviii, 13; &c; CO, on P. E. v, 9, 2. D. <sup>j</sup> conj. em. FN, on Q. C. viii, 12, 6. adv. PZ. *servare fidem cum hoste*, Cic. Off. iii, 29; *mutare idem cum illo*, Ter. Ph. iii, 2, 27. (adv. GJ. BCL.) DU.

3 Cf. vii, 32; xxxvii, 6; videre ii, 12; iii, 58; *λέγειν*, Luc. Herm. R.

4 This same king had twice before made a league with the Romans; once he had even sent ambassadors for this express purpose to Rome, and ambassadors had been sent from

Rome to him. Since the treaty last made, but two years had intervened. GL.

5 'Except with the Roman general himself, and that in his presence or personally.' coram is used adverbially, as in ii, 47; xliii, 5; Cic. Fam. v, 12 twice. D.

L. Vet. Phil. culo peteretur, L. Marcio Tarracone, M. Silano Carthagine nova, quo pedibus ab Tarracone itineribus magnis

Q.C. Metel.

ierat, ad praesidium Hispaniae relictis, ipse cum C. Laelio duabus quinquereimis ab Carthagine profectus tranquillo mari plurimum remis, interdum et leni adjuvante vento, in Africam trajecit. forte ita incidit ut eo ipso tempore Hasdrubal pulsus Hispania, septem triremibus portum invectus, ancoris positis terrae applicaret naves, cum conspectae<sup>6</sup> duae quinquereimes haud cuiquam<sup>k</sup> dubio<sup>7</sup> quin hostium essent opprimique a pluribus priusquam portum intrarent possent, nihil aliud quam tumultum ac trepidationem simul militum ac nautarum, nequicquam armaque et naves expedientium, fecerunt. percussa enim ex alto<sup>8</sup> vela paullo acriori vento prius in portum intulerunt quinquereimes quam Poeni ancoras molirentur; nec<sup>1</sup> ultra<sup>a</sup> tumultum ciere<sup>a</sup> quisquam<sup>a</sup> in regio portu audebat. itaque prior in terram Hasdrubal, mox Scipio et Laelius egressi ad regem pergunt. magnificumque id Syphaci (nec erat<sup>18</sup> aliter) visum, duorum opulentissimorum ea tempestate duces populorum uno die suam pacem amicitiamque petentes venisse. utrumque in hospitium invitat; et quoniam fors eos sub uno tecto esse atque<sup>a</sup> ad<sup>b</sup> eosdem penates<sup>c</sup> voluisset, contrahere ad<sup>d</sup> colloquium dirimendarum simultatium causa est conatus, Scipione abnuente<sup>e</sup> aut

<sup>k</sup> *quaquam* (i. e. 'no one doubting') conj. P. <sup>1</sup> *et nil* (cf. xxii, 60, 9) conj. R. <sup>a</sup> *vim facere aut* conj. G. <sup>b</sup> P. al. Mss. pr. G, Obs. iv, 6, 84. cf. xli, 22; iv, 52; ii, 47, 1; nu, on Sil. xiv, 31. D.—*agere* RH. 2, 3 P. 3 L. GA. L. D. pr. RH.—*edere* 1 P. 1 L. V. B. F 2d. ant. Edd.—*dare* HV.—*dere* C. F 1st. <sup>c</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. 1 Ed.—*quis quicquam* conj. RH.—om. HV.—*priusquam* 1 L. <sup>a</sup> om. 2 L. <sup>b</sup> For *apud*, as in ii, 10; 19; 54; iii, 9; 10; 21; 29; 31; v, 20; vi, 9; 34 twice; vii, 7; (adv. S.) viii, 18; 23; x, 31; 37; xxiv, 9; xxix, 20; 22; xxx, 14; xxxiii, 46; xxxviii, 55; xl, 42; 45; xlii, 14; xliii, 8; xlv, 6; 11; 37; Cic. Ver. i, 8; Cæs. B. C. iii, 60; Sil. xii, 606; (nn.) V. Max. iii, 7, 1; Gell. iii, 4; iv, 18; HS, on O. F. iv, 310; D. xl, 24; Suet. iii, 8; S. x, 29; 35; Syr. 220; GB. xxiv, 32; 48; xxvii, 10. G. *ad exercitum* is used in speaking of a general; in *exercitu* of a soldier. S.—at GA.—om. B.—in S. 2 P. R. pr. S. SCA. <sup>c</sup> *eodem Penate* S. pr. *Penatis Labeo Antistius singulariter posse dici putat, quis pluraliter Penates dicantur, cum putiatur proportio etiam Penas dici, ut optimas, primas, Antias, Fest. S. pr. SCA, on F. adv. G, Obs. iv, 6, p. 87. D.* <sup>d</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ed GR. D. C.—in RH. pr. RH. ed. FR....G.

6 'The sight of the galleys caused this commotion.' The galleys themselves are said to have done, what they were the cause of, as *complorati vivi mortuique urbem lamentis impleverant*, v, 39; C. Scipio gravi morbo implicitus provinciam turbavit, 24; xxi, 52,

1.

7 The ablative absolute: 'their belonging to the enemy not being doubtful to any one,' PZ, or SA, M. iii, 6, 6; 9, 1; iv, 4, 28. DU. cf. iv, 47, 7. D.

8 'From the sea,' C. xxii, 22.

'privatum sibi ullum cum Pœno odium esse, quod collo-<sup>L.Vet.Phil.</sup>  
 'quando finiret, aut de re publica se cum hoste agere<sup>Q.C.Metel.</sup>  
 'quicquam injussu senatus posse.' illud magnopere<sup>\*</sup> ten-  
 dente<sup>†</sup> rege, ne alter hospitum exclusus mensa videretur,  
 ut 'in animum induceret ad easdem venire epulas,' haud  
 abnuit. cenatumque simul apud regem est; et<sup>\*</sup> eodem  
 etiam lecto Scipio atque Hasdrubal, quia ita cordi erat  
 regi, accubuerunt<sup>1</sup>. tanta autem inerat comitas Scipioni<sup>Scipio's</sup>  
 atque ad omnia naturalis ingenii dexteritas, ut non Sy-<sup>courteous-</sup>  
 phacem modo, barbarum insuetumque moribus Romanis,<sup>ness and</sup>  
 sed hostem etiam infestissimum facunde alloquendo sibi<sup>address.</sup>  
 conciliaret<sup>2</sup>; 'mirabiliorumque<sup>3</sup> sibi eum virum<sup>4</sup> congresso<sup>Hasdrubal's</sup>  
 'coram visum' præ se ferebat<sup>5</sup> 'quam bello rebus gestis.<sup>opinion of</sup>  
 'nec dubitare quin Syphax regnumque ejus jam in Ro-<sup>him.</sup>  
 'manorum essent<sup>6</sup> potestate: eam artem illi viro ad con-  
 'ciliandos animos esse. itaque non *quo modo Hispaniæ*<sup>7</sup>  
 'amissæ sint quærendum magis Carthaginensibus esse,  
 'quam *quo modo Africam retineant* cogitandum. non  
 'peregrinabundum neque circa amœnas oras vagantem  
 'tantum ducem Romanum, relictâ provincia novæ di-  
 'cionis, relictis exercitibus, duabus<sup>8</sup> navibus<sup>9</sup> in Africam  
 'trajecisse<sup>\*</sup> sese<sup>†</sup> in hostilem terram, regiam<sup>10</sup> in fidem<sup>11</sup>  
 'inexpertam<sup>12</sup>, sed potiundæ Africæ spem<sup>13</sup> affectantem<sup>14</sup>.  
 'hoc eum jam pridem volutare in animo, hoc palam  
 'fremere, quod *non, quemadmodum Hannibal in Italia,*  
 'sic Scipio in Africa bellum gereret.' Scipio fœdere icto<sup>He returns</sup>  
 to Spain.

<sup>\*</sup> *magno opere* occurs here and often in opt. Mss. and Edd. as i, 17; iii, 18; 71; vi, 5; 22; vii, 14; ix, 33; xxi, 33; xxii, 37; xxv, 40; xxxiv, 60; xxxv, 46; xxxvi, 28; xxxvii, 60; Col. iii, 10, 17; iv, 24, 17; GB, on iv, 3, 2; CO, on P. i, 7, 3; *tanto opere*, xxvi, 50; *quanto opere*, xxxvii, 56; *maximo opere*, Cic. Fam. iii, 2; de Inv. ii, 1. D. <sup>†</sup> *conten-*  
*dente* L. ed. AS. from gl. cf. vi, 34; xxviii, 8; &c. xxxii, 32. D. <sup>‡</sup> om. RH. ad. GR.  
<sup>1</sup> *conciliavit* RH. ed. G. C. <sup>2</sup> *mirabiliorem* RH.—*mirabiliorem* qui PZ. pr. D. <sup>3</sup> om. j om.  
 RH. G. C. <sup>4</sup> *tulerit* or *ferret* is required grammatically. D. <sup>5</sup> *esset* ed. G. C.  
<sup>6</sup> RE. B. GA. ant. Edd.—*duobus* pl. and opt. Mss. viz. one army under Marcius at Tarraco,  
 the other under Silanus at New Carthage. G.—*duobus* one Ms. <sup>7</sup> 5 L. B. GA. al.  
 Ms. cf. 42. C.—*quinquereimis* RE. cf. V. Max. ix, 8; 1. C.—om. pl. and opt. Mss.  
<sup>8</sup> cf. 36; 42; 46; ii, 11; xxxi, 45; xxxvi, 19; xxxvii, 2; 3; xxxviii, 25; xlii, 18; 31;  
 37; 51; &c. D.—*et commissis* ad. B. GA. 2, 3 L. al. Ms. ed. G. (but adv. cf. V. Max.)  
 C. <sup>9</sup> *se* 3 L.—om. one Ms. <sup>10</sup> *in potestatem* ad. B. GA. VI, al. Ms. ed. G. C.  
<sup>11</sup> *infidam* (om. in) HV. N. pr. G. <sup>12</sup> *expertam* (i. e. 'to a land whose fidelity to the  
 king had been tried.') R. <sup>13</sup> *spes* RH.—*pretia* conj. RH. adv. GB. <sup>14</sup> *adsectantem*  
 RH.—*adsectantem* conj. RH. G 1st. but cf. *spes affectat eadem* Ov. M. v, 377. G 2d.

1 *Lecto* is the ablative: the dative *mensæ* is und. R. 2 Viz. 'hither and further Spain.' G. 17; 19; 28; xxx, 30; xxxii, 28. D.

L. Vet. Phil. cum Syphace profectus ex Africa, dubiisque et plerumque  
 Q. C. Metel. sævis in alto jactatus ventis die quarto novæ Carthaginis  
 xxii, 22. portum tenuit.

Pl. iii, 1.  
 AH. 32.  
 (SW.)

Scipio at-  
 tacks Illi-  
 turgia, xxi,  
 24, b.

Hispaniæ sicut a bello Punico quietæ erant, ita quasdam civitates propter conscientiam culpæ metu magis quam fide quietas esse apparebat, quarum maxime insignes et magnitudine et noxa Illiturgi et Castulo erant. Castulo, cum prosperis rebus socii fuissent, post cæsos cum exercitibus Scipiones defecerant ad Pœnos; Illiturgitani prodendis qui ex illa clade ad eos perfugerant interficiendisque scelus etiam defectioni<sup>b</sup> addiderant<sup>c</sup>. in eos populos primo adventu, cum dubiæ Hispaniæ essent, merito<sup>d</sup> magis quam utiliter<sup>e</sup> sævitum<sup>f</sup> foret<sup>g</sup>. 'tunc jam tranquillis rebus, quia tempus expetendæ pœnæ videbatur venisse, accitum ab Tarracone L. Marcium cum tertia parte copiarum ad Castulonem oppugnandum mittit, ipse cum cetero exercitu quintis ferme ad Illiturgin castris pervenit. clausæ erant portæ, omniaque instructa et parata ad oppugnationem arcendam: adeo conscientia, quid se meritos scirent, pro indicto eis bello fuerat. hinc et<sup>h</sup> hortari<sup>i</sup> milites Scipio orsus est. 'ipsos claudendis' portis<sup>k</sup> indicasse<sup>l</sup> Hispanos 'quid ut timerent meriti essent. itaque multo infestioribus 'animis cum iis quam cum Carthaginiensibus bellum 'gerendum esse: quippe cum illis prope sine ira de 'imperio et gloria certari, ab his<sup>m</sup> perfidiæ et crudelitatis 'et sceleris pœnas expetendas esse. venisse tempus quo et 'nefandam commilitonum necem et in semet ipsos, si 'eodem fuga delati forent, instructam fraudem ulcisceren-

<sup>a</sup> *Castulonenses* HF. ed. AS. pr. C. but the name of the town is used in a collective sense; cf. xxxviii, 29; xxxv, 26; D. xxi, 39, c; R. xxx, 32, a. <sup>b</sup> *scelus...defectioni* om. RH. pr. RH. adv. GB. <sup>c</sup> *perfidi erant* conj. RH. adv. GB. <sup>d</sup> *increpitos* c. RH. <sup>e</sup> *ut aliter* c. RH. <sup>f</sup> *foret*, c. RH. <sup>g</sup> *itaque* conj. ad. but cf. xxvii, 23. D. <sup>h</sup> *om.* S. HV. 2 L. al. Mss. ed. G. cf. ii, 45, 8; 48, 10; ix, 37, 6; xxxv, ep. xxxviii, 49, 4; on Sil. iii, 57; PR, on V. Æ. viii, 286. D. <sup>i</sup> *exhortari* S. HV. al. Mss. ed. G.—*adhortari* 2 L.—*cohortari* 5 L. <sup>j</sup> pl. Mss. ant. Edd. D. C. pr. G.—*claudentes* 3, 4 L. H.—*claudendos* RH. P. F.—*claudendo* conj. RH. ed. G. pr. cf. 30, b. ED. <sup>k</sup> 1, 2, 5 L. B. GA. HV. N. three Mss of C. ant. Edd. pr. G. ed. C. cf. i, 53. D.—*portas* RH. P. F. 3, 4 L. H. pr. RH. ed. G. <sup>l</sup> *judicasse* 4 L. pr. This verb is applied to those who commit themselves by any proceeding, so as to lead others to form certain conclusions; ix, 9; viii, 19 v. l. Cic. Fam. xv, 1; p. Quin. 8; Hirt. de B. Alex. 54; *statuere* is thus used. Cic. p. Quin. 24; G. T. Q. v, 20. R. cf. lxiii, ep. D. <sup>m</sup> V. F. 1, 3—5 L. GA. HV. L. N. al. Mss. pr. G. ed. C. D. cf. xxiv, 29, 4; xxix, 33. ED.—*iis* al. Mss. ed. G.

1 'The severity would have been ill-timed; though richly deserved.' D.

ir, et in omne tempus gravi documento sancirent ne L. Vet. Phil.  
uis unquam Romanum civem militemve in ulla fortuna Q. C. Metel.  
pportunum injuriæ duceret.' ab hac cohortatione ducis xxiv, 21, 9.  
itati scalas electis per manipulos viris dividunt, partito-  
e exercitu, ita ut parti alteri Lælius præesset legatus,  
obus simul locis ancipiti terrore urbem aggrediuntur.  
n dux unus aut plures principes oppidanos, sed suos  
orum ex conscientia culpæ metus ad defendendam  
pigre urbem hortatur. et meminerant, et admonebant  
i<sup>a</sup> alios, 'supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti. ubi quis- xxv, 16, 10.  
ue mortem oppeteret, id referre, utrum in pugna et in  
cie, ubi Mars communis<sup>2</sup> et victum sæpe erigeret et  
ffligeret victorem, an postmodo, cremata et diruta urbe,  
nte ora captarum conjugum liberorumque, inter verbera  
t vincula, omnia fœda atque indigna passi exspirarent.'  
tur non militaris modo ætas<sup>5</sup> aut viri tantum, sed feminæ Vigorous  
erique supra animi corporisque vires assunt, propu- defence by  
antibus tela ministrant, saxa in muros munientibus gerunt. the towns-  
men.  
n libertas solum<sup>6</sup> agebatur<sup>7</sup>, quæ virorum fortium tan-  
n<sup>8</sup> pectora acuit; sed ultima omnium<sup>4</sup> supplicia et fœda  
rs ob oculos erat. accendebantur animi et certamine xxvi, 44, 3.  
oris ac periculi atque ipso inter se conspectu. itaque  
ito ardore certamen initum est, ut domitor ille totius  
spaniæ exercitus ab unius oppidi juventute sæpe repul-  
a muris haud satis decoro prælio trepidaret'. id ubi  
lit Scipio, veritus ne vanis<sup>9</sup> conatibus<sup>10</sup> suorum et<sup>11</sup> hosti-  
s<sup>12</sup> cresceret<sup>13</sup> animus et segnior miles fieret, sibimet

S. 2, 3 L. ed. G. cf. ii, 3; 10; 24; iv, 22; vii, 8; ix, 5; xxii, 7; xxx, 10; xxxiii,  
; xxxvii, 24; xlv, 19. D.—om. pl. and opt. Mss. ed. C. <sup>o</sup> sola RH. 2, 3 P. 4 L.  
Edd. pr. RH. P pl. and opt. Mss. cf. xxvii, 34, c. G.—agebatur H.—alebatur  
[—ædebatur conj. RH. <sup>q</sup> conj. om. on account of modo...tantum...solum...prece-  
p. C. adv. DGE. <sup>r</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ed. C. D.—trepidavit al. Mss. RH. ed. G.  
ad. RH. ed. AS. pr. RH. and tr. suorum conatibus R. <sup>t</sup> tot ad. B. ant. Edd.—  
id. GA. <sup>u</sup> P. F. C. RE. ed. C. D.—om. pl. Mss. ed. G. <sup>v</sup> opt. Mss. ed.  
cf. ii, 27; 47; 50; iii, 60; v, 26; xxv, 41; xxxi, 36; xl, 32; xlv, 11; vii, 7, 4.  
—hostium pl. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. x, 14; xxxviii, 54; xlii, 57. D.—suorum et hostibus om.  
l. pr. RH. <sup>w</sup> decresceret conj. RH.

1 'The fortune of the war, to which all  
e were liable;' 41; Mars communis belli,  
2; vii, 8, 1; viii, 11; 23; x, 28; xxx,  
xlii, 49; it is joined with an expression  
rily synonymous, incertus belli eventus,  
vii, 45; xlii, 14; 49; Cic. Fam. vi, 4.  
GB. G. D. R. Compare the phrases *κινδης*  
*"Αρης* and *κινδης Έπιδάμιος*.  
3 'Those of the military age.' R.  
4 'Not only of themselves, but of all their  
relatives, and friends, and fellow-citizens.'  
G.

L. Vet. Phil. conandum ac<sup>5</sup> partem periculi capessendam esse ratus  
 Q. C. Metel. increpita ignavia militum 'ferri scalas' jubet; 'se ipsum, s  
 'ceteri cunctentur, escensurum' minatur. jam subierat  
 haud mediocri periculo moenia, cum clamor undique al  
 sollicitis vicem<sup>6</sup> imperatoris militibus sublatus, scalæque  
 multis simul partibus erigi coeptæ. et ex altera part  
 Capture of Lælius instat. tum victa<sup>7</sup> oppidanorum vis<sup>8</sup>, dejectisque<sup>9</sup>  
 the town: propugnatoribus<sup>10</sup> occupantur muri. arx etiam ab ea part  
 qua inexpugnabilis videbatur, inter tumultum capta est  
 and of the transfugæ Afri, qui tum inter auxilia Romana erant, et  
 citadel. oppidanis in ea tuenda<sup>11</sup> unde periculum videbatur<sup>12</sup> veris  
 et Romanis subeuntibus<sup>13</sup> qua adire poterant, conspexerunt  
 editissimam urbis<sup>14</sup> partem, quia<sup>15</sup> rupe præalta tegebatur  
 xxiii, 30, c. neque opere ullo munitam et ab defensoribus vacuam  
 levium<sup>1</sup> corporum homines et multa exercitatione peri  
 cium, clavos secum ferreos portantes, qua per inæqualiter  
 eminentia rupis poterant, scandunt. sicubi nimis arduum  
 et leve<sup>5</sup> saxum occurrebat, clavos per modica intervalla  
 figentes cum velut gradus fecissent, primi sequentes extra  
 hentes manu, postremi sublevantes eos qui præirent<sup>16</sup> in  
 summum evadunt<sup>2</sup>. inde decurrunt cum clamore in urbem  
 jam captam ab Romanis. tum vero apparuit ab ira et ab  
 Massacre of odio<sup>3</sup> urbem oppugnatam esse. nemo capiendi vivos, nemo  
 the inhabit- patentibus ad direptionem omnibus prædæ memor est<sup>4</sup>.  
 ants. trucidant inermes juxta atque armatos, feminas pariter ac

\* 1 P 2d. 2 P. RH.—ad F. V. 5 L. GA. HV.—ad hanc B. ant. Edd.—hanc 3 P.  
 y victo 3 P. \* om. RH. 3 P. RH. a exercitu 3 P.—exercitui RH.—extremi  
 vi ab conj. RH. b oppugnatoribus 4 L. RH. c quæ 4 L. RH. d tutuenda  
 P.—tantum tuenda conj. G.—tutandu conj. cf. below; v, 32, 4; xxxi, 9; 25; xxxiv, 31;  
 xxxv, 11; xliii, 19; xlv, 28; and frequentatives are often changed for the verbs from which  
 they are derived; cf. v, 40, 3. D. b For cernebatur: or ad. imminere or timendum  
 DDE. c scalis mania ad. B. 1 Ed.—scalis turrim ad. HF. HV.—scalis ad. 5 L.—S. C.  
 tr. ad. 1 P. F. V. 1, 4 L.—var. al. Mss. d arcis conj. cf. 19. C. pr. R. but this cir  
 cumlocution may mean the same. D. e RH.—quæ pl. and opt. Mss.—qua er. RH.  
 pr. cf. 14. C. f insequentes 2, 4 L. RH.—primis. sequentes extrahentibus manu, postremi  
 sublevantibus eos, &c. would have been more clear. R. g præ se irent H. D. RH.  
 h om. conj. RH.

5 'He had gone up to,' i, 12; 28; ii, 31; Q. C. v, 3, 20; and vii, 11, 15; D. nn, cc  
 vii, 23; ix, 37; xxi, 7; 32; xxxi, 45; Sil. ii, 111; Juv. ii, 12. R.  
 xxxviii, 51; &c. R. 2 Compare the capture of Dunbarton  
 castle by Captain Crawford in 1571. Robert  
 C. cf. xxi, 34, g; R. 43. RS. son's History of Scotland, vi, p. 13.

6 'On the score,' 'for the sake or risk.'  
 C. cf. xxi, 34, g; R. 43. RS.

1 The first syllable of levium is short; ED.  
 that of leve (from λῆν) long. G. cf. FN, on

3 See the description of *ἔχθρα* in Arist.  
 Rh. ii, 5.

viros; usque ad infantium cædem ira crudelis pervenit. L. Vet. Phil. ignem deinde tectis injiciunt, ac diruunt quæ incendio Q. C. Metel. absumi nequeunt: adeo vestigia quoque urbis extinguere The build- ac delere memoriam hostium sedis cordi est. ings burnt and razed.

Castulonem inde Scipio exercitum ducit, quam urbem Scipio non Hispani modo convenæ<sup>4</sup>, sed Punici etiam exercitus marches ex dissipata passim fuga reliquæ tutabantur. sed adventum against Castulo. Scipionis prævenerat fama cladis Illiturgitanorum, terror- que inde ac desperatio invaserat<sup>5</sup>; et in diversis<sup>6</sup> causis, cum sibi quisque consultum sine alterius respectu vellet, primo tacita suspicio, deinde aperta discordia secessionem inter Carthaginienses atque Hispanos fecit. his Cerdubellus propalam deditionis auctor, Himilco Punicis auxiliariis præerat; quos urbemque, clam fide accepta, Cerdubellus Its surren- Romano prodit. mitior ea victoria fuit: nec tantundem der. noxæ<sup>7</sup> admissum erat, et aliquantum iræ lenierat<sup>8</sup> voluntaria deditio.

Marcus<sup>a</sup> inde<sup>b</sup> in<sup>c</sup> barbaros, si qui nondum perdomiti erant, sub jus dicionemque redigendos missus<sup>d</sup>. Scipio Scipio gives Carthaginem ad vota solvenda diis munusque gladiatorium<sup>e</sup>, a show of quod mortis causa patris patruique paraverat, edendum<sup>f</sup> gladiators; rediit. gladiatorium<sup>g</sup> spectaculum fuit non ex eo genere<sup>h</sup> xxiii, 30, 6; V. ix, 11, 1; S. xvi, hominum ex quo lanistis comparare<sup>i</sup> mos est, servorum<sup>j</sup> 288 sq; 527 sq. quive<sup>k</sup> venalem sanguinem habent. voluntaria omnis et gratuita opera pugnantium fuit. nam alii missi ab regulis sunt ad specimen insitæ genti virtutis ostendendum, alii

<sup>a</sup> om. LI. 1 P. ME. V. 1, 5 L. HV. L. N. pr. L. but und. iit. R. <sup>b</sup> deinde 2 P. H. RH. from gl. cf. xlii, 55. D.—dein RH. 4 L. <sup>c</sup> ad 2 P.—om. RH. 4 L. <sup>d</sup> P. F 1st? 2—4 L. H. B. GA. RM. N. D. al. Mss of C.—missus 1 P. V. F 1st? C. al. Mss of C.—missus 5 L. HV.—misit L.—legatis missis, LI. V marg. pr. cf. 22, 1. L. adv. G.—om. al. Mss. pr. cf. Cic. At. vii, 5. G. GR. <sup>e</sup> gladiatorum RH. S. 3 L. HV. N. ant. Edd. cf. below; Suet. i, 39. S. <sup>f</sup> The same; and 1, 4 L. H. GA. <sup>g</sup> de causa ab liberorum ad. RH. L.—de causa ac liberorum 3 P.—de causa ac libertorum 2 P. 3, 4 L.—delectu ac libertorum ant. Ed.—delectu ac liberorum B. ant. Edd. ed. G.—censu haud liberorum conj. ad. RH.—de catasta aut liberorum conj. U. pr. GB. cf. Pers. vi, 77 n. ED.—om. pl. and opt. Mss. <sup>h</sup> em. i. e. servorum puta eorumque qui &c. none can sell themselves but freemen: qui se ob alienæ gratiæ voluptatem nundinati sanguinis jactura ad mortis spectaculum vendunt, J. Firm. Astr. viii. G. ed. CL. C. D. These men were called auctorati and their pay auctoramentum xlv, 31; cf. Juv. i, 22 n. ii, 143—148; viii, 192—210; xi, 5—8. R.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. ii, 1, 4. D.

<sup>5</sup> Invadere is often put intransitively, as xxxiii, 36; Sall. ad Ces. 2, 7; Instit. de Libertin. G. v, 13; Sall. C. 2. (CO.) D.

<sup>6</sup> Viz. that of the Spaniards, and that of

the Carthaginians. C.

<sup>7</sup> Illiturgitani scelus defectioni addiderant, 19. RS.

<sup>8</sup> Τῶν τερτυνομένων, Ar. Rh. ii, 3, 2.

<sup>1</sup> Und. gladiatores. R.

L. Vet. Phil. ipsi professi 'se pugnatu-  
 Q.C. Metel. ro in gratiam<sup>2</sup> ducis;' alios aemu-  
 latio et certamen, ut provocarent provocatique haud abnu-  
 erent, traxit. quidam, quas disceptando controversias finire  
 nequiverant<sup>1</sup> aut noluerant, pacti<sup>1</sup> inter se ut 'victorem res

xxv, 41, 6. 'sequeretur<sup>2</sup>,' ferro decreverunt. neque obscuri generis ho-  
 mines, sed clari illustresque, Corbis et Orsua patruels  
 Single com- bat of Corbis and Orsua; S. xvi, 533 sqq.  
 fratres, de principatu civitatis quam Ibem<sup>3</sup> vocabant am-  
 bigentes, 'ferro se certatu-  
 ro' professi sunt. Corbis major

erat ætate; Orsue pater princeps proxime fuerat, a fratre<sup>4</sup>  
 majore post mortem ejus principatu accepto. cum verbis  
 disceptare Scipio vellet ac sedare iras, 'negatum id' ambo  
 dicere 'communibus cognatis<sup>5</sup>, nec alium deorum homi-  
 ' numve quam Martem se judicem habituros esse.' robore<sup>1</sup>  
 major, minor flore ætatis ferox, mortem in certamine quam  
 ut alter alterius imperio subjiceretur<sup>6</sup> præoptantes, cum<sup>1</sup>  
 dirimi ab tanta rabie nequirent, insigne spectaculum  
 exercitui præbuere documentumque quantum cupiditas  
 imperii malum inter mortales esset. major usu armorum  
 et astu facile stolidas<sup>6</sup> vires minoris superavit. huic gladi-  
 atorum spectaculo ludi funebres additi pro copia<sup>7</sup> et pro-  
 vinciali et castrensi apparatu<sup>7</sup>.

Marcus  
 attacks  
 Astapa,

Res interim nihilo minus ab legatis<sup>1</sup> gerebantur. Marcus<sup>2</sup>  
 superato Bæte amni, quem incolæ Certim<sup>3</sup> appellant, duas

<sup>1</sup> nequiverant ed. GT. G. C. cf. v, 10. D. J B. ant. Edd. pr. cf. xxxvii, 32; xxviii, 9. G.—pacto pl. and opt. Mss. cf. 7, 2. RH. ed. G. C. cf. BU, on Suet. viii, 7; AR, on O. G. R. 13; nn, on Sil. xiv, 97. D. <sup>2</sup> Lacibem conj. DJ. If so, om. quam cf. xl, 57: but adv. D. The name indeed occurs nowhere else; GL. but the same is the case with respect to other names of men or places; as mons Vecilius, iii, 50; campi Feneclani, viii, 12; Sermo and Scylla, xlii, 21; Ascua, xxiii, 27, a. D. cf. E, C. C. "Acherini." R. <sup>3</sup> exercitio (and om. esse) conj. cf. below; V. Max. ix, 11, 1. BA, on St. Th. xi, 500. <sup>4</sup> RH. cf. xxiv, 31, c. D.—subigeretur 1 P. F. V. 3 L. B. GA. HV. ant. Ed. <sup>5</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Ed. C. D.—quod 3 P. D. al. Mss. RH. G. <sup>6</sup> om. HV. pr. cf. xxvii, 6; pro ea copia, quæ Athenis erat, funus ei amplum faciendum curari, Cic. Fam. iv, 12; on the other hand, cf. xxvi, 11; Plaut. Mer. iii, 1, 8; Truc. i, 2, 46. DU. pr. D. <sup>7</sup> conj. om. as gl. C. adv. D. <sup>8</sup> opt. Mss.—var. cet. Mss.—Percim conj. BT, Ch. i, 34. <sup>9</sup> πύργος (Klévus? L. Iovus Klévus? S. cf. GR, on Gel. ii, 22. DU.] λίγυρος, Steph. (nn.) Ταγρός, Eust. on D. P. 337; S. Strabo iii, 2; 148 or 221; Paus. vi, 19. R. There was a town called Certima, xl, 47. G.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. 39; D. xxxix, 26; in honorem viii, 14. E. In this expression Livy is imitated by Suet. iii, 49; Just. xi, 15, 1; and V. Pat. but VF says that it was not used by Cicero and the purer ancient writers. DU.

<sup>3</sup> 'That the matter in dispute should go to the conqueror:' C. cf. xxxiii, 13. R.

<sup>4</sup> 'The father of Corbis.' According to

Silius, the youths were twin brothers, and both fell: R. but this catastrophe seems borrowed from that of "the Seven Chiefs."

<sup>5</sup> 'They had given a refusal of this same proposition to their common relations.' R.

<sup>6</sup> 'Unpractised.' RS. consul armatos continuis ut stolidam fiduciam hosti augeret xxxiv, 45.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. 21, d. R.

opulentas civitates sine certamine in deditionem accipit<sup>b</sup>. L. Vet. Phil.  
 Astapa urbs erat<sup>c</sup>, Carthaginiensium semper partis; neque<sup>Q. C. Metel.</sup>  
 id tam dignum ira erat quam quod extra necessitates<sup>2</sup> xxviii, ep.  
 belli<sup>d</sup> præcipuum in Romanos gerebant odium. nec urbem<sup>AH. 33.</sup>  
 aut situ aut munimento tutam habebant, quæ ferociores  
 iis animos faceret: sed ingenia incolarum latrocinio læta<sup>e</sup>;  
 ut excursions in finitimum agrum sociorum populi Romani  
 facerent, impulerant et vagos milites Romanos lixasque et<sup>f</sup>  
 mercatores exciperent. magnum etiam comitatum<sup>g</sup>, quia  
 paucis parum tutum fuerat, transgredientem fines, positis  
 insidiis circumventum iniquo loco interfecerunt<sup>h</sup>. ad hanc  
 urbem oppugnandam cum admotus exercitus esset, oppi-  
 dani conscientia scelerum, quia nec deditio tuta ad tam  
 infestos videbatur nec spes mœnibus aut armis tuendæ  
 salutis erat, facinus in se ac suos foedum ac ferum<sup>i</sup> con-  
 sciscunt. locum in foro destinant, quo pretiosissima rerum<sup>Desperate resolution of its inhabitants.</sup>  
 suarum congererent. super eum cumulum conjuges ac  
 liberos considerare cum jussissent, ligna circa exstruunt<sup>j</sup>  
 fascisque virgultorum conjiciunt<sup>k</sup>. quinquaginta deinde  
 armatis juvenibus præcipiunt ut, 'donec incertus eventus  
 ' pugnae esset, præsidium eo loco fortunarum suarum cor-  
 ' porumque<sup>l</sup> quæ cariora fortunis essent servarent<sup>m</sup>. si rem  
 ' inclinatam viderent atque in eo jam esse ut urbs cape-  
 ' retur, scirent omnes, quos euntes in prælium cernerent,  
 ' mortem in ipsa pugna obituros. illos se per deos superos  
 ' inferosque orare ut memores libertatis, quæ illo die aut  
 ' morte honesta aut servitute infami finienda esset, nihil  
 ' relinquerent in quod sævire iratus hostis posset. ferrum

<sup>b</sup> *accepit* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>c</sup> om. pl. and opt. Mss.—*fuerat* (and om. the comma) conj. DE. <sup>d</sup> *quod, vel cessante bello*, conj. RH. but cf. iv, 57; ix, 8; xxii, 60; xxiii, 48; xxv, 34. D. <sup>e</sup> aut RH. <sup>f</sup> *interficerent* 4 L.—*interfecerant* RH. <sup>g</sup> *exstrui* P. V. C. F. 1, 2 L. H. HV. L. pr. GR. <sup>h</sup> *conjici*; conj. GR.

2 'Without there being any circumstances in the war which obliged them to manifest a hostile spirit.' C.

3 'Delighting in.' RS.

4 'A great number of soldiers and of traders going abroad with them. cf. Cæs. B. C. i, 48; 51; 54. R.

5 Livy has not stigmatized with these epithets the similar deed of the Saguntines. GL.

6 Viz. 'those of their wives and children.' R.

7 'To keep guard over their valuables.' Thus *præsidia indiligentius servaturos credebant*, Cæs. B. G. ii, 33; ED. *servare vigilias*, xxvi, 43; xxxiv, 9; xxxvi, 11; Sen. de T. A. 3; Tac. H. ii, 93; G. xxxii, 26; *custodias*, xxxiii, 4; *τηρῆν φυλακὰς*, cf. RPH, on Acts xii, 6; *φυλάττει φυλακὰς*, id. on St Luke ii, 8; D. *præsidium agitare*, xvii, 15. RS.

- L.Vet.Phil. 'ignemque in manibus esse. amicæ ac fideles potius ea  
Q.C.Metel. 'quæ peritura essent absumerent manus, quam insultarent  
xxvi, 25. 'superbo ludibrio hostes<sup>8</sup>.' his adhortationibus exsecratio  
dira adjecta, 'si quem a proposito spes mollitiave<sup>9</sup> animi  
'flexisset.' inde concitato agmine patentibus portis ingenti  
tumultu erumpunt. neque erat ulla satis firma<sup>1</sup> statio op-  
posita, quia nihil minus quam ut egredi [hostes<sup>1</sup>] moenibus  
auderent timeri poterat. perpaucæ equitum turmæ levisque  
armatura repente e castris ad id<sup>1</sup> ipsum<sup>2</sup> emissa occurrit.  
acrior impetu atque animis quam compositior ullo ordine  
pugna fuit. itaque pulsus eques, qui primus<sup>3</sup> hosti se  
obtulerat, terrorem intulit levi armaturæ; pugnatumque  
sub ipso vallo foret, ni robur legionum, perexiguo ad  
instruendum dato tempore, aciem direxisset. ibi quoque  
trepidatum parumper circa signa est, cum cæci furore in  
xxxvii, 11. vulnera ac ferrum vecordi audacia ruerent. dein vetus  
miles, adversus temerarios impetus pertinax, cæde pri-  
morum insequentes suppressit. conatus paullo post ultro<sup>4</sup>  
inferre pedem, ut neminem cedere atque obstinatos mori  
They are all put to the sword.  
xxvii, 18, in vestigio quemque suo vidit, patefacta acie, quod ut  
13. facere posset multitudo armatorum facile suppeditabat,  
xxvi, 45, 1. cornua hostium amplexus, in orbem pugnantes ad unum  
omnes occidit. atque hæc<sup>1</sup> tamen<sup>2</sup> hostium iratorum, ac  
tum maxime dimicantium, jure belli<sup>3</sup> in armatos<sup>4</sup> repu-  
gnantesque<sup>5</sup> edebantur<sup>6</sup>. foedior alia in urbe trucidatio erat,  
The women and chil- cum turbam feminarum puerorumque imbellem inermem-

<sup>1</sup> pl. and opt. Mss.—cum ad. al. Mss. ed. Cl. J om. RH. 2, 3 P. pr. (joining *statia* with *opposita*) RH. <sup>2</sup> ad. conj. GR. pr. D.—*posset* P. ME. C. V. G. 1 L. H. F 1st.—*posse* 1 P. G. A. L. F 2d.—om. G. C. D. BK. <sup>3</sup> om. 2, 3 P. 4 L. B. ant. Edd. ad. AS. <sup>4</sup> conj. om. RH. adv. Mss. <sup>5</sup> *primum* RH.—*primo* 3 P. one Ms of G. cf. G. Obs. i. 7. DU. <sup>6</sup> F. C. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. ed. cf. iii, 11; 62; 65; xxvi, 41; xxviii, 22; xl, 12; 27; xlii, 50; &c. [iii, 27; SR, on Cic. p. 41; R.] GV, on C. p. Q. 23; CO, on S. fr. II. iii, p. 965; nn, on Sil. vi, 678; D. xxi, 28, i. ED.—*ultra* ed. G. C. D attributes this to mistake, and, singularly enough, commits the very same: "*ultra enim hic ponitur pro insuper*." ED. <sup>7</sup> tanta conj. R. <sup>8</sup> jure... armatos om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. cf. xxvi, 31, c. G. adv. C. <sup>9</sup> *pugnantesque* or *pugnantisque* pl. and opt. Mss.—*pugna visque* conj. G 2d.—in *pugnantes* or in *pugnantisque* conj. G 1st.—*paria cædique* c. R. <sup>10</sup> P. RE. ME. V. F. 1 L. G 1st.—*adebant* 2, 5 L. HV. N. L.—*rebut* conj. G 2d.

8 Cf. MI, on H. O. iii, 3, 41. R.

9 Mollities Ov. Am. iii, 8, 17.

1 'The above actions were the deeds of enemies, acting under provocation and during the heat of the battle: so that, although

sanguinary, they might be justified by the laws of war, as wreaked upon soldiers with arms in their hands and resisting to their utmost.' C.

2 Cf. *ἡ χυρὸν ῥέμα*. Her. viii, 89, n. 92.

que cives sui cæderent, et in succensum rogam semianima <sup>L. Vet. Phil.</sup> pleraque injicerent corpora, rivable sanguinis flammam <sup>Q. C. Metel.</sup> orientem restinguerent. postremo ipsi, cæde miseranda <sup>dren are</sup> suorum fatigati, cum armis medio se incendio injece- <sup>slain by the</sup> runt\*. jam cædi perpetratae victores Romani superve- <sup>towns-</sup> nerunt. ac primo conspectu tam foedæ rei mirabundi <sup>people: xxi,</sup> parumper obstupuerunt; dein cum aurum argentumque <sup>14, 1; AH.</sup> cumulo rerum aliarum interfulgens<sup>1</sup> aviditate ingenii <sup>33.</sup> humani rapere ex igne vellent, correpti alii flamma <sup>P. xi, 24,</sup> sunt, alii ambusti afflatu<sup>2</sup> vaporis, cum receptus primis <sup>11; Daniel</sup> urgente<sup>3</sup> [ingenti<sup>4</sup>] turba non esset. ita Astapa sine <sup>iii, 22.</sup> præda militum ferro<sup>1</sup> ignique<sup>1</sup> absumpta est. Marcius ceteris ejus regionis metu in deditionem acceptis, victorem exercitum Carthaginem ad Scipionem reduxit.

Per eos ipsos dies perfugæ a Gadibus venerunt, pol- <sup>Refugees</sup> licentes urbem Punicumque præsidium, quod in ea urbe <sup>1 from Gades.</sup> esset, et imperatorem præsidii<sup>1</sup> cum classe prodituros esse, Mago ibi ex fuga substiterat, navibusque in Oceano collectis aliquantum auxiliorum et trans fretum<sup>4</sup> ex<sup>5</sup> Africa<sup>6</sup> ora<sup>7</sup> et ex proximis Hispaniæ locis per Hannonem præfectum coegerat. fide accepta dataque perfugis, et Marcius eo cum expeditis cohortibus et Lælius cum septem triremibus, quinquere mi una est missus, ut terra marique communi consilio rem gererent.

- 24 Scipio ipse gravi morbo implicitus, graviore tamen <sup>Scipio falls</sup> fama<sup>1</sup>, cum ad id quisque quod audierat insita hominum <sup>sick; 17, 6:</sup> libidine alendi de industria rumores adjiceret aliquid, <sup>P. xi, 25 sq;</sup> provinciam omnem ac maxime longinqua<sup>2</sup> ejus turbavit; <sup>AH. 34 sq.</sup> apparuitque quantam excitatura molem vera<sup>3</sup> fuisset cla-

\* restinguerent;...injicerant conj. RH. pr. R. <sup>1 interfluens 1 P. F. C. V. 1. 2. 5 L.</sup>  
H. HF. GA. HV. pr. GB. <sup>2 ab tergo ad. RH.</sup> <sup>3 om.</sup>  
πληθύνει Ῥωμαίων διαφθάρσαν, Pol. xi. 24, 11. ED. <sup>4 ferroque 1 P marg. V. 1 L. GA. pr. GB. cf. x, 30, 2; D. Her. i, 1, n.</sup>  
pl. Mss. <sup>5 conj. om. RH. pr. G.</sup>  
<sup>6 conj.</sup> <sup>7 conj.</sup>  
1 ferroque metumque, Virg. Æ. i, 222. ED.—aut ad. 1 P marg.—et conj. ad. GB.  
1 igni 1 P marg. V. 1 L. GA. pr. GB. <sup>8 conj. om. RH. pr. G.</sup>  
om. C. <sup>9 om. RH. L. D. pr. RH.</sup> <sup>10 Africa RH. 2 L. L. D. pr. RH. but cf.</sup>  
xxi, 22, 1; xxv, 7, 4. D. <sup>11 ora L. D. RH.—ops RH.</sup> <sup>12 P. RE. ME. V. F.</sup>  
1, 2 L. H. HV. D. cf. xxxviii, 10; Just. v, 3; (BON.) G.—hominibus 3—5 L. B. GA. R.  
L. al. Mss. cf. 12; 21; 40; ii, 27; 49; vi, 18; xxxvi, 8; xlii, 39; xlii, 30. D.

3 Cf. xxx, 6; RS. xxiv, 32, g.

4 Und. Gaditanum, R. 'the straits of Gibraltar'; 30.

1 Cf. Virg. Æ. iv, 173—195.

2 'Its more remote parts.' R.

3 'His actual death'; cf. ii, 36. R.

L.Vet.Phil.des, cum vanus rumor tantas procellas<sup>4</sup> excivisset. non  
Q.C.Metal. socii in fide, non exercitus in officio mansit. Mandonius

et Indibilis, quibus, quia regnum sibi Hispaniæ pulsus  
inde Carthaginensibus destinârant animis, nihil pro spe  
contigerat, concitatis popularibus (Lacetani autem<sup>5</sup> erant)  
et juventute Celtiberorum excita<sup>6</sup> agrum Suessetanum<sup>5</sup>  
Sedetanumque sociorum populi Romani hostiliter depopulati sunt. civilis alius furor<sup>6</sup> in castris ad Sucronem

Mutiny of  
the Roman  
army at  
Sucro.

ortus. octo ibi millia militum erant, præsidium gentibus  
quæ cis<sup>4</sup> Iberum incolunt impositum. motæ autem eorum  
mentes sunt non tum primum, cum de vita imperatoris<sup>7</sup>

P. xi, 25. dubie<sup>7</sup> allatum<sup>8</sup> est<sup>8</sup>, sed jam ante licentia ex diutino<sup>1</sup>,  
xxix, 2, 1. ut fit, otio collecta, et nonnihil<sup>7</sup>, quod in hostico laxius

xxvi, 17, 3. rapto suetis vivere artiores in pace res erant. ac primo  
rumores<sup>1</sup> tantum occulti<sup>2</sup> serebantur: 'si bellum in pro-  
'vincia esset, quid sese inter pacatos facere? si debellatum  
'jam et confecta provincia esset, cur in Italiam non revehi?  
flagitatum quoque stipendium procacius quam ex more et  
modestia militari erat; et ab custodibus probra in circum-  
euntes vigiliis tribunos jacta; et noctu quidam præda-  
tum in agrum circa pacatum ierant. postremo interdiu  
ac propalam sine comæatu ab signis abibant. omnia  
libidine ac licentia militum, nihil instituto ac disciplina

<sup>b</sup> cf. vii, 41. D.—et *Ilergetes* conj. for Indibilis was prince of this people, [xxii, 21; ED.]  
xxv, 34; xxvi, 49; xxix, 2; and the two people are mentioned together in 27; 34. C. Yet  
sometimes only one of these people is named, as the *Ilergetes* only in 31; 34; [xxvi, 49;  
xxix, 2; ED.] and here, the *Lacetani* only; although it is plain that both of them were im-  
plicated in the revolt, 27; 34. D. <sup>c</sup> *excitata* ed. FR. but cf. iv, 9; xxii, 21; xxx, 7;  
G. vii, 7; viii, 11; xxi, 16; xxvii, 12, 3; xlv, 4; (sn.) Just. ii, 4; Sül. v, 191. D.  
<sup>d</sup> *circa* conj. C. Sucro is on the further side of the Ebro, GL. and upwards of 100 miles from  
that river. ED. <sup>e</sup> *sermo* ad. 1 L.—*sermone* ad. 1 L. 2d. <sup>f</sup> 2 L. HV. VI. G 2d.  
pr. C. D.—*dubia* L.—*dubii* pl. and opt. Mss. G 1st. ed. G. C. D. R.—*sermone* ad. V marg.—  
*rumores* ad. N. ed. G. C. D. <sup>g</sup> 2 L. HV. VI. G 2d. pr. C. cf. xxii, 14, 11: D. but  
here, the construction with the adverb is awkward. RS.—*allata* L.—*allati* pl. and opt. Mss.  
G 1st. ed. G. C. D. R. <sup>h</sup> em. G 2d. pr. C. D.—*sit* 2 L. HV. VI.—*sunt* pl. and opt.  
Mss. ed. G. C. D.—om. N. G 1st. ed. R.—*nuntii* ad. RE. G 1st. ed. R. <sup>i</sup> ed. cf. vi,  
33; xxv, 1; 7; nn, on Suet. iv, 1; and on V. Max. i, 8, 2; and iii, 3, 1. D.—*disturne*  
ed. GT. G. C. <sup>j</sup> conj. SAL. G. pr. D.—*primo sermone* ed. G. C. D.—*primo* vs  
F. V. 1, 2 L. H.—*primores* P. L. (or *primones*) RE. ME.—*primo* C. <sup>k</sup> *occulte* V.  
1, 2 L. H.

<sup>4</sup> *Seditionum procellæ*, 25; *periculi procella*,  
ii, 10; *tribunicia procellæ*, ii, 1; *nubes belli*,  
&c. cf. xxvii, 1, 4. R.

<sup>5</sup> Perhaps the *Suessetani* were a dependent  
state, which often threw off its allegiance, and  
declared for the Romans, though this fact is

mentioned but once, xxxiv, 20; cf. 31, 4. R.

<sup>6</sup> 'A mutiny.' R. cf. below; Virg. Æ.  
i, 148—150; v, 670 sq; Hor. O. iv, 15, 17  
sq.

<sup>7</sup> 'And the following circumstance was  
not without its influence.' C.

militiæ, aut imperio eorum qui præerant, gerebatur. forma <sup>L. Vet. Phil.</sup> tamen Romanorum castrorum constabat una ea spe<sup>1</sup>, quod <sup>Q.C. Metel.</sup> tribunos ex contagione furoris haud expertes seditionis defectionisque rati fore et<sup>2</sup> jura<sup>3</sup> reddere<sup>4</sup> in principiis<sup>5</sup> sinebant, et signum<sup>10</sup> ab eis petebant, et in stationes ac vigilias in ordinem<sup>6</sup> ibant; et ut vim imperii abstulerant, ita speciem dicto parentium, ultro sibi<sup>7</sup> imperantes<sup>8</sup>, servabant. erupit deinde seditio, postquam reprehendere atque improbare tribunos ea quæ fierent, et conari obviam ire<sup>11</sup>, et propalam abnuere 'furoris eorum se futuros socios,' senserunt. fugatis itaque ex principiis ac post paullo e castris tribunis, ad principes seditionis, gregarios milites, C. Albium Calenum et C. Atrium Umbrum, delatum<sup>23</sup>. omnium consensu imperium est. qui nequaquam tribuniciis contenti ornamentis insignia etiam summi imperii, fasces securesque, attrectare<sup>12</sup> ausi; neque<sup>9</sup> venit in mentem suis tergis suisque<sup>13</sup> cervicibus virgas illas securesque imminere, quas ad metum aliorum præferrent. mors Scipionis xxi, 6, 6. falso credita occæcabat animos, sub cujus vulgatam mox famam non dubitabant totam Hispaniam arsuram bello; in eo tumultu et sociis pecunias imperari et diripi propinquas urbes posse; et turbatis rebus, cum omnia omnes <sup>25</sup>auderent, minus insignia<sup>13</sup> fore quæ ipsi fecissent. cum

<sup>1</sup> *ea specie* conj. FN. pr. G 1st. DJ.—*ex spe* ed. GT. adv. Mss.—*ex parte* conj. G 2d. <sup>2</sup> *ut* P. RE. ME. V. F. 2 L. N. pr. G. D.—*sed* GA. D. <sup>3</sup> pr. G 1st.—*redderet* 1 L.—*redderet* L. pr. G 2d. D. <sup>4</sup> *ordine* (and om. in) ant. Edd. RH. <sup>5</sup> P F 2d. HV. pr. G 1st.—*si* im P.—*sibimet* conj. G 2d.—*si* RE. ME. V. 1 L. F 1st.—*se* 2 L.—*ipsi* 3—5 L. H. B. GA. ant. Edd. <sup>6</sup> *imperatores* 2 L.—*in paucos* GA. <sup>7</sup> *tis* ad. B.—*his* ad. 3 L. GA.—but the pronoun is omitted in vi, 37; xxiii, 5; xxvi, 13; xxxi, 1; Cic. Fam. ix, 15; G. v, 54; viii, 5; xxv, 38; Cic. At. vii, 13; but Cicero very often adds it. D. <sup>8</sup> *suis* RH.

8 'Their orders.' R.

9 This was in the principal way, x, 33; the widest of those in the camp, between the right and left principal gates. The tents of the general and of the principal officers, and the military standards were placed here. Here also councils of war were held, addresses were delivered to the soldiery, causes were tried by the tribunes, punishments and oaths were administered, deposits of money by the soldiers received and kept, Tac. A. i, 67, 1; xv, 16, 2; and there was usually a large assemblage of officers and men waiting for the orders of their superiors. cf. vii, 2. C. R.

10 The 'tickets' containing the general's

orders were delivered by him in the evening to the tribunes on guard for the night, by them to a soldier (called *teserarius*) chosen out of every tenth maniple, by him to the officer of the next maniple, by him to the following, and so on; and before sunset they were all brought back to the tribunes: cf. xxvii, 46, 1; Sil. vii, 347; Tac. A. i, 7, 15; (nn.) L, M. R. v, 9; R. L, on T. A. xiii, exc. A. MD.

11 'To make resistance;' 'attempted any opposition.' R.

12 'To profane by laying their hands on them:' cf. xxxiv, 4. R.

13 'Conspicuous,' 'remarkable.' RS.

L. Vet. Phil. alios subinde recentes nuntios non mortis modo sed etiam  
Q. C. Metel. funeris expectarent, neque superveniret quisquam, evanes-

ceretque temere ortus rumor, tum primi auctores requiri  
coepti. et subtrahente<sup>a</sup> se<sup>b</sup> quoque<sup>1</sup>, ut credidisse potius  
temere quam finxisse rem talem videri posset<sup>c</sup>, destituti  
duces<sup>2</sup> jam sua ipsi insignia<sup>3</sup>, et pro vana imagine imperii  
quod gererent, veram justamque mox in se versuram<sup>4</sup> pot-  
estatem horrebant. stupente ita<sup>d</sup> seditione<sup>e</sup>, cum<sup>f</sup> 'vivere'  
primo, mox etiam 'valere Scipionem' certi auctores affer-  
rent<sup>g</sup>, tribuni militum septem<sup>h</sup> ab ipso Scipione<sup>i</sup> missi<sup>j</sup>  
sunt<sup>k</sup>. ad quorum primum adventum exasperati<sup>l</sup> animi<sup>m</sup>;

Military  
tribunes  
sent to the  
mutineers  
by Scipio.

Their conciliatory lan-  
guage.  
mox ipsis placido sermone permulcentibus notos, cum qui-  
bus congressi erant, leniti sunt. circumeuntes enim tentoria  
primo, deinde in principiis prætorioque<sup>n</sup>, ubi sermones  
inter se serentium circulos vidissent, alloquebantur, per-  
cunctantes magis 'quæ causa iræ consternationisque'  
'subitæ foret?' quam factum accusantes. vulgo 'stipen-  
xvi, 21, 2. 'dium non datum ad diem' jactabatur; 'et cum eodem  
19 sq. 'tempore quo scelus Illiturgitanorum' exstitisset, post  
'duorum imperatorum duorumque<sup>o</sup> exercituum stragem  
'sua virtute defensum nomen Romanum ac retenta pro-  
'vincia esset, Illiturgitanos poenam noxæ meritam habere,  
'suis recte<sup>p</sup> factis gratiam qui exsolvat non esse.' 'talibus  
'querentes æqua orare, seque ea relatueros ad imperatorem'

<sup>a</sup> P. two F. C? B? cf. Cic. ad Q. F. ii, 8; G. xlv, 16. D.—*subtrahentes* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. but cf. *PR*, on V. *Æ*. ii, 332; *CS*, on Suet. i, 27; *CI*, on O. H. 6, 107; *BU*, on Ser. 8, 866; *CO*, on P. ii, 11, 17; *MR*, on St. S. i, 1, 63. D.—*subtrahentes* RH.—*subirascentes* conj. RH. adv. L.—*subornant* or *subdiderant* conj. L. adv. G. <sup>b</sup> eos conj. L.—om. al. Mss. pr. RH. <sup>c</sup> possent three P. B. D. al. Mss. ant. Edd. RH. <sup>d</sup> jam conj. C. <sup>e</sup> ed. D. pr. G.—*stupenti...seditioni* ed. G. C. <sup>f</sup> quidam conj. G. <sup>g</sup> afferunt conj. G. <sup>h</sup> qui ad. 1 P. ME. V. 1, 5 L. B. H. GA. HV. L. N. F. ant. Ed.—a qui ad. P.—ad hoc conj. G 2d.—missi ad. RE. <sup>i</sup> supervenerunt ad. 4 L. ed. G. C. <sup>j</sup> om. P. PE. RE. <sup>k</sup> om. RE. 4 L. pr. G. D. <sup>l</sup> exasperati F 2d. <sup>m</sup> RH. cf. xxxiii, 39; xl, 20; xlii, 14. D.—*animio* 1 P. F 1st. V. 1, 2 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. either *animus* or *animo* *exasperatur* may be said; as *animus* or *animo* *cadit*, i, 11, 3; *animus* or *animo* *exardescit*, iii, 30, 2. D. <sup>n</sup> ant. Edd. GR. C. D.—*Illiturgitanum* RH....G. <sup>o</sup> duorumque (and om. *duorum imperatorum*) RH.—*duorum* quidem (and om. d. i.) conj. RH. adv. cf. 9, 6; ix, 11. D. <sup>p</sup> ad. ant. Edd. G marg. cf. i, 38; v, 47; xxix, 16; xlv, 37; GR. and thus *bene facta*, xxv, 31; xxxvii, 1; xliii, 7. D.—om. GT. sqq. Edd.

1 'Each disclaiming the authorship.' G. 63, 22. R.  
Cf. xlv, 16. 5 Cf. vi, 42; vii, 12; R. Juv. x, 36; i  
2 'Albius and Atrius.' G. 101; nn.  
3 'The rods and axes.' R. 6 Cf. xxi, 24, 1; R. 'commotion, ex  
4 For *versum* *iri*, G. ii, 62; D. but cf. xxi, citament.' C.

respondebant; 'lætari quod nihil tristius nec insanabilius L. Vet. Phil. Q. C. Metel. 'esset; et P. Scipionem deum benignitate et rem publicam esse gratiæ referendæ?'. Scipionem bellis assuetum, ad seditio-<sup>9</sup>num procellas rudem, sollicitum habebat<sup>24</sup>, 4. res, ne aut exercitus peccando aut ipse puniendo modum excederet<sup>8</sup>. in præsentia, ut cœpisset, leniter agi placuit; et missi 'circa stipendiarias civitates exactores' stipendii P. xi, 23. spem propinquam fecere<sup>4</sup>. edictum subinde propositum<sup>10</sup> ut The muti-  
'ad stipendium petendum<sup>9</sup> convenirent Carthaginem, seu neers are  
'carptim' partes seu universi mallent.<sup>7</sup> tranquillam seditio- bidden to  
nem jam<sup>7</sup> per se languescentem repentina quies rebellan- repair to  
tium Hispanorum fecit. redierant enim in fines, omisso New Car-  
incepto, Mandonius et Indibilis, postquam 'vivere Scipio- thage.  
'nem' allatum est; nec jam erat aut civis aut externus cum quo furem suum consociarent<sup>10</sup>. omnia circumspectantes<sup>8</sup> nihil reliqui habebant præter non<sup>7</sup> tutissimum<sup>8</sup> a malis consiliis receptum, ut imperatoris vel justæ iræ vel non desperandæ clementiæ sese committerent. 'etiam hostibus eum ignovisse, cum quibus ferro dimicasset. suam seditio-  
'tionem sine vulnere, sine sanguine fuisse, nec ipsam  
'atrocem nec atroci pœna dignam,' ut ingenia humana sunt ad suam cuique<sup>8</sup> levandam culpam nimio plus facunda<sup>6</sup>. illa dubitatio erat, 'singulæne cohortes an

<sup>9</sup> rei publicæ pl. and opt. Mss.—populum Romanum conj. S. adv. ipsa res publica quam ingrata in optimos ac devotissimos sibi fuerit, quamque non minus sæpe peccaverit, quam in ipsam peccatum est: Camillum in exsilium misit; Scipionem dimisit; Sen. de B. v, 17. G. D. ed. G. C. —missis al. Mss. pr. C. ed. D. <sup>8</sup> em. G. —exactoribus (or exauctoribus) Mss. pr. C. ed. D. <sup>1</sup> ed. G. C. —facere F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. pr. C. ed. D. —fecit HF. 4 L. —fecit 2 L. <sup>10</sup> positum F. V. five L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. but cf. ii, 24; 30; xxvi, 12; &c. D. <sup>7</sup> per conj. ad. G. <sup>8</sup> *ἡ τοῦ αὐτοῦ τοῦτο βούλησις* *αὐτοῦ, ἡ δὲ ἰσχυρὰ κρίσις*, Pol. xi, 25, 10. D. <sup>9</sup> om. F. C. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. HV. cf. 26, j. ED. <sup>8</sup> consilia ad. Mss. ed. G. C. D. but cf. Just. xiv, 2; G. vii, 14; xxi, 34; Cic. p. Q. 31, 1; Agr. 8; Pis. 41; &c. D. <sup>7</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. It is 'no very safe' experiment to throw one's self entirely on the mercy of an angry person, without knowing whether he be more disposed to conciliate by an effort of generosity, or to gratify his just resentment. non stultissimus, Cic. Fam. ix, 1; non minimum, ib: 9; non optimus, Agr. ii, 35; non tenuissimus, Auct. ad Her. iv, 38. G. cf. xxx, 45, 1. D. —unum B. HF. HV. ant. Edd. —enim RH. —imum 5 L. —om. 1 L. <sup>8</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. cf. nihil tutius clementia Scipionis ratus, 34. GB. —autissimum RH. —vulgatissimum or notissimum or novissimum conj. RH. <sup>8</sup> quæque (to agree with ingenia) conj. R. <sup>6</sup> facunda 'fertile, prolific;' Pliny

<sup>7</sup> 'By the blessing of the gods there was Scipio yet alive, and the commonwealth still in existence to requite their services.' S. C. cf. xxiv, 27, d. R.

<sup>8</sup> So as to be driven to extremities, and to

leave no opening for clemency. C.

<sup>9</sup> *ἡμῶν τοι σέως*. App. H. 34: *ἀποζητοῦν τὰς ἀναγκὰς* and *ἡ ἀποκλῆς τῶν ἐπὶ τῶν*, Pol. xi, 25 sq. R.

<sup>10</sup> Cf. Cic. Sen. p. Rod. 7; Fin. iii, 21.

L. Vet. Phil. 'universi ad stipendium petendum irent.' inclinavit 'sententia, quod tutius censebant, 'universos ire.'

Per eosdem dies quibus hæc illi consultabant, consilium xxvi, 32, a. de iis Carthagini<sup>a</sup> erat; certabaturque<sup>b</sup> sententiis 'utrum P. xi, 26 sq. 'in auctores tantum seditionis' (erant autem hi numero haec plus quam quinque et triginta) 'animadverteretur, an plurius supplicio vindicanda tam foedi exempli defectio magis quam seditio esset.' vicit sententia lenior, ut 'unde oritur culpa esset, ibi poena consisteret: ad multitudinem castigationem satis esse.' consilio<sup>c</sup> dimisso, ut id actum videretur<sup>1</sup>, expeditio adversus Mandonium Indibilemque edicitur exercitui qui Carthagine erat, et cibaria dierum aliquot parare jubentur. tribunis septem, qui et antea Sucrone ad leniendam seditionem ierant, obviam exercitui missa quina nomina principum seditionis edita sunt, ut eos per idoneos homines benigno vultu ac sermone in hospitium invitatos sopitosque vino vincirent. haud procul jam Carthagine aberant, cum ex obviis auditum 'postero die omne exercitum cum M. Silano in Lacetanos proficisci' non metuit omni, qui tacitus insidebat<sup>2</sup> animis, liberavit eos, sed levitiam<sup>3</sup> ingentem fecit, quod magis habituri solum<sup>4</sup> imperatorem quam ipsi futuri in potestate ejus essent. et occasum solis urbem ingressi sunt, exercitumque alterum parantem omnia ad iter viderunt. excepti sermonibus et industria compositis, 'lætum opportunumque adventum

H. N. ii, 78; xxxvi, 10; magna fecunditas animi, ib. pref. secunda pectora, Ov. Tr. iv, 138; fertile pectus, ex P. iv, 2, 11. conj. DU. adv. E. <sup>c</sup> eo ad. B. ant. Edd. pr. D. cf. xxvii, 46; but the particle is more often suppressed, i, 24; vii, 9; D. xxxii, 13; Th. H. i, 59; 'preponderated.' G. cf. also xxx, 33, m. <sup>a</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. cf. xxi, 11; Plaut. Cas. pr. 71; SV, on Æ. iv, 224; G. on Sen. Cont. i, 1. xxvii, 5; xxx, 44; xvi ep. xlviii, ep. xlix, ep. Lacedæmoni, xxxv, 35, v. l. D. Hence Carthaginensis is not contra to analogy; Latinensis, Cic. de H. R. 10; Aventinensis, V. Max. vii, 3; Crotonensis, xx 61; xxix, 36, c. It occurs in Enn. Prisc. ant. Mss. and on the naval column erected in Duellius the consul, in the first Punic war: G. and is approved of by PLT, Ep. v, 3; & on S. J. 5; ALD. Orth. BOR, de L. L. DU. S. on xiv, ep. CO, on S. C. 51, 6; nn, on Fru i, 2, 3. D. Carthaginensis is preferred by SCA, on Pri. 32; VO, Gr. i, 43; FN, ind. Q. 1. "Carthago." DU.—Carthagine ant. Edd. <sup>b</sup> P. L. N. all Mss of D. ant. Edd. c D.—certabanturque or. MD.—certabanturque ed. GT, G. C. <sup>c</sup> F. pl. Mss of D. pr. c ed. Rom. Parm. GR. C. D.—concilio al. Mss. ed. G. <sup>d</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. cf. 11, D. adv. C.—modo ad. al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>c</sup> licentiam GA. pl. ant. Edd. A. adv. R.

1 'In order that this might appear to have been the subject of debate.' C.

2 'To take up their quarters with them,' E. cf. ii, 14; xxxiii, 1; xliii, 8; xlv, 22. R.

3 Potentior alius metus insidens pectoribus, 41. DU.

4 'Their general (i. e. Scipio) by himself' D.

Notice of  
an expedition  
against the  
Læsitanians.

‘eorum imperatori esse, quod sub ipsam profectionem L. Vet. Phil. Q. C. Metel.  
‘alterius exercitus venissent,’ corpora curant. a tribunis  
sine ullo tumultu auctores seditionis, per idoneos homines The ring-leaders in the mutiny are seized.  
perducti in hospitia, comprehensi ac vincti sunt. vigilia  
quarta impedimenta exercitus, cuius ‘ simulabatur iter,  
proficisci cœpere. sub lucem signa mota et ad portam  
retentum agmen, custodesque circa omnes portas missi,  
ne quis urbe<sup>f</sup> egrederetur. vocati deinde ad concionem  
qui pridie venerant, ferociter in forum ad tribunal impe-  
ratoris, ut ultro territuri succlamationibus, concurrunt.  
simul et imperator in tribunal<sup>g</sup> descendit<sup>h</sup>, et reducti armati  
a portis inermi se concioni ab tergo circumfuderunt. tum  
omnis ferocia concidit, et, ut postea fatebantur, nihil æque  
eos terruit quam præter spem robur et color imperatoris,  
quem affectum visuros crediderant, vultusque qualem ne xxii, 8, 2.  
in<sup>i</sup> acie quidem aiebant meminisse. sedit tacitus paullisper,  
donec nuntiatum est deductos in forum auctores seditionis  
<sup>7</sup>et parata jam<sup>j</sup> omnia esse. tum silentio per præconem  
facto ita cœpit: “nunquam mihi defuturam orationem, Scipio’s speech to the muti-neers; P. xi, 28 sq.  
“qua exercitum meum alloquerer, credidi, non quo<sup>k</sup> verba  
“unquam potius quam res exercuerim<sup>l</sup>, sed quia prope a  
“pueritia in castris habitus assuêram<sup>m</sup> militariibus ingeniiis.  
“ad vos quemadmodum loquar, nec consilium nec oratio<sup>n</sup>  
“suppeditat; quos ne quo nomine quidem appellare T. i, 42.  
“debeam scio. cives? qui a patria vestra descistis; an  
“milites? qui imperium auspiciumque abnuistis, sacra-  
“menti religionem rupistis. hostes? corpora, ora, vesti-  
“tum, habitum civium agnosco; facta, dicta, consilia,  
“animos hostium video. quid enim vos, nisi quod Iler-

<sup>f</sup> cui ‘by whom.’ *RH.*      <sup>g</sup> urbem three P. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. GA. VI. cf. 14, i; C. xxiii, 16, 4. D.      <sup>h</sup> P. ed. C. C. D.—ascendit L. N. all Mss of D. ant. Edd. ed. *CL*—conscendit D. *RH.*      <sup>i</sup> om. E. V. 1, 2, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. cf. 27, e; ix, 32, 12. D. ad. *FR.*      <sup>j</sup> om. F. V. 2—5 L. H. HV. cf. 25, w. *ED.*      <sup>k</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. *GR.* C. cf. G, on xxxix, 13, 2; D. and on Gell. ix, 12. *R.*—quod 3 L. ed. *GT*...G.      <sup>l</sup> P. RE. C. F. HV. cf. Hor. S. ii, 2, 109. ed. C. D. The contracted form occurs also in iv, 45; xxiv, 24; xxxviii, 34; xxxix, 9; Suet. vi, 26; (nn.) similar forms are *decerit* xxxvi, 2 v. l. xlv, 39; *sirit* 28, j; *noritis* vi, 18; *norunt* xxvi, 22; *cognoritis* xxvii, 17; *recusarit* xxviii, 45, j; cf. q. D. *ED.*—*assuêram* pl. Mss. and Edd. G.      <sup>m</sup> ratio conj. *R.*

<sup>5</sup> The tribunal of the general in a camp p. 628. *R.*  
was formed of turf piled up like an altar; cf. 1 ‘Not because I had ever made words  
nn, on Tac. A. i, 18, 5; *SN*, de U. N. xiii, more my study than actions.’ *RS.*

L. Vet. Phil. "getes et Laetani, aut optâstis aliud aut sperâstis? et  
 Q. C. Metel. "illi tamen Mandonium atque Indibilem, regiæ nobilitatis  
 "viros, duces furoris secuti sunt: vos auspiciam et impe-  
 "rium ad Umbrum Atrium et Calenum Albium detulistis.  
 "negate vos id omnes fecisse aut factum voluisse, milites:  
 "paucorum eum furorem atque amentiam esse<sup>d</sup> libenter  
 "credam negantibus. nec enim ea sunt commissa quæ  
 "vulgata<sup>2</sup> in omnem exercitum sine piaculis ingentibus  
 "expiari possint. invitus ea tanquam vulnera attingo:  
 "sed nisi tacta tractataque<sup>3</sup> sanari non possunt. equidem  
 "pulsis Hispania Carthaginiensibus nullum locum tota  
 "provincia<sup>4</sup>, nullos homines credebam esse, ubi vita invis-  
 "esset mea. sic me non solum adversus socios gesseram,  
 "sed etiam adversus hostes. iū castris en meis (quantum  
 "me opinio fefellit!) fama mortis meæ non accepta  
 "solum sed etiam expectata<sup>1</sup> est. non quod ego vulgari  
 "facinus per omnes velim: (equidem si totum exercitum  
 "meum mortem mihi optâsse crederem, hic statim ante  
 "oculos vestros morerer, nec me vita juvaret invisæ civibus  
 xxxviii, 10; "et militibus meis:) sed multitudo omnis sicut natura maris<sup>4</sup>  
 Her. vii, 16; P. xi, 29, 9; "per se immobilis est, 'venti et' auræ<sup>1</sup> cient<sup>1</sup>, ita<sup>2</sup> aut  
 xxii, 13, 9; "tranquillum<sup>1</sup> aut procellæ<sup>2</sup> in vobis sunt". et<sup>3</sup> causa<sup>3</sup>  
 14, 6 sq; J. R. i, 383; "atque origo omnis furoris penes auctores est: vos con-  
 AC. iii, 20; C. Cl. 49. "tagione insanistis<sup>4</sup>. qui mihi ne hodie quidem scire

<sup>d</sup> PRN. G. i. e. negantibus vos id...voluisse, credam paucorum...esse. D.—esse. vulg. B. in which case *negate* must be resolved into *dicite non*, and *dicite* only must be applied to the latter clause, *paucorum...esse*. cf. xxxix, 16. D. pr. ED. <sup>e</sup> *nullum...provincia*, om. F. C. V. 1 L. H. HV. L. <sup>f</sup> cf. xl, 54; Cic. Par. vi. 1; Rut. Lup. de F. S. p. 2; Ter. Ad. i, 2, 28; v, 4, 20; G. i, 9; D. 'looked out for as a desirable event': hence *optasse*. cf. v, 19; xxvi, 40; xl, 54; nn, on Sil. v, 207; Juv. viii, 87. R.—*spectata* RH. 4 L. pr. cf. vii, 24, 6; GB. adv. cf. xxx, 23, e. D.—*sperata* conj. cf. 29; RH. i, 47. (G. adv. FN.) D. <sup>g</sup> em. G.—ut ad. RH. al. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. RH.—et ad. P. F.—sed ut 5 L. H.—sed et PE.—si et V. 1, 2, 4 L. two Mss of C.—etsi one Ms of C.—si 3 L. GA.—*mobilis* si HV.—sed conj. C. <sup>h</sup> *veniens* F.—*veniens* HV. <sup>i</sup> *aura* HV.—*procellæ* RH. <sup>j</sup> *excitat* HV. <sup>k</sup> om. RH. pr. RH. <sup>l</sup> cf. xxiv, 8; Ter. Ph. iv, 4, 9; *mare de tranquillo probum*, Tertull. G. iii, 14, 6; D. in *tranquillo* is opposed to *in turbido*, iii, 40; Tac. H. i, 21. R.—*tranquilla* 3, 5 L. GA.—*tranquilla* vi 4 L.—*tranquillitas* 2 L. HV.—*tranquilli* (und. *maris*) conj. RH. <sup>m</sup> *procellæ* RH. <sup>n</sup> in...sunt om. RH. <sup>o</sup> nam HV. <sup>p</sup> in vobis ad. RH. <sup>q</sup> Similar forms are *descistis* above; *nequisti* ii, 12; *anteistis* xxxviii, 51; *sperastis* above; *assuestis* v, 6; *emostis* xxxvii, 53. D. ED.

<sup>2</sup> 'Had they spread so as to contaminate or infect,' 'had they been made common;' cf. iii, 6; xxv, 26; i, 4; iv, 2; R. Virg. G. iii, 468.

<sup>3</sup> *Μη δ'ψγ, ...μηδ' δίγγς*, Colossians ii, 21.

<sup>4</sup> 'The sea is naturally quiescent; its

waves are solely owing to external exciting causes, to winds and to gales: so a multitude is, if left to itself, quiet enough; its commotion is attributable, not to the constituent individuals, but to the mischievous working of wily agitators.' G. C.

“videmini quo amentiae progressi sitis, quid facinoris in  
 “me, quid in patriam parentesque ac liberos vestros, quid  
 “in deos sacramenti testes, quid adversus auspicia sub  
 “quibus militatis, quid adversus morom militiae di-  
 “sciplinamque majorum, quid adversus summi imperii  
 “majestatem ausi sitis. de me ipso taceo: temere potius  
 “quam avide credideritis<sup>5</sup>; denique ego sim cujus imperii  
 “tædere exercitum minime mirandum sit. patria quid de  
 “vobis meruerat, quam cum Mandonio et Indibili con-  
 “sociando consilia prodebatis? quid populus Romanus,  
 “cum imperium ablatum ab tribunis suffragio populi  
 “creatis<sup>6</sup> ad homines privatos detulistis? cum eo ipso  
 “non contenti, si pro tribunis illos haberetis, fasces im-  
 “peratoris vestri ad eos, quibus servus cui imperarent  
 “nunquam fuerat, Romanus exercitus detulistis. in præ-  
 “torio tetenderunt Albius et Atrius; classicum<sup>7</sup> apud  
 “eos cecinit; signum ab iis petitum est; sederunt in  
 “tribunali P. Scipionis; lictor apparuit<sup>8</sup>; summoto in-  
 “cesserunt; fasces cum securibus prælati sunt. lapides  
 “pluere et fulmina jaci<sup>9</sup> de cælo<sup>1</sup> et insuetos fetus ani-  
 “malia<sup>10</sup> edere vos portenta esse putatis. hoc est porten-  
 “tum, quod nullis hostiis, nullis supplicationibus, sine  
 “sanguine eorum qui tantum facinus ausi sunt, expiari  
 “possit. atque ego, quanquam nullum scelus rationem<sup>1</sup>

<sup>5</sup> is ad. 3—5 L. B. ant. Edd. pr. cf. BU, on O. M. vii, 43; *illo ego sum*, Sil. ix, 128. (an.) D.—idemque ad. H. <sup>6</sup> *culmina tangi* cf. xxvii, 4; &c. conj. R. but in *templa* may be understood. C. <sup>7</sup> *sereno* conj. cf. xxxi, 12; xxxvii, 3; for whence, but from the sky, could thunderbolts fall? G. cf. Hor. O. i, 34, 5 sq. (nn.) R. But then *de cælo* would be redundant, wherever it occurs with *icta* or *tacta*, and *fulmine* is understood. [cf. xxiv, 10, 5. This does not follow; because, in these instances, it is from the words *de cælo* being expressed, that we perceive *fulmine* to be understood. ED.] Besides *jaci* may be taken in the sense of *mitti*: as si, quoties peccant homines, sua fulmina mittat Juppiter, Ov. Tr. ii, 33 sq. DU. <sup>8</sup> *animales* 3 P. PÉ. GA. L. cf. Var. L. L. viii, p. 122. GR.—*animalis* P. MÈ. H.—*animalium* HV.—*animantes* conj. cf. Lucr. i, 819; Cic. N. D. ii, 47; G. ib. 61; and 18; R. xxi, 30; xli, 18. GR. adv. D.

5 Viz. ‘the report of my death.’ R.

6 From xxvii, 36, it appears that all the tribunes were not at this time appointed by the people; but it renders the offence more aggravated for the speaker to represent the matter so. C.

7 *Classicum* is the signal given by the trumpet, horn, or bugle to the troops, (who were called *classis*,) either to call them to arms, or to hear the general’s address, vii, 36; or to strike their tents, or to rise in the

morning. Pol. xii, 26; or to set the watches, vii, 35. R.

8 ‘Attended on them,’ ii, 55; C. iii, 33; Virg. Æ. xii, 849.

1 ‘All sin is a deviation from reason;’ C. ‘no one who commits a crime is acting under the influence and guidance of reason;’ cf. Ter. Eu. i, 1, 12. DE. “Do not they err that devise evil?” Proverbs xiv, 22; “but a man of understanding walketh upright;” xv, 21.

- L. Vet. Phil. "habet, tamen, ut<sup>2</sup> in re nefaria, quæ mens, quod con-  
 Q. C. Metel. "silium vestrum fuerit, scire velim. Rhegium quondam<sup>3</sup>  
 "in præsidium missa legio, interfectis per scelus princi-  
 "pibus civitatis, urbem opulentam per decem<sup>4</sup> annos te-  
 xxxi, 31; "nuit; propter quod facinus tota legio<sup>4</sup>, millia hominum  
 Fr. iv, 1, 38; "quattuor, in foro Romæ securi percussi sunt. sed illi pri-  
 O. iv, 3; 2. "mum non Atrium Umbrum semilixam<sup>5</sup>, nominis<sup>6</sup> etiam  
 viii, 6; V. "abominandi ducem, sed Decium Jubellium tribunum mi-  
 ii, 7, 15; "litum secuti sunt; nec cum Pyrrho nec cum Samnitibus  
 ASa. 9; P. "aut Lucanis, hostibus populi Romani, se conjunxerunt.  
 i, 7. "vos cum Mandonio et Indibili<sup>b</sup> consilia communicastis  
 "et arma consociaturi fuistis. illi, sicut Campani<sup>c</sup> Capuam  
 iv, 37. "Tuscis veteribus cultoribus<sup>d</sup> adeptam, Mamertini<sup>7</sup> in  
 P. i, 7 sq; (SW.) S. i, "Sicilia<sup>e</sup> Messanam<sup>f</sup>, sic Rhegium habituri perpetuam  
 662; D. xxi, 13. "sedem erant, nec populum Romanum nec socios populi  
 7. "Romani ultro lacessituri bello. Sucronemne vos domici-  
 xxvii, 10, a. "lium habituri eratis? ubi si vos decedens confecta pro-  
 xxi, 14; "vincia imperator relinquerem, deum hominumque fidem  
 Ju. xiii, 31. "implorare debebatis, quod non rediretis ad conjuges  
 "liberosque vestros. sed horum quoque memoriam, sicut  
 "patriæ meique, ejeceritis<sup>g</sup> ex animis vestris. viam consilii  
 "sclerati, sed non ad ultimum dementis exsequi volo<sup>h</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> *novem* conj. from Pol. R. <sup>b</sup> *et ad*. S. 4 L. GA. R. HV. RH. cf. ii, 44, 3. D.  
<sup>c</sup> *Samnites* conj. R. <sup>d</sup> *om.* RH. H. D. but cf. x, 2; G. ix, 13, 7; vii, 38; xxi, 52;  
 xxii, 31; xxxii, 13; xlv, 30 twice; Mela i, 9; 19. D. <sup>e</sup> *Siciliam* F. C. V. 1 L. H.  
<sup>f</sup> *Messenam* P. — *esse nam* F. C. V. 1 L. H. — *Mesanam* B. — *Messanem* er. Fr. — *Messanen* ed.  
 MD....C. but cf. xxi, 49; xxix, 7—9; &c. D. <sup>g</sup> P. ME. V. F. C. H. HV. N. D. —  
*ejiceratis* al. Mss. ant. Edd. Scipio however is not making an assertion, but a hypothetical  
 concession: "but granting you did so." G. cf. xxiii, 9, k; Her. vii, 184, n. 56. ED.

2 This conjunction is here restrictive and  
 corrective; B. cf. xxi, 34, 2. R.

3 Cf. xii, 12; S. 474...483 Y. R. R.

4 *Legio Campana securi percussa est*, xv,  
 ep. Livy and others have exaggerated this  
 tragical fact. Of these mutineers, but 300 fell  
 alive into the hands of the besiegers, and  
 these only were executed at Rome: CS, on  
 P. p. 124. DU. the others, foreseeing the  
 punishment which awaited them, fought with  
 the more desperation, and perished during the  
 siege or in the storming of the town. C. SW,  
 on P. i, 7; and on Ap. t. iii, p. 163 sq. R.

5 'Almost a sutler,' little better than a  
 camp follower; xxx, 38; thus *semimas*,  
*semihomo*, &c. cf. G. Obs. iv, 7. R.

6 On account of its affinity to *ater* "black  
 &c.," C. cf. Y, 1500; Her. i, 6, n. 49; vii,

158, n. 2.

7 The Mamertines were Campanian mer-  
 cenaries of Agathocles king of Syracuse.  
 The Messanians received them as friends;  
 and they rewarded their confidence by seizing  
 the town after slaying or expelling the inha-  
 bitants. This happened in 473 Y. R. They  
 retained the name of Mamertines, though the  
 town was still called *Messana*. They after-  
 wards assisted the Roman legion in its design  
 upon Rhegium. C. R.

8 'I should like to find upon investigation,  
 [xxii, 3, 2; R.] that your scheme, however  
 criminal it might be, was not altogether a  
 mad one,' C. or 'did not proceed to the  
 height of madness,' DE. or 'was not mad in  
 the end which it proposed to itself,' or 'in  
 the result which it anticipated.' RS.

"mene vivo, et cetero incolumi exercitu, cum quo ego die L.Vet.Phil.  
 "uno Carthaginem cepi, cum quo quattuor<sup>9</sup> imperatores, Q.C.Metel.  
 "quattuor exercitus Carthaginensium fudi, fugavi, Hi-  
 "spania expuli<sup>10</sup>, vos octo millia hominum, minoris<sup>h</sup> certe  
 "omnes pretii quam Albius et Atrius<sup>1</sup> sunt quibus vos sub-  
 "jecistis, Hispaniam provinciam populo Romano erepturi  
 "eratis? amolior et amoveo nomen meum; nihil ultra  
 "facile creditam mortem meam a vobis violatus sim<sup>11</sup>.  
 "quid? si ego morerer, mecum exspiratura res publica, xxiv, 22, r;  
 "mecum casurum imperium populi Romani erat? ne T. iii, 6, 8.  
 "istuc<sup>12</sup> Juppiter optimus maximus sirit<sup>1</sup>, urbem auspi-  
 "cato diis auctoribus in æternum conditam fragili huic  
 "et mortali corpori æqualem<sup>13</sup> esse. Flaminio, Paulo,  
 "Graccho, Postumio Albino, M. Marcello, T. Quintio  
 "Crispino, Cn. Fulvio, Scipionibus meis, tot tam præ-  
 "claris<sup>k</sup> imperatoribus uno bello absumptis superstes est  
 "populus Romanus, eritque mille aliis nunc ferro nunc  
 "morbo morientibus. meo unius funere elata populi xxiv, 22, r.  
 "Romani<sup>1</sup> esset res publica? vos ipsi hic in Hispania  
 "patre et patruo meo, duobus imperatoribus, interfectis  
 "Septimum<sup>m</sup> Marcium ducem vobis adversus exsultantes

<sup>h</sup> *majoris* 1, 3, 5 L. B. GA. N? al. Mas. pr. RH. but the soldiers, by electing these men as their generals, had acknowledged their own inferiority. G. <sup>1</sup> RH.—*Umbrius* F. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. L. N. ant. Edd.—*Umbrius* 4 L.—*Umbrius* R. D. J P. E. as in 1, 32; iv, 2 v. l. xxxiv, 24; GB. Plaut. Ep. iii, 3, 19; Mer. iii, 4, 28; G. iv, 24 v. l. GR. xxii, 38, 1; Cato R. R. 142; cf. HS, on Q. C. x, 6, 20. Livy, in referring to old formularies, uses the very words, even though in his time they might have become obsolete; cf. xxxvi, 2, 2; D. GB, on i, 32, 7; SAL. G. by *crasis* for *sierit*.—*sierit* RH. for *siverit*, RH. by syncope. This syncope is common in *eo* i, 60; ii, 27; iii, 33; x, 19; xxxviii, 55; and its compounds, as *abierint* ix, 9; xxv, 4; 16; *adierunt* xxxi, 11; *exierat* iii, 20; xxvii, 42; *inierunt* ii, 43; iv, 7; xxviii, 38; *perierit* xli, 24; *redierat* i, 32; xxviii, 43: cf. xxvii, 18, h. D. ED.—*sinit* F. C. H. HV.—*sinit* 2, 3, 5 L. B. HF. GA. D. L. N. ant. Edd.—*finiat* V. 1, 4 L. <sup>k</sup> *claris* RH. but cf. Cic. Agr. ii, 33. G. <sup>1</sup> P. x. om. F. V. 1—4 L. H. GA. HV. A.—ad. RH. B. al. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. xxii, 10, d. D. <sup>m</sup> ant. Edd. pr. S. This is the surname; cf. xxxiii, 2. C.—*Septimium* P. F. 2, 3 L. B. ed. AS. pr. G 1st.—*Septimi* f. (i. e. *filium*) conj. OU, on Fr. ii, 10, 2. cf. xxv, 37. D.

9 Viz. Hasdrubal and Mago, sons of Hamilcar, Hasdrubal son of Gisgo, and Hanno. S.

10 *Fundere* and *fugare* are often joined; cf. xxxviii, 53; and Livy frequently puts two or three verbs together without any conjunction; *si fusus, fugatus, castris exutus fuisset*, viii, 33; *arcescant, ... habeant, ... oppo-*  
*nant*, xxvii, 43; cf. ix, 22, 6; D. This is particularly the case in a climax, as *abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit*; Cic. Cat. ii, 1; *veni,*

*vidi, vici*, Suet. i, 37.

11 'But I will put myself quite out of the question;' (he had said, just above, *mene vivo* &c: here he corrects himself;) 'I am willing to allow that you never intended any harm to me; that you injured me no further than in listening too easily to the report of my death;' C. 'in listening perhaps with more weakness than eagerness;' 27. R.

12 Und. *Meri. R.*

13 'But equal in point of duration.'

L.Vet.Phil. "recenti victoria Pœnos delegistis. et sic loquor tanquam  
 Q.C.Metel. "sine duce Hispaniæ futuræ fuerint<sup>14</sup>. M. Silanus eodem  
 "jure, eodem imperio mecum in provinciam missus, L.  
 "Scipio frater meus et<sup>a</sup> C. Lælius legati, vindices maje-  
 "statis imperii deessent? utrum exercitus exercitui, an  
 "duces ducibus, an dignitas, an causa comparari poterat?  
 "quibus si omnibus superiores essetis, arma cum<sup>a</sup> Pœnis'  
 "contra<sup>a</sup> patriam, contra cives vestros ferretis? Africam  
 "Italiæ, Carthaginem urbi Romanæ<sup>a</sup> imperare velletis?  
 ii, 37 sqq. "quam ob noxam patriæ? Coriolanum quondam damnatio<sup>20</sup>  
 "injusta, miserum et indignum exilium, ut<sup>a</sup> iret<sup>b</sup> ad  
 "oppugnandam<sup>c</sup> patriam, impulit: revocavit tamen a  
 "publico parricidio<sup>1</sup> privata<sup>2</sup> pietas. vos qui<sup>3</sup> dolor<sup>4</sup>,  
 "quæ<sup>a</sup> ira incitavit? stipendiumne diebus paucis im-  
 "peratore ægro serius numeratum satis digna causa fuit  
 "cur patriæ indiceretis bellum, cur ad Iltergetes deci-  
 "scretis a populo Romano, cur nihil divinarum huma-  
 "narumve rerum inviolatum vobis esset? insanistis pro-  
 "fecto, milites; nec major in corpus meum vis morbi  
 "quam in vestras mentes invasit. horret animus referre  
 "quid crediderint homines, quid speraverint, quid opta-  
 "verint. auferat omnia irrita oblivio, si potest: si non,  
 "utcumque silentium tegat. non negaverim tristem atro-  
 "cemque vobis visam orationem meam<sup>1</sup>: quanto creditis  
 "facta vestra atrociora esse quam dicta mea? et me ea

<sup>a</sup> om. G. C.      <sup>o</sup> HV. C. ed. G. C. D.—tamen S. pr. S. adv. G. D.—om. pl. and opt.  
 Mss. pr. G.      <sup>p</sup> S. HV. C. pr. S. adv. GB.—compunxit P. 1 PE. F.—compunxit 1 P.  
 V. 1 L. N.—compunxit ME.—om. 2 PE. 2, 3 P. RE. 2—5 L. H. B. GA. D.—impis  
 conj. G.      <sup>q</sup> om. 1 P. P. 1 PE. ME. V. F. 1 L. N.—in conj. G.      <sup>r</sup> F. 1, 2, 4, 5 L.  
 H. C. V. B. GA. HV. ed. Rom. Parm. D.—Romæ ed. G. C. but cf. xlix, ep. D.      <sup>a</sup> a  
 conj. DJ.—ab conj. ad. G 1st.—conj. om. G 2d.      <sup>b</sup> irent H.—ire GA.—ira cf. below;  
 conj. G 1st. DJ.—ruera conj. cf. Cic. At. vii, 4. G 2d.—om. V.      <sup>c</sup> oppugnandum F.  
 G 2d.      <sup>d</sup> 1, 4 L.—dolore 1 P. V. L. N. HV. H. al. Mss.—dolere F. C.—doloreusite  
 (in one word) P.—aut conj. ad. G.      <sup>e</sup> H. 4 L.—vitæ 1 P. F. C. V. L. N. HV. 1 L.  
 al. Mss.—om. P.—justa conj. ad. cf. xxi, 44; xxiii, 25; vi, 31. GR.      <sup>f</sup> pl. and opt.  
 Mss. ant. Edd. ed. D.—om. RH. G. C. but cf. i, 3, 9. D.

14 Und. 'upon my death.' R.

1 'Parricide' is applied to the killing of a son, viii, 11; Cic. Ver. vii, 66; of a brother, xl, 8; 24; Cic. p. Clu. 11; and to other crimes, which were a violation of natural piety. One's native country was regarded as a mother; Cic. Ph. ii, 7. R. ED.

2 'Towards his mother, wife, and chil-

dren.' R.

3 For quis, as in xxiv, 22; xxiii, 32; xxiv, 2; Sil. ii, 645; as quis for qui, in iii, 51; vi, 40; xxiv, 6. R. The ancients knew from practice whether qui or quis should be used, though we often doubt. BU, on Ph. i, 13, 6. si qui often occurs instead of si quis, iii, 17; vi, 32; D. xxix, 21, 4.

“quæ fecistis pati æquum censetis<sup>2</sup>; vos ne dici quidem  
 “omnia æquo animo feretis<sup>3</sup>? sed ne ea quidem ipsa ultra  
 “exprobrabuntur. utinam tam facile vos obliviscamini  
 “eorum quam ego obliviscar. itaque quod ad vos uni-  
 “versos attinet, si erroris pœnitet, satis superque pœna-  
 “rum habeo. Albius Calenus et Atrius UMBER et ceteri  
 “nefarie seditiois auctores sanguine luent quod admi-  
 “serunt. vobis supplicii eorum spectaculum non modo  
 “non acerbum, sed lætum etiam, si sana mens rediit,  
 “debet esse: de nullis enim quam de vobis infestius aut  
 “inimicius<sup>4</sup> consuluerunt.” vix finem dicendi fecerat, cum  
 ex præparato simul omnium rerum terror oculis auribus  
 que est offusus. exercitus qui corona concionem circumde-  
 derat, gladiis ad scuta concrepuit<sup>4</sup>. præconis audita vox  
 citantis nomina damnatorum in consilio. nudi in medium  
 protraherentur, et simul omnis apparatus supplicii ex-  
 promebatur. deligati ad palum virgisque cæsi et securi  
 percussi, adeo torpentibus metu qui aderant, ut non modo  
 ferocior vox adversus atrocitatem pœnæ, sed ne gemitus  
 quidem exaudiretur. tracti inde de medio omnes<sup>5</sup>, purga-  
 toque loco citati milites nominatim apud tribunos militum  
 in verba P. Scipionis jurârunt<sup>6</sup>, stipendiumque ad nomen<sup>7</sup>  
 singulis persolutum est<sup>1</sup>. hunc finem exitumque seditio  
 militum cœpta apud Sucronem habuit.

30 Per idem tempus ad Bætium fluvium Hanno præfectus<sup>1</sup>  
 Magonis, missus a Gadibus cum parva manu Afrorum, is

<sup>2</sup> pati...censetis om. l P. P. F. C. al. Mss.    <sup>3</sup> 2 P. 2 L. B. GA. D. L. N. ant. Edd.—  
 fertis P. F. C. 1 L. H.—feritis 1 P.—feratis HV.—feretis al. Mss. ed. Pa. G. C. D.  
<sup>4</sup> cf. *inimicus infestus*, xxxv, 12; *infestum aut inimicum*, Cic. Ver. iii, 13; *inimicius aut infestior*,  
 ib. 24; G. p. Quin. 2; Ver. i, 5; Ph. x, 10; CO, on S. C. 19, 1. D.—*inimicius* or  
*inimicitius* 3 P. B. ant. Edd. cf. ii, 15, 6. D.—*iniquus* S. V. 1—4 L. II. HV. pr. (cf. xlix,  
 ep. G, on xxxiii, 13, 5; nn, on Cic. Fam. xi, 27; GT, on Cic. Ep. Br. 1; CO, on Pl. E.  
 v, 21, 7; BU, on Q. D. vii, 4, 313, p. 619; 342, p. 716.) *iniquissimo infestissimoque*, Cic.  
 Ver. v, 65. D.—*immitius* 2 P. M. GA. pr. G. R.—*inicius* P.—*initius* F.    J P. F. V.  
 2—5 L. H. B. GA. L. N. ant. Edd. ed. D.—om. FR. G. C.

<sup>4</sup> As a signal of approbation; as well as  
 to overawe the mutinous troops. R.

<sup>5</sup> ‘All who had been executed.’ C.

<sup>6</sup> The soldiers repeated, after the military  
 tribune, the words of the oath, in which they  
 swore to obey their general, to assemble at  
 the command of the consuls, and not to de-  
 part without leave: cf. ii, 32; iii, 20; xxii,

38; xxxii, 5; Pol. vi, 22; NS, R. K.  
 p. 38 sq; R. L, M. R. i, 6; SL, on P. 1.  
 DU.

<sup>7</sup> ‘As they were called over.’ C.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. xxv, 28; V. Max. iii, 2; (L. C. B.  
 iii, 24.) Cic. At. vi, 1; de Or. ii, 66; 67;  
 in Cæc. 17; MN, on C. F. ii, 17; G. xxiii,  
 30; G, on lxxiii, ep. D. E, C. C. R.

L.Vet.Phil. mercede Hispanos<sup>a</sup> sollicitando<sup>b</sup> ad quattuor millia juvenum armavit. castris deinde exutus ab L. Marcio, maxima parte militum inter tumultum captorum castrorum, quibusdam etiam in fuga<sup>c</sup> amissis, palatos persequente equite, cum paucis ipse effugit.

Q.C.Metel.  
routed by  
Marcius.

Battle of  
Adherbal  
and Lælius  
in the  
straits.

Dum hæc ad Bætim fluvium geruntur, Lælius interim freto in Oceanum evectus ad Carteiam<sup>2</sup> classe accessit. urbs ea in ora Oceani sita est, ubi primum e faucibus angustis panditur mare. Gades sine certamine per<sup>d</sup> prodicionem<sup>e</sup> recipiendi, ultro qui eam rem pollicerentur in castra Romana venientibus, spes, sicut ante dictum est, fuerat. patefacta immatura proditio est, comprehensosque omnes Mago Adherbali prætori Carthaginem devehendo tradit. Adherbal conjuratis in quinquere mem impositis, præmissaque ea, quia tardior<sup>3</sup> quam triremis erat, ipse cum octo triremibus modico intervallo sequitur. jam fretum intrabat quinquere mem, cum Lælius et ipse in quinquere mi e portu Carteiæ, sequentibus septem triremibus, evectus in Adherbalem ac triremes invehitur, quinquere mem satis credens deprensam rapido in freto in adversum æstum reciprocari<sup>4</sup> non posse. Pœnus in re subita parumper incertus trepidavit, utrum quinquere mem sequeretur an in hostes rostra converteret. ipsa cunctatio facultatem detrectandæ pugnæ ademit: jam enim sub ictu teli erant, et undique instabant hostes. æstus quoque arbitrium moderandi naves ademerat. neque erat navali pugna similis, quippe ubi nihil voluntarium, nihil artis aut consilii esset. una natura freti æstusque totius certaminis potens<sup>5</sup>, suis, alienis navibus nequicquam remigio in contrarium ten-

23, 3.

xxiii, 7, 7;  
xxvii, 1, m.

<sup>a</sup> Hispanis conj. G. <sup>b</sup> sollicitandos opt. Mss.—sollicitandis conj. cf. 19, j. G. <sup>c</sup> fugam three P. F. V. 2—L. H. GA. HV. <sup>d</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Ed.—<sup>e</sup> L.—om. RH. G. C. D. <sup>f</sup> S. N. cf. below; 23; RH. 31. D.—deditionem pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Ed.—ditionem RH.—proditiōne RH. G. C. D.

2 Cf. xxi, 5, a; Strabo iii, 148. GL.  
3 The speed of a ship was increased by the number of its oars: SM, J. A. R. 28, p. 713. cf. xxx, 25. But there might be exceptions to this general rule, arising from a ship's being badly built, xxxvi, 43; or from other causes: so that vessels of the same rate would not be equal in speed; Curt. iv, 4; Flor. iv, 2. The piratical galleys called *myoparones* [xxiii, 34, e; ED.] were swifter than much larger vessels. DU.  
4 'That it could not be worked round, against the tide, so as to succour the triremes which he was bearing down upon.' C.  
5 The same as *regens prælium*, below. R.

dentes invehebat, ut<sup>f</sup> fugientem navem<sup>g</sup> videres retro<sup>L.Vet.Phil.</sup>  
 vertice<sup>h</sup> intortam victoribus<sup>i</sup> illatam, et sequentem, si<sup>Q.C.Metel.</sup>  
 in contrarium tractum incidisset maris, fugientis modo  
 sese avertentem<sup>6</sup>. jam in ipsa pugna hæc cum infesto  
 rostro peteret hostium navem, obliqua ipsa ictum alterius  
 rostri accipiebat; illa cum transversa objiceretur hosti,  
 repente intorta in proram circumagebatur. cum inter  
 triremes fortuna regente anceps prælium misceretur, quin-  
 queremis Romana seu pondere tenacior<sup>7</sup>, seu pluribus  
 remorum ordinibus scindentibus vertices<sup>j</sup> cum facilius  
 regeretur, duas triremes suppressit, unius<sup>k</sup> prælata<sup>9</sup> im-<sup>xxiv, 44, m.</sup>  
 petu lateris alterius remos deterisit<sup>10</sup>. ceterasque quas  
 indepta esset, mulcasset<sup>l</sup>, ni cum reliquis quinque navi-  
 bus Adherbal velis in Africam transmisisset.

- 31 Lælius victor Carteiam revectus, auditis quæ acta Gadi- Lælius and  
 bus erant, 'patefactam prodicionem conjuratosque missos<sup>Marcus</sup>  
 'Carthaginem,' 'spem ad irritum<sup>a</sup> redactam qua<sup>1</sup> venissent,'<sup>Scipio.</sup>  
 nuntiis ad L. Marcium missis, 'nisi si<sup>b</sup> terere frustra  
 'tempus sedendo ad Gades vellent, redeundum ad im-  
 'peratorem esse,' assentiente Marcio paucos post dies  
 ambo<sup>c</sup> Carthaginem rediere<sup>d</sup>. ad quorum discessum non  
 respiravit modo Mago, cum terra marique ancipiti metu  
 urgeretur; sed etiam audita rebellione Ilergetum spem  
 recuperandæ Hispaniæ nactus nuntios Carthaginem ad<sup>xxiv, 31, l.</sup>  
 senatum mittit, qui 'simul seditionem civilem in castris  
 'Romanis, simul defectionem sociorum' in majus<sup>2</sup> verbis

<sup>f</sup> et pl. and opt. Mss. <sup>g</sup> om. FR. G. but cf. 4. GR. <sup>h</sup> ant. Edd.—vortice  
 GR. DJ. C. D. cf. j; xxi, 58, f. R. <sup>i</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. pr. GR. ed. D. referring to  
 navis or hostibus. ED.—victicibus al. Mss. ed. G. C. referring to navibus; but victici would  
 be more correct, on account of sequentem following. GR. <sup>j</sup> vortices ed. GT. G. C. D.  
 cf. h. <sup>k</sup> opt. Mss. cf. iii, 11; xxix, 9, d; Amm. xiv, 7; mulcat, pugnis vel calcibus  
 cædit: commulcat, conculcat, collidit, Isid. Gl. Apul. M. viii, p. 214; G. viii, 27; xxvi, 12,  
 p; G. on xl, 7, 4; GV, on Suet. i, 17; BU, on Ph. i, 3, 9; 26, 2; TO, on V. M. i, 7, 4;  
 KE, on Fr. iv, 1, 15. D. <sup>a</sup> innum RH.—in irritum conj. RH. adv. cf. xli, 23, 17; G.  
 ad irritum cadentis spei, ii, 6. D. <sup>b</sup> P. F. C. 4, 5 L. H. HV. RE. T. cf. xxvi, 3, 2.  
 GR. ed. C.—om. cet. Mss. ed. G. <sup>c</sup> cum eo conj. R. <sup>d</sup> rediit conj. R.

6 'By swinging round with the tide.' R. Fl. D. on Sil. xiv, 382; D. xxxvi, 44;  
 7 'Better able to keep its position.' R. xxxvii, 24; 30; xxxviii, 6; VSS, on C. B.  
 8 Und. triremis, in the genitive after C. i, 58; BGE, A. M. f. i, p. 53 sq; 68;  
 lateris; cf. SA, M. ii, 3. (PZ.) DU. παραλίον, παραρτίον, or παραρτίον τοῦ πτερύγῃ,  
 9 'Being carried close along side one of Diod. xi, 18; Pol. xvi, 4, 6; 14; R. Cæs.  
 the vessels, it swept off the oars on that side.' B. C. i, 58.  
 G. <sup>1</sup> Und. ipse et Marcus Gades. R. ED.  
 10 Cf. Flor. ii, 2, 8; (SM. al.) FN, Ind. <sup>2</sup> Cf. CO, on Pl. iii, 11, 1. D.

L. Vet. Phil. extollentes hortarentur ut 'auxilia mitterent, quibus tra-  
Q.C. Metel. c. ditum a patribus imperium Hispaniæ repeti posset.'

Mandonius  
and Indi-  
bilis collect  
their forces,  
24.

Mandonius et Indibilis in fines regressi paullisper, dum  
quidnam de seditione statueretur scirent, suspensi quie-  
runt, si civium errori ignosceretur, non diffidentes sibi  
quoque ignosci posse. postquam vulgata est atrocitas  
supplicii, suam quoque noxam pari poena æstimatam<sup>2</sup> rati,  
vocatis rursus ad arma popularibus, contractisque<sup>4</sup> quæ  
ante habuerant auxilia, in Sedetanum<sup>5</sup> agrum, ubi prin-  
cipio defectionis stativa habuerant, cum viginti millibus  
peditum, duobus millibus equitum et<sup>6</sup> quingentis trans-  
cenderunt. Scipio cum<sup>a</sup> fide<sup>b</sup> solvendi<sup>c</sup> pariter omnibus;  
noxiiis innoxiiisque stipendii, tum<sup>d</sup> vultu ac sermone in  
omnes placato facile reconciliatis militum animis, prius-  
quam castra ab Carthagine moveret, concione advocata  
multis verbis in perfidiam rebellantium regulorum invectus,  
Speech of 'nequaquam eodem animo se ire' professus est 'ad vindi-  
Scipio to his soldiers; candum id scelus, quo civilem errorem nuper sanaverit  
P. xi, 31. 'tum se haud secus quam viscera secantem sua, cum  
'gemitu et lacrimis [quinque et]<sup>e</sup> triginta hominum capiti-  
'bus expiâsse octo millium seu imprudentiam seu noxam:  
'nunc læto et erecto animo ad cædem Ilergetum ire. non  
'enim eos neque natos in eadem terra nec ulla secum  
'societate junctos esse. eam quæ sola fuerit<sup>1</sup>, fidei atque  
'amicitiæ, ipsos per scelus rupisse. in exercitu suo se,  
'præterquam quod omnes cives aut socios Latinique  
'nominis videat, etiam eo moveri, quod nemo fere sit

<sup>2</sup> om. GT. G. <sup>a</sup> em. cf. xxi, 5; G. xxiii, 14, 9. D. pr. DU. R.—quum ed. G. C. D.  
<sup>b</sup> RH.—Adei Mss. <sup>c</sup> RH.—solvende pl. Mss.—solvende causæ HV.—solvende conj. G.  
pr. D. DU. R.—solvendis ant. Edd. <sup>d</sup> em. RH. tum 'moreover,' cf. Cic. F. iv, 13;  
DU. 43; iv, 33. D.—stipendium Mss.—dedisset, ad. HV.—stipendiis ant. Edd.—stipendi-  
um cf. xxiv, 14, 7. conj. G. pr. DU. D. R. <sup>e</sup> ad. S. HV. cf. Pol. S. 26. D. ed. R.—  
om. cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. BK. Scipio perhaps used a round number, to make it appear  
that he had not put so very many to death. D.

3 'Was reckoned to deserve.' R.

4 Cf. Pomp. to Dom. Cic. A. viii, 12.

5 Mandonius and Indibilis, on hearing of  
the arrival of Scipio, fell back into their own  
country from the territory of the Sedetani; so  
that Scipio, in order to reach them, was  
obliged to cross the Ebro. 33. C. They are  
said in 24, after raising their countrymen and  
the Celtiberian youth, to have laid waste the  
lands of the Sedetani and Suesetani: and

here, after first returning home, to have re-  
assembled their subjects and their former  
auxiliaries, and re-crossed into the Sedetanian  
territory. D.

1 There are various degrees of connection  
among men, viz. consanguinity, affinity, fel-  
low-citizenship, community of religious rites,  
fellowship, alliance. This was but a remote  
connection. Cf. Cic. Off. i, 17; T. Q. v, 39.  
G.

' miles qui non aut a patruo suo Cn. Scipione, qui primus L. Vet. Phil.  
 ' Romani nominis in eam provinciam venerit, aut a patre Q. C. Metel.  
 ' consule aut a se sit ex Italia advectus. Scipionum nomini  
 ' auspiciisque<sup>f</sup> omnes assuetos, quos secum in patriam ad  
 ' meritum triumphum deducere velit; quos consulatum  
 ' petenti, velut si omnium communis agatur honos, affu-  
 ' tuos speret. quod ad expeditionem attineat quæ instet,  
 ' immemorem esse rerum suarum gestarum qui id bellum See below.  
 ' ducat. Magonis hercule sibi, qui extra<sup>2</sup> orbem terrarum  
 ' in circumfusam Oceano insulam cum paucis perfugerit  
 ' navibus, majorem curam esse quam Ilergetum: quippe  
 ' illic et ducem Carthaginiensem et quantumcunque Puni-  
 ' cum præsidium esse, hic latrones latronumque duces,  
 ' quibus ut<sup>3</sup> ad populandos finitimorum agros tectaque  
 ' urenda et rapienda pecora aliqua vis sit, ita<sup>b</sup> in acie ac  
 ' signis collatis nullam esse. magis velocitate ad fugam  
 ' quam armis fretos pugnatuos esse. itaque non quod  
 ' ullum inde periculum aut semen majoris belli videat,  
 ' ideo se, priusquam provincia decedat, opprimendos Iler-  
 ' getes duxisse, sed primum ne impunita tam scelerata  
 ' defectio esset, deinde ne quis in provincia simul virtute  
 ' tanta et felicitate perdomita relictus hostis dici posset.  
 ' proinde deis bene juvantibus sequerentur non tam ad xxv, 38, 14.  
 ' bellum gerendum (neque enim cum pari hoste certamen See above.  
 ' esse) quam ad expetendas ab hominibus scelestis poenas.  
 13 Ab hac oratione dimissos ' ad iter se comparare in diem 31, 4; P.  
 ' posterum' jubet, profectusque decimis castris pervenit ad xi, 32 sq.  
 Iberum flumen. inde superato amni die quarto in conspectu viii, 24;  
 hostium posuit castra. campus ante<sup>1</sup> montibus circa septus xxxii, 10.  
 erat. in eam vallem Scipio cum pecora, rapta pleraque ex The Spani-  
 hostium agris, propelli ad irritandam feritatem<sup>2</sup> barbarorum ards are  
 jussisset, velites subsidio misit, a quibus ubi per procur- decoyed by  
 sationem commissa pugna esset, Lælium cum equitatu booty, and  
 impetum ex occulto facere jubet. mons opportune pro- many of  
 minens equitum insidias texit; nec ulla mora pugnae facta them cut to  
pieces.

<sup>f</sup> auspiciis RH. F. pr. RH.<sup>2</sup> om. F. C. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. HV.<sup>b</sup> om. C.

2 'To Gades,' cf. Sil. i, 141; R. which xxvii, 18; G. xxvi, 42, j. R.  
 was beyond the pillars of Hercules. 2 xxxviii, 37; 48 sq; xli, 18; xliv, 26.

1 Adverbially, 'in front of the camp:' cf. D.

L. Vet. Phil. est. Hispani in conspecta procul pecora, velites in Hispanos  
Q.C. Metel. praeda occupatos incurrere. primo missilibus territare;

deinde emissis<sup>a</sup> levibus telis, quæ irritare magis quam  
decernere pugnam poterant, gladios nudant, et collato  
pede res cœpta geri est. ancepsque<sup>b</sup> pedestre<sup>c</sup> certamen  
erat<sup>d</sup>, nisi equites supervenissent. neque<sup>e</sup> ex adverso tan-  
tum illati obvios obtrivere, sed circumvecti etiam quidam  
per infima clivi ab tergo se, ut plerosque intercluderent,  
objecerunt<sup>f</sup>. majorque cædes fuit quam quantam edere  
levia per excursiones prælia solent. ira magis accensa

adverso prælio barbaris est quam imminuti animi. itaque  
ne percussi<sup>g</sup> viderentur, prima luce postero die in aciem  
processere. non capiebat omnes copias angusta, sicut ante  
dictum est, vallis: duæ ferme peditum partes, 'omnis  
equitatus in aciem descendit; quod reliquum peditum  
erat, obliquo constituerunt<sup>h</sup> colle. Scipio pro se<sup>i</sup> esse loci  
angustias ratus, et quod in arto<sup>j</sup> pugna Romano aptior  
quam Hispano militi futura videbatur, et quod in eum  
locum detracta hostium acies esset qui non omnem multi-  
tudinem eorum caperet, novo etiam consilio adjecit ani-  
mum: 'equitem nec se posse circumdare<sup>k</sup> cornibus in tam  
' angusto spatio; et hosti<sup>l</sup>, quem cum pedite eduxisset,  
' inutilem fore. itaque' imperat Lælio ut 'per colles quam  
' occultissimo itinere circumducatur equites, segregetque  
' quantum possit equestrem a pedestri pugnam.' ipse  
omnia signa peditum in hostes vertit; quattuor cohortes in

<sup>a</sup> pl. Mss. ed. A. S. cf. vi, 8, 3. D.—missis RH. 2, 3 P. B. ant. Edd. cf. x, 29, 8. D.  
<sup>b</sup> anceps B. GA. VI. ant. Edd.—pede...ancepsque om. P. RE. ME. V. F. C. 1 L. HV. pr.  
G. adv. C. D.—res...ancepsque om. L. N. <sup>c</sup> om. 3 L.—pede acre conj. G. <sup>d</sup> adfoceri  
ed. FR. G. C. <sup>e</sup> em. RH.—pulsis Mss. <sup>f</sup> et ad. ant. Edd. CL. <sup>g</sup> pl. and  
opt. Mss. und. barbari. G. cf. xxvii, 16, p. D.—constiterunt 5 L. HV. L. RH.—constiterant  
R. <sup>h</sup> P. F 1st. H. cf. 30; iii, 9, 4. D. pr. C.—pugna pl. Mss. ed. C.

3 For the pluperfect potential; cf. ii, 50;  
iv, 62; vi, 21; vii, 7; xxii, 60; xxxi, 21;  
xxxiv, 29; Tac. A. i, 35, 8; (nn.) CO. on  
S. J. 27, 2; D. on xxxviii, 2; RK, on V.  
P. ii, 52; AR, on P. P. 8. The imperfect  
potential is also used, ii, 22; xxxix, 42. R.  
Her. i, 4, n. 19; 42, n. 31; St Luke xii, 39.  
In English we use the pluperfect Indicative.

4 For qui non. It.

5 'In his favour;' xxxix, 30; R. εἰς τὴν  
ἐκείνου [to εὖ Pol. l. c. in arto below, in  
loca angustiis or in tam angusto spatio; cf.

xxii, 12, 8; xxvii, 46, 2; or rather 'a close  
engagement,' συνάδω, cf. xxii, 18, 4; xxvi,  
39, 12. R.] συναμαρτυρία, εἰς τὴν ἐκείνου ἐν τῇ  
ἐκείνου ἐν τῇ ἐκείνου Her. viii, 60, a.  
63; nn. on Arist. Pl. 355; and Eq. 191; cf.  
Tac. A. iv, 78; Col. iii, 5; Sen. N. Q. ii, 55.

6 Cf. 2; 32; DU. and the description of  
the Spanish arms in xxii, 46. R. συναμαρ-  
τυρία, cf. Her. l. c. n. 48.

7 'To cover his flanks with the cavalry.'

8 Und. equitem. R.

fronte statuit, quia latius pandere aciem non poterat. <sup>L.Vet.Phil.</sup> moram pugnandi nullam fecit, ut ipso certamine averteret<sup>9</sup> <sup>Q.C.Metel.</sup> ab conspectu transeuntium per colles equitum. neque ante <sup>A bloody battle.</sup> circumductos sentire<sup>1</sup> quam tumultum equestris pugnae ab tergo accepere. ita duo<sup>1</sup> praelia erant: duæ peditum acies, duo equitatus per longitudinem campi, quia misceri ex genere utroque praelium angustiae non patiebantur, pugnant. Hispanorum cum neque pedes equiti nec eques pediti auxilio esset, pedes fiducia equitis temere commissus campo caederetur, eques circumventus nec peditem<sup>10</sup> a fronte (jam enim stratæ pedestres copiae erant) nec ab tergo equitem sustineret, et ipsi, cum diu in orbem sese stantibus equis defendissent, ad unum omnes cæsi sunt, <sup>The Spaniards are defeated.</sup> nec quisquam peditum<sup>1</sup> equitumve<sup>1</sup> superfuit qui in valle pugnauerunt. tertia pars, quæ in colle ad spectaculum<sup>11</sup> magis tutum quam ad partem pugnae capessendam steterat, et locum et tempus ad fugiendum habuit. inter eos et reguli ipsi<sup>12</sup> fugerunt, priusquam tota circumveniretur <sup>34</sup>acies, inter tumultum elapsi. castra eodem die Hispanorum, præter reliquam<sup>1</sup> prædam, cum tribus ferme millibus hominum capiuntur. Romani sociique ad mille ducenti<sup>b</sup> eo praelio ceciderunt; vulnerata amplius tria millia hominum. minus cruenta victoria fuisset, si patientiore campo et ad fugam capessendam facili foret pugnatum.

Indibilis abjectis belli consiliis, nihil tutius in<sup>c</sup> afflictis <sup>intercedes with Scipio for Indibilis.</sup> Mandonius rebus experta fide et clementia Scipionis ratus, Mandonium fratrem ad eum mittit<sup>1</sup>; qui advolutus genibus <sup>1</sup> fatalem <sup>1</sup> rabiem temporis ejus accusat, cum velut contagione <sup>1</sup> quadam pestifera non Ilergetes modo et Lacetani sed <sup>1</sup> castra quoque Romana insanierint. suam quidem et <sup>1</sup> fratris et reliquorum popularium eam condicionem esse

<sup>1</sup> *cernere* F. C. V. 1, 5 L. H. HV.—*cernerent* 2, 3 L. <sup>1</sup> *diversa* ad. G. C. om. pl. and opt. Mss. D. <sup>2</sup> *equitum* HV.—om. 2 L. <sup>1</sup> F. 1, 4, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd....G.—*peditumve* 2 L. HV.—*equitumque* cet. Mss. ed. GR. C. D. <sup>2</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. A.—*ceteram* B. ant. Edd. RH. <sup>3</sup> P. C. RE. F? 5 L. HV. pr. cf. x, 17; GR. ed. iii, 15; xxvii, 12; 42, j; C. D. xxii, 41, 1; R. 36; xxiii, 37. ED.—*ducentos* ed. G. <sup>c</sup> pl. Mss. ant. Edd. GR. C. D.—om. H. RH. sqq. Edd.

9 Und. *hostes*. R.

10 Und. *Romanum*; and *Hispanorum* with *pedestres*. C.

11 Cf. x, 40.

12 Indibilis and Mandonius. R.

1 Perhaps because Mandonius had not borne arms with Indibilis against Scipio's father. GL.

L. Vet. Phil. 'ut aut, si ita videatur<sup>2</sup>, reddant<sup>3</sup> spiritum P. Scipioni ab  
 Q. C. Metel. 'eodem illo acceptum, aut servati<sup>4</sup> bis<sup>4</sup> uni<sup>4</sup> debitam vitam'  
 'pro eo in perpetuum devoveant. antea in causa sua  
 'fiduciam sibi fuisse, nondum experta clementia ejus:  
 xxv, 16. 'nunc contra nullam in causa, omnem in misericordia  
 'victoris spem positam<sup>5</sup> habere.' mos<sup>5</sup> vetustus erat Ro-  
 manis, cum quo nec fœdere nec æquis legibus jungeretur<sup>6</sup>  
 amicitia<sup>6</sup>, non prius imperio in eum tanquam pacatum uti  
 quam omnia divina humanaque dedidisset<sup>7</sup>, obsides<sup>8</sup> accepti,  
 Scipio arma adempta, præsidia urbibus imposita forent. Scipio  
 pardons both the multus invectus in præsentem Mandonium absentemque  
 brothers. Indibilem verbis, 'illos quidem merito perisse<sup>1</sup> ipsorum  
 'maleficio' ait, 'victuros suo atque populi Romani bene-  
 'ficio. ceterum se neque arma iis adempturum<sup>1</sup>, quippe ea  
 xxiii, 40, 2. 'pignora<sup>9</sup> timentium rebellionem esse<sup>10</sup>; se<sup>1</sup> libera<sup>11</sup> arma  
 'relinquere solutosque<sup>12</sup> metu<sup>12</sup> animos<sup>12</sup>. neque se in ob-  
 'sides innoxios, sed in ipsos, si defecerint, sæviturum,  
 'nec ab inermi sed ab armato hoste poenas expetiturum.  
 'utramque fortunam expertis permittere sese utrum pro-

<sup>4</sup> servatibus RH.—servantibus bis 2 P.—servati 1 P. F. V. 1, 2, 4 L. H. HV. 'unde  
 3 P.—om. 1 P. F. V. 1—4 L. H. HV. <sup>1</sup> pl. Mss. ant. Edd. Bas. Gr.—debitam vitam  
 1 P.—debitam 2 P.—devitam RH.—vitam 3 P.—tr. 4 L.—debitum (und. spiritum) conj. RH.  
 ed. Vas. al. sqq. <sup>2</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. xxx, 22; 35. GR. ed. C. D.—repositum  
 RH. sqq. Edd. which also occurs more than once. GR. <sup>3</sup> RH P. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. H.  
 B 2d. HV. pr. RH. S. SM. C. G. on xxxv, 12, 9; xxxvi, 28, 5. D.—jungeretur ant. Edd.  
<sup>1</sup> 'Were ruined as they deserved;' in which sense perire is often opposed to vivere: cf. xxx,  
 16, 2; [ἐὸς παρὲς ἢ καὶ ἀνέχου, καὶ ἀπολλυλὲς ἢ καὶ ἐσθλῶς, St Luke xv, 32; Her. i, 34,  
 n. 70; PK, on 11 Samuel iv, 8; and xiii, 37. ED.] or 'Deserved to have perished.' R—  
 perituros fuisse conj. RH. ed. Vas. sqq. Edd. but cf. perii, occidi, nullus sum, Ter. Cic. Div.  
 ii, 35; Petr. 7. G.—suo conj. ad. cf. 19; v, 38; vi, 38; x, 16; xxx, 20. DU. <sup>12</sup> m...  
 adempturum om. F. C. V. 1, 5 L. H. HV. <sup>11</sup> (quippe...esse) ed. C. al. pr. R. ED.  
 1 3, 4 L. B. GA. ant. Edd. RH. D.—sed ed. GT. C. pr. R.—om. P. F. V. 1 L. HV. GA.  
 pr. ED. but cf. xxxiv, 11, 7. D. <sup>12</sup> libera al.—liberim P.—Tiberim F. V. 1 L.—juberi  
 HV.—libera enim conj. ED. <sup>13</sup> solutos V. five L. H. HV. GA.—solutus F. C. <sup>14</sup> enim  
 F. C. V. 1, 5 L. H. HV.—om. 2—4 L. GA. <sup>15</sup> as F. C.—eos HV.—hos V. H. 1, 5 L.—  
 om. 2 L.—The antithesis seems to require somewhat of the following import: ceterum...  
 adempturum, (quippe...esse,) sed libera [iis] arma relinquere, (soluti enim metu amimi;) though  
 expertes metus or vacui metu would apply better to the Romans. ED.

2 Und. ei, viz. Scipioni. R.

3 'They would resign, surrender into his hands, leave at his disposal.' Cf. Cic. Ph. x, 10. R.

4 Once, as recorded in xxvii, 17; and the second time on the present occasion. C.

5 Cf. xxxvi, 28; S, de A. J. I. i, 1; SM, J. A. R. 26, p. 601. DU.

6 'With respect to those who did not form peace and friendship upon equal terms,' C.

'and, consequently, were not interested in maintaining such an alliance.'

7 For the form of this surrender, see i, 38. The allusion to this is made with a view to prove the clemency of Scipio. C.

8 Just. vii, 3.

9 'These were pledges taken and held only by those who feared a renewal of hostilities.' R. cf. Juv. viii, 116—124, spoliatis arma supersunt.

‘pitios an iratos habere Romanos mallent.’ ita dimissus L.Vet.Phil. Q.C.Metel.  
 Mandonius, pecunia tantummodo imperata, ex qua stipendium<sup>1</sup> militi praestari posset. ipse Marcio in ulteriorem Hispaniam praemisso, Silano Tarraconem remisso<sup>2</sup>, paucos moratus dies dum imperatam pecuniam Iltergetes pernumerarent, cum expeditis Marcium jam appropinquantem Oceano assequitur.

- 35 Inchoata res jam ante de Masinissa<sup>1</sup> aliis atque aliis de Conference of Scipio and Masinissa. xxv, 16, 8.  
 causis dilata erat, quod Numida cum ipso utique<sup>2</sup> congregi  
 Scipione volebat atque ejus dextra fidem sancire. ea tum  
 itineris tam longi ac tam<sup>3</sup> devii causa Scipioni fuit. Masinissa cum Gadibus esset, certior ‘adventare eum’ a Marcio factus, causando ‘corrumpi equos inclusos in insula penuriamque omnium rerum et facere ceteris et ipsos sentire, ad hoc equitem marcescere desidia,’ Magonem perpulit xxi, 52, i.  
 ut ‘se trajicere in continentem ad depopulandos proximos ‘Hispaniae’ agros pateretur.’ transgressus tres principes Numidarum praemittit ad tempus locumque colloquio statuendum. ‘duos pro obsidibus retineri a Scipione’ jubet. remisso tertio, qui quo jussus erat adduceret Masinissam, cum paucis in colloquium venerunt. ceperat jam ante Numidam ex fama rerum gestarum admiratio viri; substitueratque<sup>4</sup> animo speciem<sup>5</sup> quoque corporis amplam ac magnificam. ceterum major praesentis veneratio cepit; et praeterquam quod suapte natura multa majestas inerat, adornabat promissa<sup>6</sup> caesaries, habitusque corporis non cultus munditiis sed virilis vere ac militaris, et aetas in

<sup>1</sup> praesidium 1 P. P. RE. ME. V. F. 1 L. H. i. e. ‘clothing and other comforts.’ DJ. (Without adducing any examples in support of this signification. D.)—residuum (und. stipendium) conj. as residuae pecuniae, [xxxiii, 47, ‘the balance of arrears,’ ED.] and residua in Law Books. G. <sup>2</sup> Silano...remisso om. F. C. V. 1, 5 L. H. II V. cf. ix, 11, 11. D. <sup>3</sup> tantum opt. Mss. cf. xxvi, 31, j. GR. pr. C. <sup>4</sup> Hispanos ed. GT. G. C. cf. xxix, 5, e. <sup>5</sup> ‘He had conceived, represented, or placed before;’ GL. ut possis odisse tuam, Pari, funera fratrum debueras oculis substituisse [proposuisse conj. HS.] tuis, Ov. R. A. 573 sq; DU. <sup>6</sup> ingruentibus. E.—sustituerat atque RH.—substituerat GA.—praestituerat conj. RH. adv. GB.

1 ‘Respecting the conciliating Masinissa’s friendship;’ cf. 16; R. xxvii, 19. RS.

2 ‘At any rate;’ vi, 35; R. cf. Cic. Att. viii, 48.

3 Interrito vultu regem Thalestris intuebatur, habitum ejus haudquaquam rerum famae parum oculis perlustrans: quippe omnibus bar-

baris in corporum majestate veneratio est, magnorumque operum non alios capaces putant, quam quos eximia specie donare natura dignata est, Q. Curt. vi, 5. GB.

4 Cf. ii, 23, 4; v, 41, 9; D. nn, on Sil. i, 613; vii, 196; xvi, 525; HY, on V. A. i, 590. R.

L.Vet.Phil. medio virium robore, quod plenius nitidiusque ex uerbo  
 Q.C. Metal. velut renovatus<sup>d</sup> flos<sup>e</sup> juventæ<sup>f</sup> faciebat. prope attonitus  
 11 Kings v. ipso congressu Numida gratias de fratris<sup>g</sup> filio remisso agit.  
 14. 'ex eo tempore' affirmat 'eam se quæsisse occasionem,  
 S. xvi, 136 'quam tandem oblatam deûm immortalium beneficio non  
 sqq. 'omiserit. cupere se illi populoque Romano operam  
 'navare, ita ut nemo unus<sup>h</sup> externus magis enixe adju-  
 'verit rem Romanam. id se, etiamsi jam pridem vellet,  
 'minus præstare in Hispania, aliena atque ignota terra,  
 'potuisse: in qua autem genitus educatusque in apem  
 'paterni regni esset, facile præstaturum. siquidem eundem  
 'Scipionem ducem in Africam mittant Romani, satis spe-  
 'rare perbrevis ævi Carthaginem esse.' lætus eum Scipio  
 vidit audivitque, cum caput rerum in omni hostium equi-  
 tatu Masinissam fuisse sciret, et ipse juvenis specimen<sup>i</sup>  
 animi præ se ferret. fide data acceptaque profectus retro  
 Tarraconem est. Masinissa permissu Romanorum, ne sine  
 causa trajecisse in continentem videretur, populatus proxi-  
 mos agros Gades rediit.

Mago is  
 ordered into  
 Italy.

Magoni desperatis in Hispania rebus, in quarum apem<sup>j</sup>  
 seditio primum militaria, deinde defectio Indibilis animos  
 ejus sustulerant, paranti trajicere in Africam nuntiatum ab  
 Carthagine est 'jubere senatum ut<sup>k</sup> classem, quam Gadibus  
 'haberet, in Italiam trajiceret, conducta ibi Gallorum ac  
 'Ligurum quanta maxima posset juventute conjungeret  
 xxx, 19. 'se Hannibali, neu senescere bellum maximo impetu,  
 'majore fortuna cœptum sineret.' ad eam rem et a Car-  
 thagine pecunia Magoni advecta est, et ipse quantam  
 potuit a Gaditanis exegit, non ærario modo eorum sed  
 etiam templis spoliatis, et privatim omnibus coactis aurum

<sup>d</sup> renovata conj. RH. adv. GB, on iii, 51, 7. <sup>e</sup> om. RH. pr. RH. but. cf. xl, 6;  
 flos juvenutis vii, 7; xxxvii, 12; flos juvenum viii, 8; flos ætatis 21; viii, 28; xxi, 2; 3;  
 flos virium xlii, 16; &c. D. <sup>f</sup> juvenia conj. RH. <sup>g</sup> sororis conj. but cf. xvii,  
 19, h. GL.

<sup>h</sup> 'No one individual,' iii, 12; ix, 16; xxxviii, 50; non quisquam unus, iii, 55; the  
 unus being redundant, as with quisquam 37;  
 ii, 9; iii, 45; xxxii, 20; quilibet ix, 17; xl,  
 42. R.

<sup>i</sup> Specimen implies the existence of a  
 quality; [xxxviii, 17; R. Cic. Or. iii, 40;  
 T. Q. i, 14; v, 19; N. D. iii, 32; Tac. A.  
 Suet. iii, 22. R.] whereas species is often opposed  
 to real existence, DE. cf. xxi, 26, 4.  
<sup>j</sup> In by far the greater number of instances.  
 jubeo is followed by an infinitive: C. it has a  
 subjunctive, either with or without ut, here;  
 i, 17; xlii, 2; DU, on xxiii, 21; D, on  
 xxxii, 16; WO, on C. p. D. 17; OU, on  
 Suet. iii, 22. R.

argentumque in publicum conferre. cum præterveheretur<sup>2</sup> L. Vet. Phil.  
 Hispaniæ oram, haud procul Carthagine nova expositis Q. C. Metel.  
 in terram militibus proximos depopulatus agros, inde ad He makes  
 urbem classem appulit. ibi cum interdiu milites in navibus an unsuc-  
 tenuisset, nocte in littus expositos ad partem eam muri, cessful at-  
 qua capta Carthago ab Romanis fuerat, ducit, nec præsidio tempt on  
 satis valido urbem teneri ratus, et aliquos oppidanorum ad New Car-  
 spem novandi res aliquid moturos. ceterum nuntii ex agris thage.  
 trepidi simul populationem agrestiumque fugam et hostium  
 adventum attulerant, et visa interdiu classis erat, nec sine  
 causa electam ante urbem stationem apparebat. itaque  
 instructi armatique intra portam ad stagnum ac mare  
 versam continebantur. ubi effusi hostes, mixta inter milites  
 navalis<sup>a</sup> turba, ad muros tumultu majore quam vi sub-  
 ierunt, patefacta repente porta Romani cum clamore  
 erumpunt, turbatosque hostes et ad primum incursum  
 conjectumque telorum aversos usque ad littus cum multa  
 cæde persequuntur. nec, nisi naves littori appulsæ trepidos  
 acceperant, superfuisset pugnae aut fugæ quisquam. in  
 ipsis quoque trepidatum navibus est, dum, ne hostes cum  
 suis simul irrumperent<sup>b</sup>, trahunt<sup>c</sup> scalas, orasque<sup>d</sup> et an-  
 coras, ne in moliendo mora esset, præcidunt<sup>e</sup>. multique  
 adnantes navibus, incerto præ<sup>f</sup> tenebris quid aut peterent xxi, 25, 10.  
 aut vitarent, fœde interierunt. postero die cum classis inde  
 retro ad Oceanum, unde venerat, fugisset, ad octingenti 34, b.  
 homines cæsi inter murum littusque et ad duo millia  
 armorum<sup>d</sup> inventa.

37 Mago cum Gades repetisset, exclusus<sup>1</sup> inde, ad † Cim- On his re-  
 bim<sup>a</sup> (haud procul a<sup>b</sup> Gadibus is locus abest) classe ap- Gades,  
 Gades,

<sup>a</sup> *navalis* H. B. pr. DJ. but *turba* is put in apposition to *hostes*. G. <sup>b</sup> *erumperent* er.  
 Fr. ed. MD. GT. HN. al. Edd. em. G. <sup>c</sup> *loraque* 2 P. V marg. from gl. D. cf. xxii,  
 19, l. C.—*hortisque* 3 P.—*pontisque* S. 3 L. R. GA.—*pontisque orasque* ed. S. adv. D.  
<sup>d</sup> RH. S. al. Mss. pr. RH.—*armatorum* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>e</sup> The place is unknown.  
 GL. var. Mss.—*Cimbis* P. F.—*Ambros* LI. 1, 2 P. V. 1—3 L. GA. N. HV. pr. L, E. Q.  
 iv, 4.—*Cuneos* conj. cf. Strabo iii, 1; Pliny iv, 22. VS, on P. M. iii, 1. adv. CE, G. A. ii,  
 1, p. 51. DJ.—*Eboram* (cf. Mela iii, 1) or *Olitingin* or *Onobam* conj. DJ. <sup>b</sup> om.  
 RH. FR. ad. G. but cf. xxiv, 28, c. D.

2 Παγαλιον, Her. vi, 43, n. 54.

3 'They pull back into the ships the land-  
 ing ladders, or gang-boards; which had been  
 put out, that those who had gone ashore  
 might reembark.' cf. Virg. Æ. x, 653—660;

R. Her. ix, 98, n. 74.

4 *Incideris funem*, Virg. Æ. iii, 667. S.

5 'By reason of,' vi, 40; x, 13; xxxi,  
 24; xlv, 7; R. cf. Her. vii, 99, n. 59.

1 'By the gates being closed against him.' R.

L. Vet. Phil. pulsa, mittendis legatis querendoque quod 'portæ sibi  
Q.C. Metel. ' socio atque amico clausæ forent,' purgantibus<sup>2</sup> iis 'c

he is shut  
out of that  
town.

' multitudinis concursu factum infestæ ob direpta quæ-  
' dam abs consendentibus naves militibus,' ad colloquium  
sufetes<sup>4</sup> eorum, qui summus Pœnis<sup>5</sup> est magistratus, cum  
St Matthew quæstore elicit, laceratosque verberibus cruci affigi jussit;  
xxvii, 26.  
xxii, 20, 7.

Mago  
crosses over  
to the  
Baliaric  
islands.

armaque data. quorum fiducia Pœnus in Baliares insulas  
(quingenta inde millia absunt) tramisit<sup>1</sup>. duæ sunt  
Baliares insulæ<sup>1</sup>, major altera atque opulentior armis  
virisque; et portum<sup>4</sup> habet, ubi commode hibernaturum  
se (et jam extremum autumnus erat) credebat<sup>4</sup>. ceterum  
haud secus quam si Romani eam insulam incolerent,  
hostiliter classi occursum est. fundis ut nunc plurimum,  
ita tunc solo eo telo utebantur, nec quisquam alterius  
gentis unus tantum ea arte quantum inter alios<sup>1</sup> omnes  
i, 31. Baliares excellunt<sup>5</sup>. itaque tanta vis lapidum creberrimæ  
grandinis modo in propinquantem jam terræ classem effusa

<sup>2</sup> his al. Mss.—om. 1 L. RH. <sup>4</sup> 1 Ed. pr. G. ed. R. cf. xxx, 7; xxxiv, 61; Sufa, consul lingua Pœnorum: Claudius, "senatus censuit referentibus sufetibus;" Fest. S. GT, Ina. cccclxx, 1 sq. SCA (on F. l. c.) derives the noun from the Hebrew *Sophim*: BT (Ch. i, 14) from the word *Sophetim*, D. 'judges.' C. Shaphat was the proper name of Elisha's father, as well as of other persons; and the name *Jehoshaphat* signifies "the Lord is judge." ED.—Sufetes B. al. ant. Edd.—*Suphates* 4 L.—*Suffetes* 5 L.—*superstes* P. F. C. V. 1—3 L. H. HF. HV.—*Suffetes* (as in four inscriptions in ROS, M. B. p. 176 sq.) ed. G. C. D. BK. <sup>3</sup> trajecit, ibique conj. G.—*precipitatus* P.—*precipitate* P 2d. ME. RE. (or *precipitata*) pl. Mss.—*itaque* conj. om. C. <sup>5</sup> *clavis*...pace om. P. pr. G. adv. C. for this expression is frequent in Livy; i, 24; xxi, 24; 32; thus *bona cum venia*, vii, 41, 3. D. <sup>1</sup> om. 2 L. so as to place the nouns in apposition; but cf. xxxvii, 2; xxxviii, 36. D. <sup>4</sup> *clavi* F. B. pr. ED. cf. xlii, 10; iii, 46, 2. D. <sup>1</sup> P. F. cf. 5, 1. D. <sup>2</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ed. D.—om. 3 P. RH. ed. G. C. adv. cf. i, 3, 9. D. <sup>3</sup> *concebat* 3 P. 5 L. R. D. RH. <sup>4</sup> *alias* (und. *gentes*) conj. G. omnes refers to *Baleares*. C.

2 'Pleading in excuse for themselves:' R. und. *Gaditanis*. RH.

3 Gades was a Tyrian colony, and therefore had a Phœnician origin in common with Carthage: cf. SN, on J. O. i, p. 130; DU, C. PC, A. G. i, end. These two annual magistrates are called βασιλῆς Pol. iii, 33, 3; 41, 6; vi, 51, 2; *reges* Nep. xxii, 7. R.

4 Minorca has two harbours, Ciudadella and Port Mahon. R.

5 Cf. xxi, 21, h. R. They were called also Γαμάνται, ἀπὸ τοῦ γαμάνουτος γαμάνου

οὗς λεγόμενοι βουρ. Diod. ita perita exoroniū dicuntur, ut matres parvulos filios nullam cibum contingere sinerent, nisi quem ex fundo destinato lapide percussissent, Veg. R. M. One of these slings was carried in the hand, one twisted round them like a girdle, and one hung from the neck: they were composed of a piece of leather suspended by two slings. Y, L. C. 730; 735. In Strabo's time the natives of the lesser island were equal in valour to those of the larger island, iii, p. 167. GL.

est, ut intrare portum non ausi averterent in altum naves. L. Vet. Phil. in minorem inde Balarium insulam trajecerunt, fertilem Q. C. Metel. agro, viris armis<sup>a</sup> haud æque validam. itaque egressi He takes the lesser island. navibus supra<sup>a</sup> portum loco munito castra locant; ac sine certamine urbe agroque potiti, duobus millibus auxiliarium inde conscriptis missisque<sup>b</sup> Carthaginem, ad hibernandum naves subdixerunt. post Magonis ab Oceani ora discessum Gaditani Romanis deduntur.

xxxii, 2.

- 38 Hæc in Hispania P. Scipionis ductu auspicioque<sup>1</sup> gesta. Scipio returns to Rome. ipse L. Lentulo et L. Manlio Acidino<sup>2</sup> provincia tradita<sup>a</sup> decem navibus Romam rediit, et senatu extra urbem dato in æde Bellonæ, 'quas res in Hispania gessisset' disseruit, C. i, 433. 'quoties signis collatis dimicasset, quot oppida ex hostibus 'vi cepisset, quas gentes in dicionem populi Romani redigisset. adversus quattuor se imperatores, quattuor victores 'exercitus in Hispaniam isse; neminem Carthaginensem xxvii, 19, j. 'in iis terris reliquisse.' ob has res gestas magis tentata<sup>3</sup> est triumphi spes quam petita<sup>b</sup> pertinaciter, quia 'nemi- 39; xxvi, 18; xxxi, 20. 'nem ad eam diem triumphasse, qui sine magistratu<sup>4</sup> res 20.

<sup>a</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ed. C. D.—armisque al. Mss. ed. G.—et armis 2 P. <sup>b</sup> super F. 2—5 L. H. HV. cf. xxiii, 36. D. <sup>a</sup> cum ad. two P. V. five L. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. but cf. i, 14, 7. D. <sup>b</sup> petitus conj. DU.

6 'By way of hostages.' GL.

1 Led away by the customary connection of these two words, our author incorrectly (as also in viii, 31;) applies them to Scipio, who was sent into Spain, as proconsul extraordinary, being appointed to the command when he was a private person and before he had held any magistracy. PZ, A. H. vii, 262 sq. C. VA.

2 Scipio, at his departure for Rome, left Spain under the temporary command of Silanus and Marcius, Pol. xi, 33. GR. When L. Scipio, who had been sent home by his brother, announced to the senate the termination of the war in Spain, (17) they sent two of prætorian rank, Lentulus who was prætor in 542 Y. R. and Manlius who was prætor in 543, with proconsular authority, the one into hither, the other into farther Spain. (45; xxix, 13.) PG. On their arrival, they received the province from the hands of Silanus and Marcius. SW.

3 'He rather sounded them as to the hopes of a triumph, than pressed his claim importunately.' x, 10; xxi, 12; xxxiii, 27; xxiv, 7; R. 18, 6. DU.

4 To the right understanding of this passage, we should bear in mind the distinction between *potestas* and *imperium*: viz. *cum potestate esse dicebatur ille, qui alicui negotio præfectus esset: cum imperio, cui nominatim delatum imperium esset*, Fest. The latter was the power of directing military operations, (*sine imperio res militaris administrari non potest*, Cic. Ph. v, 16;) and was conferred only on a dictator, or a consul, or a prætor; xxxi, 20; 48. Scipio was but a proconsul: as such, he had 'military command,' (though not within the city, xxvi, 9;) but he was not invested with any 'magistracy.' "Proconsuls were not magistrates but pro-magistrates," as an old author says; cf. S. de C. R. ii; and de L. Th. The 'magistracy,' (cf. CJ, ad l. de O. J.) to which *potestas* was attached as a matter of course, was conferred at the assembly of the centuries: the 'military command,' together with the province, was conferred subsequently and at the assembly of the *curiæ* or wards; v, 52; ix, 38; Cic. Fam. i, 9; but cf. xxvi, 18. It was usual, when public necessities so required, for consuls and prætors, even

L. Vet. Phil. 'gessisset,' constabat. senatu misso urbem est ingressus, Q. C. Metel.

argentique prae se in aerarium tulit quattuordecim millia pondo trecenta quadraginta duo, et signati argenti magnum numerum. comitia inde creandis consulibus habuit

Election of magistrates.

L. Veturius Philo, centuriæque omnes ingenti favore P. Scipionem consulem dixerunt. collega additur ei P. Licinius Crassus pontifex maximus. ceterum comitia majore quam ulla per id bellum celebrata frequentia proditum memoriæ est. convenerant undique non suffragandi modo, sed etiam spectandi causa P. Scipionis; concurrebantque et domum frequentes et in Capitolium ad immolantem eum, cum centum bubus votis in Hispania Jovi sacrificaret; spondebantque animis<sup>4</sup>, 'sicut C. Lutatius

<sup>4</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. Just. vii, 6. G.—spondebatque ant. Ed.—despondebantque

when their 'magistracy' expired, to have their 'military command' continued to them as proconsuls and propraetors; Cic. Fam. viii, 8: but *praetor* is used for *propraetor*, here; xl, 19; 34; &c.; for *proconsul* also; as *consul* is for *proconsul*, 39, a. The first proconsul thus appointed was Q. Publilius Philo; and he too was the first proconsul who had a triumph, viii, 26. The first propraetor who triumphed was Q. Valerius Falto, 512 Y. R. Triumph. Capit. cf. V. Max. ii, 8, 6; Plut. L. Æm. p. 256; Cic. de Leg. i, 20. 'Military command' extraordinary, either as proconsuls or propraetors, was also conferred on private persons; (*imperium Cæsari extraordinarium dedi*, Cic. Ph. xi, 8; viz. 'by voting for Octavius to be appointed propraetor;' ad Att. v, 9:) of these the first was T. Quinctius, iii, 5. Such proconsuls and propraetors had not the power of the auspices, Cic. Div. ii, 36; 76; consequently they were not magistrates; (note 1; v, 46; E. C. C. "*magistratus*") and no one, up to this time, had triumphed, without being a magistrate. The first commander extraordinary, who obtained even an ovation, was L. Lentulus, xxxi, 20; afterwards, a triumph was granted to Pompey for his victory over Mithridates. Sometimes we read of a quaestor being sent out with 'military command;' Sall. C. 19. S. VA, ad E. P. p. 603: but cf. GC, R. ad p. S, D. 4. From our author's own account, it is plain that many triumphed who were sent into provinces with prolonged 'military command.' DU. cf. xxvi, 21, 3. As for the title of *proconsul* in the times of the commonwealth, it was applied both to those on whom, either after they had some

time before vacated their magistracy, (whether consulship or praetorship, iii, 4; 29; xxvii, 46; &c.) or as private persons who had not yet been raised to the magistracy, (as K. Fabius and Sp. Furius in 276 Y. R. and this P. Scipio in 542 Y. R. who had never held an higher office than that of curule edile, xxv, 2; cf. xxvi, 18; Dion. H. ix, 16;) 'military command' extraordinary was conferred; and also to those, who had their 'military command' continued at the expiration of their year of office, whether as consul or as praetor, xli, 12; but more especially to those, who, at the end of their praetorship, presided over Spain as propraetors with prolonged 'military command.' These latter are called (1) praetors xxxix, 21; xxxviii, 42; xl, 30 sq; 34; (2) propraetors xxxix, 56; xl, 16; 47; (3) proconsuls xxxiii, 25; xxxv, 22; xxxvii, 46; (DU.) xxxix, 29; (DU.) 56; xl, 16; 39; (D.) xli, 15; 28; xlii, 10; cf. nn, on Suet. i, 54. At first, two proconsuls extraordinary used to be sent into Spain, cf. xxii, 22; xxix, 13. After 555 Y. R., the number of praetors was increased; and two praetors were sent out annually, one into each Spain, cf. xxiii, 27 sq; &c. PG, A. t. ii, p. 263; App. Hsp. 37 sq. From 631 Y. R., those were called proconsuls and propraetors, who (according to the regulation introduced by C. Sempronius Gracchus) were sent into the provinces at the end of the year for which they had been consuls or praetors; cf. xxxv, 1, 2. These officers had both 'military command' and 'judicial power' in their several provinces: which latter the other proconsuls and propraetors had not. R.

'superius bellum Punicum finisset, ita id quod instaret'<sup>L. Vet. Phil.</sup>  
 'P. Cornelium finiturum, atque ut Hispania omni Pœnos'<sup>Q. C. Metal.</sup>  
 'expulisset, sic Italia pulsorum esse;' Africamque ei,  
 perinde ac debellatum in Italia foret, provinciam desti-  
 nabant. prætoria inde comitia habita. creati duo qui  
 tum ædiles plebis erant, Sp. Lucretius et Cn. Octavius,  
 et ex privatis Cn. Servilius Cæpio et L. Æmilius Papus.

Quartodecimo anno Punici belli P. Cornelius Scipio et  
 P. Licinius Crassus ut<sup>B. C. 205—</sup> consulatum inierunt<sup>Y. R. 547.</sup>, nominatæ<sup>Consuls,</sup>  
 consulibus provinciæ sunt, Sicilia Scipioni extra sortem,<sup>P. Corne-</sup>  
 concedente collega, quia sacrorum cura pontificem maxi-<sup>lius Scipio,</sup>  
 mum in Italia retinebat<sup>6</sup>, Bruttii Crasso. tum prætoriae<sup>P. Licinius</sup>  
 provinciæ in sortem conjectæ. urbana<sup>7</sup> Cn. Servilio obtigit,  
 Ariminum<sup>8</sup> (ita Galliam appellabant) Sp. Lucretio, Sicilia  
 L. Æmilio, Cn. Octavio Sardinia.

- 39 Senatus in Capitolio habitus. ibi referente P. Scipione<sup>Meeting of</sup>  
 senatus consultum factum est, ut 'quos ludos inter seditio-<sup>the senate.</sup>  
 'nem militarem in Hispania vovisset, ex ea pecunia quam  
 'ipse in ærarium detulisset faceret.' tum Saguntinorum<sup>Speech of</sup>  
 legatos in senatum introduxit. ex eis maximus natu "etsi<sup>the Sagun-</sup>  
 "nihil ultra malorum est, patres conscripti, quam quod<sup>tine embas-</sup>  
 "passi sumus, ut ad ultimum fidem vobis præstaremus,  
 "tamen ea vestra merita imperatorumque vestrorum erga  
 "nos fuerunt, ut nos cladium nostrarum non pæniteat.  
 "bellum propter nos suscepistis; susceptum quantum-  
 "decimum annum tam pertinaciter geritis, ut sæpe ad  
 "ultimum discrimen et ipsi veneritis et populum Car-  
 "thaginiensem adduxeritis. cum in Italia tam atrox  
 "bellum et Hannibalem hostem haberetis, consulem"

3, 4 L. D. ed. FR. 'they settled by anticipation;' cf. *desponsa jam et destinata laus*, Cic. de  
 A. R. 3; RH. iv, 13; Cic. F. xii, 9; G.—*despondebatque* 2, 3 P<sup>1</sup> d 2 P. 3 L. B.  
 D. L. N. ant. Edd.—*animi* 1 P. F. V. 1, 4, 5 L. H. GA. HV. ed. A. adv. RH.—*animus*  
 3 P. om. D. RH. <sup>1</sup> inierunt. RH. <sup>2</sup> Areimanion or Areimanium conj.  
 STE, Sch. iv, 5. adv. cf. xxiv, 44, d. DU. <sup>3</sup> P. F. C. 2, 4 L. H. B 2d. HV. L. N.

5 Like *incertus*, it applies (1) to what is  
 not yet begun, but is on the point of com-  
 mencing either very shortly, xxix, 35; xxxiii,  
 41; xxxvii, 39; or after some lapse of time,  
 xxi, 21; (2) to what is already begun and is  
 now present, ii, 48; iii, 6; [as in our phrase  
 "the 20th instant," when speaking of the  
 current month; ED.] and (3) to what,

having commenced, remains so as to make its  
 pressure felt, as here; v, 6; xxxvi, 10 (com-  
 pared with 6 and 11); DU. xxxi, 43. E.

6 Cf. 44; VA, on Dion. in E. P. p. 605;  
 DU. lix, ep. nn, on Tac. A. iii, 68, 3; GH,  
 V. J. P. i, 13; ROS, P. M. 6. R.

7 Together with the foreign department;  
 cf. xxv, 41, d. DU.

- P. C. Scipio "cum exercitu in Hispaniam velut ad colligendas<sup>b</sup> reli-  
 P. L. Crass. "quias naufragii nostri misistis. P. et Cn. Cornelii ex  
 "quo in provinciam venerunt, nullo tempore destiterunt,  
 "quæ nobis secunda quæque adversa hostibus nostris  
 xxiv, 42. "essent, facere. jam omnium primum oppidum nobis  
 "restituerunt; per omnem Hispaniam cives nostros  
 "venundatos, dimissis qui conquirerent, ex servitute in  
 "libertatem restituerunt. cum jam prope esset ut opta-  
 xxvii, 43, 4. "bilem<sup>c</sup> ex miserrima fortunam<sup>d</sup> haberemus, P. et Cn.  
 "Cornelii imperatores vestri luctuosius<sup>1</sup> nobis [quoque]  
 "quam vobis perierunt. tum vero ad hoc retracti ex  
 "distantibus locis in sedem antiquam videbamur, ut  
 "iterum periremus et alterum excidium patriæ videre-  
 "mus; nec ad perniciem nostram Carthaginensi utique  
 "aut duce aut exercitu opus esse<sup>2</sup>: ab Turdulis nos<sup>3</sup>  
 "veterrimis hostibus, qui prioris quoque excidii<sup>4</sup> causa  
 xxii, ep. 1. "nobis fuerant, exstingui posse; cum ex insperato repente  
 "misistis nobis P. hunc Scipionem, quem fortunatissimi  
 "omnium Saguntinorum videmur quia consulem declara-  
 "tum videmus<sup>5</sup> ac vidisse nos civibus nostris renuntiari  
 "sumus, spem omnem<sup>1</sup> salutemque<sup>1</sup> nostram; qui cum  
 "plurimas hostium vestrorum cepisset in Hispania urbes,

cet. Mss of C. viz. P. Scipio, to whom Spain was assigned as a province, xxi, 17; C. 32; 43; xxi, 32. D.—*consules* al. Mss. ed. vulg. meaning 'proconsuls'; S. 38, 4; cf. S. and G. on xxxi, 49; PZ, A. H. vii, p. 309: DU. or the two Scipios, of whom Cnæus was of consular dignity, having been consul in 530 Y. R. and Publius was continued in command, and sent out as proconsul in 535; xxii, 22. The title of consul is applied elsewhere to consular men; cf. vi, 42; xxvi, 33, f; xxxi, 49; xxxviii, 35; E, C. C. "prætor." and in inscriptions it does not always denote the year in which the recorded transaction occurred, but merely the previous or subsequent rank of the individual; this will explain iv, 20; and xxxviii, 35. PZ, A. H. 7, p. 305 sq. See Paley on St Luke ii, 2; in Evid. Chr. ii, 6, p. 312 sq. ED. <sup>b</sup> cf. xxii, 56; xxv, 22; xxxi, 15. GB.—*conciliandas* RH.—*conciliandas* 'to put together and refit' conj. RH. <sup>c</sup> eam ad. 1 P. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. L. ant. Ed. <sup>d</sup> fortuna F. V. 1, 2 L. H. pr. D. <sup>e</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. 'even'; ed. C. D.—*prope* ed. G.—*prope* ad. 4 L. H. <sup>f</sup> em. cf. Var. R. R. i, 10; G. xxxiv, 17, 4; 19 sq. D.—*Turdilis* nos H marg. N.—*Turoilis* nos F.—*Turoilimos* P. RE. ME. V.—*Turoilis* nos 1, 2 L.—*Cyrolis* nos L.—*Tudertanis* nos 3 L. B 2d.—*Turdentan* nos HV.—*Turditanis* nos HF.—*Turdetan* nos 4, 5 L. H.—*Turdelinis* R. D.—*Turdetan* ant. Edd. cf. xxi, 6, 1; xxiv, 42. Some make these the same as the *Turduli*, but Polybius (whom Livy follows) makes them a different people; Strabo iii, 139. D. <sup>g</sup> excidium... excidii ed. CL. adv. Mss. cf. v, 15, 9. D. <sup>h</sup> vidimus B. GA. ed. Rom. Parm. RH. <sup>i</sup> omnium 2 L.—*opem* B. ant. Edd. RH. <sup>j</sup> salutem RH.

1 There is no exaggeration in this, for the calamity came more home to the Saguntines and placed them in greater jeopardy. C. To

the Romans it was not so irreparable.  
 2 Und. *videbatur*, RS. and *videbamur* with *posse*; or *putabamus* with both. R.

"ubique ex captorum<sup>1</sup> numero excretos<sup>1</sup> Saguntinos in patriam remisit; postremo Turdetaniam, adeo infestam nobis ut illa gente incolumi stare Saguntum non posset, ita bello affixit ut non modo nobis (absit verbo invidia<sup>2</sup>), "ne posteris quidem timenda nostris esset. deletam urbem cernimus eorum quorum in gratiam Saguntum deleverat<sup>21, 2</sup>. Hannibal. vectigal ex agro eorum capimus, quod nobis non [jam<sup>3</sup>] fructu jucundius<sup>4</sup> est quam ultione. ob hæc, quibus majora neque sperare<sup>5</sup> neque optare ab diis immortalibus poteramus, gratias actum nos decem legatos Saguntinus senatus populusque ad vos misit; simul gratulatum quod ita res<sup>6</sup> hos annos in Hispania atque Italia gessistis, ut Hispaniam non Ibero amne tenus, sed qua terrarum<sup>7</sup> ultimas<sup>8</sup> finit<sup>9</sup> Oceanus, domitam

P. C. Scipio  
P. L. Crass.

<sup>1</sup> F. 1—3, 5 L. HV. ant. Edd. cf. vi, 22, 4. D.—*captorum* al. Mss. ed. GT. G. C. 1 pl. and opt. Mss. ed. MD. cf. ix, 46, 14; Virg. G. iii, 398; Grat. Cyn. 289; Col. viii, 4 twice; Curt. x, 2. G.—*excretos* 3 L.—*excerptos* ant. Edd. <sup>2</sup> sed ad. 2, 3 P. ed. Mo. sqq. Edd. but cf. Stat. Th. vi, 154; Mart. Ep. vii, 51; G. i, 25; ii, 49; xxxvi, 19; xxxix, 8; xli, 22. D. <sup>3</sup> em. G.—*tam* pl. Mss.—*om. al. Mss. G. C. D.* <sup>4</sup> tam... *jucundum* conj. C. <sup>5</sup> *spectare* GB, on vii, 24, 6. but cf. xxxiv, 27, 4; xxx, 23, 7. On the difference between *sperare* and *optare*, see MN, on C. F. v, 8. D. <sup>6</sup> per ad. 3 L. B. R. GA. D. but cf. x, 21; G. 13; Pliny E. ii, 11; (CO.) Virg. Æ. i, 47. (SV. BU.) D. <sup>7</sup> ultimus RH. 3 P. pr. RH. adv. GB. G.—*ad ultimus* 2 P.—*ultima* S. cf. Virg. Æ. ii, 554. S.—*ultimam* 1 L. <sup>8</sup> finis RH. S. pr. (uod. est) RH. S.

3 A form of deprecating the ill which might arise from too confident a boasting of their good fortune, Cic. F. ix, 5; GB. ix, 19. 'Without vanity be it spoken.' ST. cf. xxii, 39, 4; E. Her. vii, 10, n. 11; 46, n. 47; Arist. Rh. ii, 24, 2; SW, on *φθονός* L. H. "jealous" Exodus xx, 5; PK, on Gen. ii, 16; and 1 Kings xx, 13; POL, ind. 2d. "superbia." ED.

4 For *terras*. The phrase is equivalent to *ultima terrarum loca* xxvii, 40: and a similar construction is used, in all genders, not only (1) after superlatives, as *nilitum ultimi* xxxiv, 18; *nenium gravissimæ* x, 2; *n. validissimæ* Curt. ix, 10, 3; *gentium ferocissimæ* xlii, 52; *insularum asperissimæ* Suet. xi, 8; *arborum probatissimæ* Col. ix, 4; *rerum minimæ* Luc. ii, 272; (HS. OU. BU. adv. CO.) [*laudum ultimæ* xxx, 30, 1; R.] *periculorum extrema* vii, 29; cf. xxi, 34, 10: but (2) after participles, or adjectives which act as such by implying the division of a noun into two classes, as *paucae bestiarum* xxx, 33; *principes regionum* xxiv, 21, 12; *superi deorum et imi* Hor. O. i, 10, 19 sq: [Ov. F. v, 665; BY.] *expediti peditum equitumque* 14;

xxxvii, 18; *delecti p. s. q.* xxvi, 5; Curt. iv, 12; *d. patrum* ii. 15; *circumfusi militum* xxii, 30, 2; *clari senum* Sil. i, 564; (nn.) *necessariæ literarum*, cf. BU, on Q. I. O. i, 4, 40; [*tarda nominum* vii, 21 v. l. GB.] *antiqua fœderum* xxxvi, 27; cf. Chrys. de Sac. p. 100; Her. iii, 9, n. 22. Sometimes the adjective is neuter, though the noun is masculine or feminine, as (1) *prima virorum* Lucr. i, 87; *pretiosissima rerum* xxviii, 22; (2) [*constrata pontium* xxx, 10; *strata viarum* Virg. Æ. i, 422; (CD.) D'E. *violenta patrum* ii, 32 v. l. GB.] In all these cases both the adjective and the noun are plural: these are to be distinguished from the phrases of which examples are given in xxvii, 18, 8; and xxx, 2, 2; where the noun is put in the plural or singular indifferently. Instances when a neuter adjective singular is followed by the genitive of a noun singular are given in xxvii, 2, d. In Greek we find a plural noun following a singular adjective, which, though not in a superlative or comparative form, yet denotes preeminence in good or ill, as *δὴ ναιδὲς αὐτῶν*! Eur. Hec. 707. D. G. ED.

P. C. Scipio "armis habeatis, Italiae, nisi quatenus<sup>1</sup> vallum castrorum  
P. L. Crass. "cingit, nihil reliqueritis Poeno. Jovi optimo maximo,

"praesidi Capitolinae arcis, non grates tantum ob haec  
"agere jussi sumus, sed donum hoc etiam, si vos<sup>2</sup> per-  
"mitteretis, coronam auream in Capitolium victoriae ergo  
"ferre. id uti permittatis quaesumus, utique, si vobis ita  
"videtur<sup>3</sup>, quae nobis imperatores vestri commoda tribue-  
"runt, ea rata atque perpetua auctoritate vestra faciat<sup>4</sup>."

Answer of  
the senate.

senatus legatis Saguntinis respondit 'et dirutum et resti-  
'tutum Saguntum fidei socialis utrinque servatae docu-  
xxiv, 31, 4. 'mentum omnibus gentibus fore. suos imperatores recte  
'et ordine et ex voluntate senatus fecisse, quod Saguntum  
'restituerint civesque Saguntinos servitio exemerint; quae  
'que alia eis benigne<sup>5</sup> fecerint, ea senatum ita voluisse  
'fieri. donum permittere ut in Capitolio ponerent.' 'locus'  
'inde lautiaque<sup>6</sup> legatis praebere<sup>7</sup> jussa, 'et muneris ergo  
'in singulos dari<sup>8</sup> ne minus dena millia aeris<sup>9</sup>.' legationes

<sup>1</sup> quantum ejus conj. R.      <sup>2</sup> nos ed. er. Bas. om. 5 L. H.      <sup>3</sup> videretur P. F.  
1, 4, 5 L. H. GA. HV. al. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. G.      <sup>4</sup> benigna 5 L. adv. cf. iv, 14, D.  
<sup>5</sup> ergo om. 4 L.—ergo in singulos om. P. RE. F. pr. because *dona* is distributive;  
G. and they appear to be from gl. as in xxx, 17. R.—ergo...dari om. ME. V. 1, 2, 5 L.  
HV. N.

5 'Lodging;' GF. (on C. F. xvi, 21)  
xxxiii, 24; xlv, 16; xlv, 20; loca, xlii, 26;  
aedes liberae, loca, xxx, 17; a. l. locus, xxxv,  
23; a. l. hospitio date, xlii, 6; [hospitium,  
xlv, 23; Prusias domus quam optima Romae  
conducta, V. Max. v, 1, 1; BR, de F. ii, p.  
252.] MVMVSQVE . RIS . EX . FORMVLA . LO-  
CVM . [~~etiam~~ Greek translation] LAVTIAQVE .  
Q . VRS . RIS . LOCARE . MITTEREQ . SC of  
675 Y. R. in GT, DIH; *παράλυμα*, Pol.  
xxxii, 19, 2; S. DU. U, on P. xxv, 6, 6.  
Cf. xxiv, 7, 3; R. BE, Obs. p. 224. D. xxx,  
21; xlii, 19; xlv, 44; T. A. iii, 32. DN.  
Though DN refers locus or loca to 'public  
places or seats' in the theatre, Suet. ii, 44;  
or senate-house, xxix, 16, 5; xxx, 40; xxxv,  
23; xlii, 11; 14; 26; xlv, 16; xlv, 13;  
[cf. Her. i, 54, n. 84: ED.] BR takes it as  
synonymous with aedes, or as put in appo-  
sition to it, when both words are used. locum  
publicos pararet, ubi deperteretur, xlii, 1. ED.  
It appears to denote something connected  
with the residence; Macedones deducti extra  
urbem in villam publicam, ibique iis locus et  
lautia praebita, xxxiii, 24. C. pr. D.  
'grounds.'

6 Lautia (xxx, 17; xxxiii, 24; xxxv,

23; xlii, 6; xlv, 20; S. xlii, 6; 24; xlv,  
13; 44;) includes 'all the requisites for the  
supply of their table,' cf. Pliny E. ix, 17;  
Plut. Q. R. 42; DN. Cic. Fam. ix, 5; GA.  
'the allowance for their entertainment is a  
proper style,' SM, on S. p. 612. DD, A. P.  
C. p. 688, and 'the furniture for their resi-  
dence.' GI, O. L. L. nn, on Cic. At. xii, 2.  
" *ιδιωματια, supellex*; *ιδιωματια ξυλινα, supellex  
ligna*; *ιδιωματια, lautia*;" Glosses; SC, 3.  
L. ii, 22. "haec supellex, & *ιδιωματια: lautia*,  
*ιδιωματια*," Charis. SCH, Obs. i, 14. no, on  
Poll. On. x, 12. cf. also xlv, 141 45? Y.  
Max. v, 1, 1. *μαρτυρα* is the Greek translation  
of the SC in note 5; and is used by Pol.  
xxxii, 19, 2: &c; [*αὐτῶν δαπάνη* *ἐκ τῆς  
μαρτυρας* *ἐκ τῆς δαπάνης* Her. i, 41; (n.  
10.) ED.] DU. *deutia* [from *δαῖνον*; as  
being put for *ο*, to distinguish the word from  
*lotium*. G. on xli, 10.] dicebant veteres *que  
lautia dicimus: dabantur legatis hospitii  
gratia*; Fest. "dacrinas." The *Linus*, of  
whom Festus speaks, is not our author but  
the poet surnamed *Andronicus*, who flourished  
two centuries before the historian. SCA. VA.  
cf. BG, de L. V. D.

7 Cf. PZ, de A. G. 25. DU.

deinde ceteræ [in senatum introductæ]⁷ auditæ[que]⁸. et P. C. Scipio petentibus Saguntinis ut, 'quatenus tuto possent, Italiam <sup>P. L. Crass.</sup> 'spectatum irent,' duces dati, litteræque per oppida missæ ut 'Hispanos comiter acciperent.'

Tum de re publica, de exercitibus scribendis, de pro- <sup>Scipio is ambitious of having Africa assigned as his province; S. xvi, 596</sup> vincii⁹ relatum. cum 'Africam novam provinciam extra ipse nulla jam modica gloria contentus 'non ad gerendum 'modo bellum sed ad finiendum' diceret 'se consulem 'declaratum esse, neque aliter id fieri' posse quam si ipse 'in Africam exercitum transportaret', [et] acturum se id 'per populum' aperte ferret⁴, 'si senatus adversaretur,' id consilium haudquaquam primoribus patrum cum¹ placeret⁵, ceterique per metum aut ambitionem² mussarent³, Q. Fabius Maximus rogatus sententiam "scio" inquit⁶ Fabius op- <sup>poses this wish.</sup> "multis vestrum videri, patres conscripti, rem actam "hodierno die agi⁴, et frustra habiturum orationem qui "tanquam de integra re de' Africa provincia sententiam "dixerit. ego autem primum illud ignoro, quemadmodum "jam certa provincia Africa consulis viri fortis ac strenui⁵ "sit, quam nec senatus censuit in hunc annum provinciam "esse nec populus jussit. deinde si est, consulem peccare "arbitror, qui⁶ de re transacta⁷ simulando se referre

⁷ om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. (as being borrowed from the beginning of the chapter.) D.  
⁸ om. 3, 5 L. pr. G. D.    ⁹ finiri 3 P. D. RH. ed. (but tr. id) FR. adv. cf. xxxvii, 35. G.    ¹ transportasset 1, 2 P. [?] RH.    ² om. P. F. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. GA. HV. pr. ED. but cf. xxxv, 41, 7. D.    ³ pr. VO. cf. xxii, 29, 6. D.—foret B. ant. Edd.—fore al. cf. VO, Gr. v, 16.—scirent 5 L.    ⁴ P. RE. V. F. 4, 5 L. N. D.—con- placeret B.—complaceret 1, 2 P. 1—3 L. H. GA. L. al. Mss.—conscripitorum placeret 3 P. ant. Edd.—placeret RH. (tr. cum after consilium) HV.    ⁵ om. F. V. 3—5 L. H. HV.—tr. before scio 2 L.    ⁶ om. 1 L. (and re) 3 P. pr. G.    ⁷ haud acta or nondum acta conj.

8 As the provinces were settled in 38; and yet their assignment to the consuls respectively is mentioned in 45; it appears that our author is not here entering upon a new subject, but merely detailing at length the arrangement which he had before briefly stated. C. Or Scipio, being extremely desirous of crossing over into Africa, brings the subject of the provinces again before the senate, to obtain their sanction to the step upon which he was so bent. R.

1 The sentence depends on the cum which begins the chapter: yet, on account of the many clauses intervening, the repetition of the word here is not inelegant: cf. 9, i; G.

xxii, 11, a. R.

2 'To make court to Scipio, who was becoming a very powerful and influential character.' C. cf. xxix, 16, 4.

3 'Did not dare to speak out,' RS. 'smothered their indignation,' E. 'hesitated to declare their opinion.' C. Cf. vii, 25; xxxiii, 31; Virg. Æ. xi, 344; 454; xii, 567; 718.

4 'That we are discussing a question which has been already settled,' C.

5 Cf. nn, on Tac. A. iii, 53, 2. R.

6 'Who, when a matter had been already settled, pretends to bring it forward as a subject for discussion, and thereby is making a mockery of the senate.' DE.

- P. C. Scipio "senatum ludibrio habet, non senatorem<sup>7</sup> [modo], qui  
 P. L. Crass. "de quo consulitur suo loco<sup>7</sup> dicit sententiam. atque  
 "ego certum habeo dissentienti mihi ab ista festinatione  
 "in Africam trajiciendi duarum rerum subeundam opi-  
 "nionem<sup>8</sup> esse, unius, insitæ ingenio meo cunctationis<sup>9</sup>,  
 "quam metum pigritiamque homines adolescentes<sup>10</sup> sane<sup>11</sup>  
 xxii, 12, 6. "appellent, dum<sup>9</sup> ne<sup>1</sup> pæniteat adhuc aliorum speciosiora  
 "primo adspectu consilia semper visa, mea usu meliora;  
 "alterius, obtreptionis atque invidiæ adversus crescentem  
 "in dies gloriam fortissimi consulis. a qua suspitione si  
 "me neque vita acta et mores mei neque dictatura<sup>10</sup> cum  
 "quinque consulatibus tantumque gloriæ belli domique  
 15, j. "partæ vindicat, ut propius fastidium ejus sim quam  
 "desiderium, ætas saltem liberet<sup>12</sup>. quæ enim mihi æmu-  
 "latio cum eo esse potest qui ne filio quidem meo æqualis  
 "sit? me dictatorem, cum vigerem adhuc viribus et in  
 "cursu<sup>11</sup> maximarum rerum essem, recusantem nemo aut  
 xxii, 24 "in senatu aut ad<sup>8</sup> populum audivit quo minus insectanti<sup>12</sup>  
 sqq. "me magistro equitum, quod fando nunquam ante audi-  
 "tum erat, imperium mecum æquaretur. rebus quam  
 "verbis assequi malui ut, qui aliorum judicio mihi com-  
 "paratus<sup>12</sup> erat, sua mox confessione me sibi præferret.  
 "nedum ego perfunctus honoribus certamina mihi atque  
 "æmulationes cum adolescente florentissimo proponam.  
 "videlicet ut mihi jam vivendo, non solum rebus gerendis

R.—*transigenda* conj. (unless we read *dissimulando* 'suppressing the fact,' or *in re transacta*, cf. 43, h; which would agree better with the interpretation given by DCE.) ED. <sup>h</sup> *non senator est* 4, 5 L. <sup>i</sup> om. B. GA. 5 L. ant. Edd. pr. (as the construction is *consulem, non senatorem, peccare arbitror*) RH. RS.—ad. cet. Mss. A. sqq. Edd. 'he who is but a senator.' R.—*qui modo* conj. tr. ED. <sup>j</sup> *opinationem* RH. but there is no authority for this word in Livy. D. *opinio* means 'suspicion,' xlv, 38; R. 'judgement,' E. xxxiv, 24. GF. *judicium*, below. ED. <sup>kk</sup> om. V. 1, 2, 5 L. HV. N. adv. cf. ii, 18. D. <sup>l</sup> RE. V 2d.—*me* P. ME. V. F. 1 L. L. N.—*me non* al. Mss. but the personal pronoun is omitted in xxiii, 12; G. 29. D. <sup>m</sup> *liberat* B. ed. Rom. Parm. RH. <sup>n</sup> cf. xxxviii, 55, 2. D.—*apud* F. 1, 2, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. from gl. <sup>o</sup> *insectante* 2 L. B. GA. but cf. Her. vii, 13, n. 47. ED.—*insectante* three P. F. V. 1, 4, 5 L. II.

7 'When it comes to his turn to speak.'  
 R.

8 Whence he gained the appellation *Cunctator*. Thus Ennius, *unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem*. S. Virg. *Æ*. vi, 847.  
 9 Cf. iii, 21, 6; xxxiii, 24; and the examples from Cato, Ter. Plaut. Cic. Ov. and others in SE, P. L. L. D.

10 He omits the other dictatorship, which he abdicated in consequence of a flaw in the creation. S. cf. xxii, 9, 5. R.

11 'In the midst of my career.' The metaphor is taken from the race-course or a voyage, and applied to a rapid succession of great exploits or successes. E, C. C. R.

12 'Set on a par.' RS.

“fesso, si huic negata fuerit, Africa provincia decernatur. P. C. Scipio  
 “cum ea gloria quæ parta est, vivendum atque moriendum P. L. Crass.  
 “est. vincere ego prohibui Hannibalem, ut a vobis, quo-  
 41 “rum vigent nunc vires, etiam vinci posset. illud te mihi  
 “ignoscere, P. Corneli, æquum erit, si cum in me ipso  
 “nunquam pluris famam hominum quam rem publicam  
 “fecerim<sup>1</sup>, ne tuam quidem gloriam<sup>2</sup> [bono publico præ-  
 “ponam]<sup>3</sup>. quanquam si aut bellum nullum in Italia aut  
 “is hostis esset ex quo victo nihil gloriæ quæreretur, qui  
 “te in Italia retineret, etsi id bono publico faceret, simul  
 “cum bello materiam gloriæ tuæ isse ereptum videri xxvii, 19, j.  
 “posset. cum vero Hannibal hostis incolumi exercitu  
 “quartumdecimum annum Italiam obsideat<sup>c</sup>, pænitebit  
 “te P. Corneli gloriæ tuæ, si hostem eum qui tot fune-  
 “rum, tot cladum nobis causa fuit, tu consul Italia  
 “expuleris, et sicut penes C. Lutatium prioris Punici  
 “perpetrati belli titulus fuit, ita penes te hujus fuerit?  
 “nisi aut Hamilcar<sup>2</sup> Hannibali dux est præferendus, aut  
 “illud bellum huic, aut victoria illa major clariorque  
 “quam hæc (modo contingat ut te consule vincamus)  
 “futura est. ab Drepanis atque<sup>d</sup> Eryce detraxisse Hamil- xxvii, 29, 4;  
CS. ii, 1,  
 “carem quam Italia expulisse Pœnos atque Hannibalem 235; H. vii,  
164; Y.  
890; 1018.  
 “malis? ne tu quidem, etsi magis partam quam speratam  
 “gloriam amplecteris, Hispania potius quam Italia bello xxi, 10; 41.  
 “liberata gloriatus fueris. nondum is est Hannibal<sup>3</sup>, quem  
 “non magis timuisse videatur quam contempsisse qui  
 “aliud bellum maluerit. quin igitur ad hoc accingeris<sup>4</sup>, xxvii, 26, 7.  
 “nec per istos circuitus, ut cum in Africam trajeceris,

<sup>1</sup> *tua...in gloria*, conj. G 2d.

<sup>2</sup> om. P. RE. V. F. 1, 5 L. II V. L. N. all Mss of C. pr. for the *honorariness* may be supplied by *pluris quam R. P. faciam G.*

<sup>c</sup> *opsideat* F.—*possideat* S. 2 L. ed. 2 Min. pr. S. adv. cf. Cic. Rul. ii, 28. *G. obsidere* often signifies ‘to settle down in,’ ‘to occupy and retain possession of;’ cf. iii, 50, 15. D. <sup>d</sup> *aut* 2, 3 P. F. C. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. HV.

1 Cf. xlv, 22. CLM, on E. A. xii, fr. *non ponebat enim rumores ante salutem*, Enn. in Cic. Sen. 4. D.

2 Whom Lutatius defeated. RS.

3 ‘Hannibal is not yet fallen so low, but that any one who should seek another theatre of action, would seem to act more from the influence of fear than from that of contempt.’ R.

4 ‘Why not gird up your loins and buckle to, for this war; and [xxxii, 10, 10; D.] instead of adopting that circuitous mode of engaging Hannibal, (by crossing over to Africa in hopes of his following you thither,) why not rather seek him straightway, by directing the current of the war, upon the point where he is to be found?’ C. ‘The Sarcen soon him buckled to the field;’ Spens. F. Q.

- P. C. Scipio "secuturum te illuc Hannibalem speres, potius quam  
P. L. Crass. "recto hinc itinere, ubi Hannibal est, eo bellum in-  
xlii, 30, 11. "tendis\*? egregiam istam palmam belli Punici patrai  
"petis? hoc et natura prius est, tua cum defenderis,  
"aliena ire oppugnatum. pax ante in Italia quam bellum  
"in Africa sit; et nobis prius decedat timor quam ultro  
"aliis inferatur. si utrumque tuo ductu auspicioque fieri  
"potest, Hannibale hic victo illic Carthaginem expugna.  
"si altera utra' victoria novis<sup>8</sup> consulibus relinquenda  
"est, prior cum major clariorque, tum causa etiam inae-  
"quentis fuerit. nam nunc quidem praeterquam quod  
"et in Italia et in Africa duos diversos exercitus alere  
"aerarium non potest; praeterquam quod, unde classes  
"tueamur<sup>9</sup>, unde com meatibus praebendis sufficiamus,  
"nihil reliqui est; quid<sup>1</sup>? periculi tandem quantum!  
"adeatur, quem fallit? P. Licinius in Italia, P. Scipio  
"bellum in Africa geret. quid? si (quod omnes dii omen  
"avertant et dicere etiam reformidat animus, sed quae  
"acciderunt, accidere possunt) et<sup>1</sup> victor Hannibal ire ad  
"urbem pergat, tum demum te consulem ex Africa, sicut  
xxvi, 8. "Q. Fulvium a Capua, arcessemus? quid quod in Africa  
19, 2. "quoque Mars communis belli erit? domus tibi tua, pater  
"patruusque intra triginta dies cum exercitibus caesi docu-  
"mento sint, ubi per aliquot annos maximis rebus terra  
"marique gerendis amplissimum nomen apud exteras gentes  
"populi Romani vestraeque familiae fecerant. dies me de-  
"ficiat, si reges imperatoresque temere in hostium terras<sup>1</sup>  
"transgressos cum maximis cladibus suis exercituumque  
xxv, 24; Th. "suorum enumerare<sup>1</sup> velim. Athenienses<sup>6</sup>, prudentissima  
vi, 15 sq;  
vii, 2 sq; 39 sqq; viii; PN. PAI. N. vii, 3; J. iv, 3-5; D. xiii, 7 sq; CV. v, 37.

\* *intendas* RE. ed. C. pr. D. <sup>1</sup> P. V? C. pr. cf. Var. L. L. viii; Cic. At. x. 1; GR. C. viii, 5; Cic. Fam. viii, 8; Prisc. Gr. vi, p. 693; GV, on C. F. vi, 1. ed. D.—*altera* ultra V? F. 1, 2 L. three Mss. of C.—*alterutra* ed. G. C.—*aberit* GA. <sup>8</sup> em. 'to the consuls of a following year.' RH.—*nobis* three P. F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. L. cf. CS, on Suet. i, 40; L. E. Q. v, 25; BU, on Q. I. O. x, 1, 889; nn, on v, 53, 6; xxi, 60, 2. D.—*nobis* 4 L. pr. GL. <sup>1</sup> RH. U. C. V. G. F. 4, 5 L. B. H. GA. R. HV. L. al. Mss. ant. Edd. C. D. pr. cf. xxiv, 26; GR. 28; v, 5; 53; vi, 40; xxxiv, 5; xl, 9; Cc. N. D. ii, 2. (BH.) D.—om. P. al. Mss. Mo. sqq. Edd. G. <sup>1</sup> *quantumvis* U.—*quantumvis* conj. U. <sup>1</sup> om. RH. 3, 5 L. L. pr. (or render it 'even') C. <sup>1</sup> *terram* F. 2 L. H. HV.—*terra* V. 3, 4 L. <sup>1</sup> F. V. five L. B. HV. D. L. N. ant. Edd. C. D.—*enumerare* P. al. Mss. ed. G.

5 Cf. DU, on xxxiv, 6. R.

6 Cf. vi, 21; xxxviii, 29, 11. D.

“civitas, bello domi relicto, auctore æque impigro ac P. C. Scipio  
 “nobili juvene<sup>7</sup>, magna classe in Siciliam tramissa”, P. L. Crass.  
 “una navali pugna florentem rem publicam suam in  
 42 “perpetuum affixerunt. externa et nimis antiqua repeto.  
 “Africa eadem ista et M. Atilius<sup>1</sup>, insigne utriusque S. vi, 122—  
 “fortunæ exemplum, nobis documento sint. næ tibi, <sup>650; P. i.</sup> 26—34.  
 “P. Corneli, cum ex alto Africam conspexeris, ludus SC. 56.  
 “et jocus<sup>2</sup> fuisse Hispaniæ tuæ videbuntur. quid enim  
 “simile? pacato<sup>3</sup> mari præter<sup>a</sup> oram Italiæ Galliæque  
 “vectus Emporias<sup>b</sup>, in urbem sociorum, classem appulisti;  
 “expositos milites per tutissima omnia<sup>c</sup> ad socios et amicos  
 “populi Romani Tarraconem duxisti; ab Tarracone deinde  
 “iter per præsidia Romana; circa Iberum exercitus patris  
 “patruique tui post amissos imperatores ferociore<sup>d</sup> et<sup>d</sup> cala-  
 “mitate ipsa<sup>e</sup>; dux tumultuarius quidem ille L. Marcius, <sup>xxv, 37 sq;</sup>  
 “et militari suffragio ad tempus lectus, ceterum si nobilitas <sup>xxvi, 2;</sup> 19; &c.  
 “ac just<sup>i</sup> honores adornarent, claris imperatoribus qualibet  
 “arte belli par; oppugnata per summum otium Carthago,  
 “nullo trium Punicorum exercituum socios defendente.  
 “cetera, neque ea elevo, nullo tamen modo Africo bello  
 “comparanda, ubi non portus ullus classi nostræ apertus,  
 “non ager pacatus, non civitas socia, non rex amicus, non  
 “consistendi usquam locus<sup>f</sup>, non procedendi; quacunque  
 “circumspekeris, hostilia omnia atque infesta. an Syphaci  
 “Numidisque credis? satis sit semel creditum. non sem- 17 sq.  
 “per temeritas est felix; et fraus<sup>g</sup> fidem in parvis sibi  
 “præstruit, ut, cum operæ pretium sit, cum mercede

<sup>m</sup> P.—*transmissa* cet. Mas. ed. G. C. D.      <sup>a</sup> per pl. and opt. Mas. adv. C. cf. below; xxi, 26; xxxiv, 14; 26; 28; xxxv, 27; xxxviii, 3; 15 twice; 41; 59; xlii, 48; xlv, 2; 6; nn, on Front. i, 1, 7. D.      <sup>b</sup> *Emporiis* or *Emporis* F. five L. H. B. HV. ant. Edd.—*Emporii* G. A.—*Emporiis* and tr. after *classem* P. as in xxi, 60; but cf. v, 38; Tac. A. iv, 67. G.      <sup>c</sup> om. two P. P. VI. F. V. 1, 2 L. H. HV. cf. i, 57; (v. l.) xxix, 3. C. <sup>d</sup> om. B. G. A. 3 L. ant. Edd.—*ab* conj. G.      <sup>e</sup> *facti* ad. 1, 2 P. B. G. A. 3, 5 L. ant. Edd. but cf. *deliberata morte ferocior*, Hor. O. i, 37, 29. G.      <sup>f</sup> *non...locus* om. F. V. 1, 4, 5 L. H. HV.      <sup>g</sup> *fors* conj. LC, on Q. C. iv, 14, 19. but *fraus* is put for *homo fraudulentus* (such as Syphax and the Numidians), as *scelus* for *sceleratus*, &c. D. cf. i Corinthians xiii, 4—7. ED.

7 Alcibiades, Thuc. vi, 15. GL.

1 Regulus, xxx, 30. R.

2 ‘A mere joke,’ ‘only child’s play;’ cf. SR, L. R. Ter. Eu. ii, 3, 8. DE.

3 ‘Where there was nothing to fear from the enemy.’ C.

4 ‘Those which are suitable to a general,’

[xxiv, 48, 8; ED.] viz. the prætorship and the consulship. C. or ‘Conferred step by step and in due form.’ DE. or ‘Merited and due,’ [xxii, 59, 1. ED.] R. or ‘Regular,’ ‘where there is nothing defective;’ RS. cf. *justus miles* xxiv, 14, 3; *duxes*, n. 67 on Her. i, 26.

P. C. Scipio "magna fallat<sup>5</sup>. non hostes patrem patruumque tuum  
P. L. Crass. "armis prius quam Celtiberi socii fraude circumvenerunt;  
"nec tibi ipsi a Magone et Hasdrubale, hostium ducibus,  
"quantum ab Indibili et Mandonio in fidem acceptis peri-  
"culi fuit. Numidis tu credere potes, defectionem militum  
"tuorum expertus? et Syphax et Masinissa se quam Car-  
"thaginienses malunt potentes<sup>6</sup> in Africa esse, Cartha-  
"ginienses quam quemquam alium. nunc illos æmulatione  
"inter sese et omnes causæ certaminum acuunt<sup>6</sup>, quia  
"procul externus<sup>7</sup> metus est. ostende<sup>1</sup> Romana arma,  
CP. x, 10; "exercitum alienigenam: velut ad commune restinguen-  
J. i, 7; v, "dum incendium concurrent. aliter iidem illi Cartha-  
1. "ginienses Hispaniam defenderunt, aliter moenia patriæ,  
"templa deum, aras et focos<sup>8</sup> defendunt<sup>2</sup>, cum euntes  
"in prælium pavida prosequetur conjux et parvi liberi  
"occursabunt. quid porro, si satis confisi Carthaginienses  
"consensu Africæ, fide sociorum regum, mœnibus suis,  
"cum tuo exercitusque tui præsidio nudatam Italiam  
"viderint, ipsi ultro novum exercitum in Italiam aut  
"ex Africa miserint, aut Magonem, quem a Baliaribus  
"classe transmissa jam præter oram Ligurum Alpiorum  
"vectari constat, Hannibali se conjungere jusserint? nempe  
"in eodem terrore erimus in quo nuper fuimus, cum Ha-  
"sdrubal in Italiam transcendit; quem tu, qui non solum  
"Carthaginem sed omnem Africam exercitu tuo es clausu-  
"rus, e manibus tuis in Italiam emisisti. victum a te dices.

<sup>5</sup> F. C. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. C. D.—*potentis* P.—*potentissimos* al.  
Mss. ed. FR. G. <sup>1</sup> illis ad. S. ed. G. <sup>2</sup> jam ad. 3, 4 L. ant. Edd. om. GR. sqq.

<sup>5</sup> 'By good faith in trifling matters, it lays a foundation for unsuspecting confidence to build upon; and by slight sacrifices secures to itself momentous advantages.' Such was the artifice of Sextus Tarquinius; cum dictis factisque omnibus ad fallendum instructis [*minima arte Romana, fraude ac dolo*, i, 53;] vana accresceret fides, dux ad ultimum belli legitur: ibi cum...prælia parva fierent, quibus plerumque Gabina res superior esset, at last Gabina res regi Romano sine ulla dimicatione in manum traditur, i, 54; compare the similar stratagem of Zopyrus, Her. iii, 155—158; cf. also Her. vi, 113, n. 22.

<sup>6</sup> *Παγεμονοι*, Chrys. de Sac. p. 158.

<sup>7</sup> 'Of which foreigners are the object;' ii, 39; iii, 10; xxxiv, 25; thus *peregrinus* and *servilis* iii, 16; *externa* and *domestica* ii, 45; *muliebris* i, 57; *divina et humana* iii, 19; xxix, 18; *certamen regni* i, 17; xxi, 31; *juris* xxi, 6; R. cf. xxvii, 7, 8.

<sup>8</sup> 'House and home.' The 'altars' were in the court-yards and sacred to the Penates; the 'hearths' in the hall and sacred to the Lares: v, 30; ix, 12; x, 44; E, C. C. "ara." R. cf. xxiv, 26, 2.

<sup>9</sup> On this, R (whose commentary was published in 1807—1809) observes, "The French in our time are afraid lest the British would do the same."

“ eo quidem minus vellem, et id tua, non rei publicæ solum P. C. Scipio  
 “ causa, iter datum victo in Italiam esse. patere nos omnia, P. L. Crass.  
 “ quæ prospera<sup>10</sup> tibi ac populi Romani<sup>k</sup> imperio evenere,  
 “ tuo consilio assignare, adversa casibus incertis belli et  
 “ fortunæ delegare<sup>l</sup>. quo melior fortiorque es, eo magis  
 “ talem præsidem<sup>11</sup> sibi patria atque universa Italia reti-  
 “ net. non potes ne ipse quidem dissimulare, ubi Hannibal  
 “ sit, ibi caput atque arcem hujus belli esse, quippe qui xxvi, 7, 1.  
 “ præ te feras eam tibi causam trajiciendi in Africam esse,  
 “ ut Hannibalem eo trahas. sive igitur hic sive illic, cum  
 “ Hannibale est tibi futura res. utrum ergo tandem firmior  
 “ eris in Africa solus, an hic tuo collegæque tui exercitu  
 “ conjuncto? ne Claudius quidem et Livius consules tam xxvii, 43—  
 “ recentî exemplo, quantum id<sup>12</sup> intersit, documento sunt?<sup>50.</sup>  
 “ quid? Hannibalem utrum tandem extremus angulus agri  
 “ Bruttii, frustra jam diu poscentem ab domo auxilia, an  
 “ propinqua Carthago et tota socia Africa potentior  
 “ armis virisque faciet? quod istuc<sup>m</sup> consilium est, ibi  
 “ malle decernere ubi tuæ dimidio minores copiæ sint, xxi, 41, i.  
 “ hostium multo majores, quam ubi duobus exercitibus  
 “ adversus unum tot præliis et tam diuturna et gravi  
 “ militia fessum pugnandum sit? quam compar consilium  
 “ tuum parentis tui consilio sit, reputa. ille consul profe-  
 “ ctus in Hispaniam, ut Hannibali ab Alpibus descendenti  
 “ occurreret, in Italiam ex provincia rediit: tu, cum xxi, 32.  
 “ Hannibal in Italia sit, relinquere<sup>n</sup> Italiam<sup>o</sup> paras<sup>p</sup>, non  
 “ quia rei publicæ id utile, sed quia tibi amplum<sup>13</sup> et  
 “ gloriosum censes esse, sicut cum provincia et exercitu 17 sq.  
 “ relicto sine lege, sine senatus consulto duabus navibus  
 “ populi Romani imperator<sup>14</sup> fortunam publicam et maje-

<sup>k</sup> rei publicæ RH. G. C. but cf. 28, 1; xxiii, 5, j; ix, 26; D. iv, 38; Pliny x, 18; Gell. iv, 18. G. <sup>l</sup> em. cf. xxi, 46, 9; *delegare* is followed by a dative in vi, 28; Cæs. B. G. viii, 22; G. xxix, 20, b; ED. cxii, ep. in other places by a dative. D.—*relegare* RH. 3 P. 3, 4 L. R. D. ed. Ven. pr. (and conj. *et ad fortunam*) RH.—*religare* 2 P.—*allegare* S.—*legare* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>m</sup> F. HV. RH. cf. vii, 13. D.—*istud* pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—*illud* 3 L. <sup>n</sup> om. RH. 3 P. pr. RH. <sup>o</sup> alio RH. 3 P. pr. RH. <sup>p</sup> *properus* (or *ire paras*) conj. RH.

10 So, on the contrary, Suetonii *adversa gravitati ipsius, prospera ad fortunam rei publicæ referebant*, Tac. A. xiv, 38. G.

11 ‘A protector,’ cf. vi, 16, 2. D.

12 Viz. ‘the union of forces.’ R.

13 Cf. v, 30; viii, 4; xxv, 38; xxx, 30; G. ib. 17; D. ii, 9. R.

14 Cf. G. Obs. iv, 14, p. 229. DU.

P. C. Scipio "statem imperii, quæ tum in tuo capite periclitabantur,  
 P. L. Crass. "commisisti"<sup>15</sup>. ego P. Cornelium, patres<sup>a</sup> conscripti<sup>a</sup>, rei  
 "publicæ nobisque, non sibi ipsi privatim creatum con-  
 "sulem existimo, exercitusque ad custodiam urbis atque  
 "Italiæ scriptos esse, non quos regio more per superbiam  
 "consules, quo terrarum velint, trajiciant."

Cum oratione ad tempus parata<sup>1</sup> Fabius, tum auctori-<sup>43</sup>  
 tate et inveterata prudentiæ fama magnam partem senatus,  
 et seniores maxime, movisset, pluresque consilium senis  
 quam animum adolescentis<sup>a</sup> ferocem laudarent, Scipio ita  
 locutus fertur. "et ipse Q. Fabius principio orationis,  
 "patres conscripti, commemoravit in *sententia sua posse*  
 "*obtrectationem suspectam esse*. cujus ego rei non tam  
 "ipse ausim tantum virum insimulare<sup>b</sup>, quam<sup>b</sup> ea suspicio,  
 "vitio orationis an<sup>c</sup> rei, haud sane purgata est. sic enim  
 "honores suos et famam rerum gestarum extulit verbis ad  
 "extinguendum invidiæ crimen, tanquam mihi ab infimo  
 "quoque periculum sit ne mecum æmuletur, et non ab  
 "eo, qui quia super ceteros excellat, quo<sup>c</sup> me<sup>d</sup> quoque<sup>e</sup>  
 "niti non dissimulo, me sibi æquari nolit. sic senem se  
 "perfunctum<sup>f</sup> et me infra ætatem filii etiam sui posuit,  
 "tanquam non longius quam quantum vitæ humanæ  
 "spatium est, cupiditas gloriæ extendatur, maximaque  
 "pars ejus in memoriam ac posteritatem promineat.  
 "maximo cuique id accidere animo certum habeo, ut se

<sup>15</sup> om. RH. 1, 3 P. F. V. 2—4 L. H. HV. GB.      <sup>a</sup> S. 2 P. V 2d. al. Mss. pr.  
 GB.—*adolescentia* 1 P. F. V. 1 L. H.—*adolescentia* 3 P. F 2d. 4, 5 L. B. GA. ant. Edd.  
<sup>b</sup> quod ad. S. adv. cf. xxvi, 6, g; Cic. p. Red. in Sen. 6; G, on xxxv, 1, 2; and xxxiv, 52,  
 4. D.      <sup>c</sup> quoque conj. ('and whither') D.—et conj. ad. G.      <sup>d</sup> quo me om. P. FE.  
 ME. V. F. 1, 2 L. H. E. D. The pronoun may be omitted, as *te* after *præ te ferus* in 45.  
 D.      <sup>e</sup> conj. om. G. adv. C. D.      <sup>f</sup> honoribus ad. S. cf. 40. S. ed. G. C. D. but it  
 may be understood from *honores* just preceding. D.—*perfunctumque* F. V. 1, 2 L. The  
 participle may refer generally to his 'having gone through the various duties of life, as well  
 as having discharged offices of high honour: *vivendo non solum rebus gerendis fitus*,  
 40. RS.

<sup>15</sup> Und. in *periculum* from the preceding  
 verb. Compare the phrases *committere in*  
*diarimen*, in *casum encipit eventus*, in *aleam*  
*casus*, iv, 27; viii, 32; xxxiii, 7; xl, 21;  
 and *dare in aleam*, xlii, 50; 59; cf. i, 23, 10.  
 R.

<sup>1</sup> 'Adapted to the occasion.' R.

<sup>2</sup> 'It is not so much I that presume to  
 accuse him, as it is that the suspicion, which

naturally arises, (whether it be from the fault  
 of his speech or of his cause I know not,) is  
 left in its full force.' G. GB. Cf. Ter. Ph. ii, 3,  
 12; (DN.) Cæs. B. G. vii, 20; Cic. At. x, 19.

<sup>3</sup> An is often put for *aut*, the verb on  
 which it depends being omitted; cf. Cic. At.  
 i, 2; Tac. A. xiv, 7. RS. On the omission  
 of *ne* with the former noun, see BY, on H.  
 A. P. 116. ED.

"non cum præsentibus modo sed cum omnis ævi claris P. C. Scipio  
 "viris comparent. equidem haud dissimulo me tuas Q. P. L. Crass.  
 "Fabi laudes non assequi solum velle, sed (bona venia tua  
 "dixerim) si possim, etiam exsuperare. illud<sup>s</sup> nec tibi in  
 "me neu mihi in minoribus<sup>h</sup> natu animi sit, ut nolimus  
 "quemquam nostri similem evadere civem: id enim non  
 "eorum modo quibus inviderimus, sed rei publicæ et pene  
 "omnis generis humani detrimentum sit. commemoravit  
 "quantum essem periculi aditurus, si in Africam traji-  
 "cerem<sup>1</sup>, ut meam quoque, non solum rei publicæ et  
 "exercitus vicem videretur<sup>1</sup> sollicitus. unde hæc repente  
 "cura de me exorta? cum pater patruusque meus inter-  
 "fecti, cum duo exercitus eorum prope occidione occisi  
 "essent, cum amissæ Hispaniæ, cum quattuor exercitus  
 "Pœnorum quattuorque<sup>k</sup> duces<sup>4</sup> omnia metu armisque<sup>9, 6; 38.</sup>  
 "tenerent, cum quæsitus ad id bellum imperator nemo se  
 "ostenderet præter me, nemo profiteri nomen<sup>1</sup> ausus esset, xxvi, 18, 3.  
 "cum mihi quattuor et viginti annos nato detulisset im-  
 "perium populus Romanus, quid ita tum nemo ætatem  
 "meam, vim hostium, difficultatem belli, patris patruique  
 "recentem cladem commemorabat? utrum major aliqua  
 "nunc in Africa calamitas accepta est quam tunc in  
 "Hispania erat? an majores nunc sunt exercitus in Africa,  
 "duces plures melioresque quam tunc in Hispania fue-  
 "runt? an ætas mea tunc maturior bello gerendo fuit  
 "quam nunc est? an cum Carthaginensi hoste in Hispania  
 "quam in Africa bellum geri aptius est? facile est post  
 "fusus fugatosque quattuor exercitus Punicos, post tot  
 "urbes vi captas aut metu subactas in dicionem, post  
 "perdomita omnia usque ad Oceanum, tot regulos, tot  
 "sævas gentes, post receptam totam Hispaniam ita ut  
 "vestigium nullum belli reliquum sit, elevare meas res

<sup>s</sup> illuc GA.—om. RH. 3 P. pr. RH. <sup>h</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. cf. xxx, 12, q; nn, on  
 Sen. N. Q. iv, pref. G. v, 11; xxvi, 33; xxx, 25; DU. iii, 17; 11; 36; vi, 22; viii, 31;  
 33; xxx, 12; xlii, 9; (nn.) xxxiv, 32; (nn.) Virg. Æ. ii, 540 sq; (SV. HY.) D. ii,  
 14, 2; CO, on S. C. [9; RS.] 62, 3; 12; BU, on O. M. ix, 274. R. 'in the case of  
 juniors;' cf. 40, g. ED.—majoribus GA. <sup>1</sup> F. HV. RH.—trajicere velim al. Mss. ant.  
 Edd. <sup>j</sup> velle ad. 2 P.—unde ad. 3 P.—valde conj. ed. GB. <sup>k</sup> pl. and opt. Mss.  
 ant. Edd. D.—quattuor al. Mss. ed. GT. G. C. <sup>4</sup> om. F. 1—3 L. B. H. HV. ed.  
 Rom. Parm.

4 The two Hasdrubals, Mago, and Hanno. GL.

P. C. Scipio "gestas; tam hercule quam, si victor ex Africa redierim,  
 P. L. Crassa. "ea ipsa elevare quæ nunc retinendi mei causa, ut terri-

"bilia eadem videantur, verbis extolluntur. negat aditum  
 "esse in Africam, negat ullos patere portus. M. Atilium

42. "captum in Africa commemorat, tanquam M. Atilius  
 "primo accessu ad Africam offenderit<sup>5</sup>; neque recordatur  
 "illi ipsi tam infelici imperatori patuisse tamen portus  
 "Africæ, et res<sup>m</sup> egregias primo anno gessisse<sup>a</sup>, et quan-  
 "tum ad Carthaginienses duces attinet, invictum ad ulti-  
 "mum permansisse. nihil igitur me isto tu<sup>o</sup> exemplo  
 "terrueris. si hoc bello, non priore, si nuper et non annis  
 "ante quinquaginta<sup>p</sup> ista clades accepta foret, qui<sup>q</sup> ego  
 "minus in Africam Regulo capto quam Scipionibus oc-

P. i, 32— "cisis in Hispaniam trajicerem? nec felicius Xanthippum  
 36; S. ii, "Lacedæmonium Carthagini quam me patriæ meæ sine-  
 305; 434; "rem natum esse; cresceretque mihi ex eo ipso fiducia,  
 iv, 357 sq; "quod possit in hominis unius virtute tantum momenti  
 vi, 301 sq; 680 sq.

41. "esse. at etiam Athenienses audiendi sunt, temere in  
 xxvi, 31. 2; "Siciliam omissa domi bello transgressi. cur ergo, quo-  
 Ju. x, 174 "niam Græcas fabulas<sup>6</sup> enarrare vacat, non Agathoclem  
 sq. "potius Syracusanum regem, cum diu Sicilia Punico  
 D. xix; xx; "bello ureretur, transgressum in hanc eandem Africam  
 P. viii, 12; "avertisse eo bellum, unde venerat, refert<sup>r</sup>? sed quid, 44  
 ix, 23; xii, "ultro metum inferre hosti et ab se remoto periculo  
 15; xv, 35; "alium in discrimen adducere quale sit, veteribus ex-  
 J. xxii, 1 "ternisque exemplis admonere opus est? majus præ-  
 sq; xxiii, 1 "sentiusve ullum exemplum esse quam Hannibal potest?<sup>a</sup>  
 sq. "multum interest, alienos populere fines an tuos uri ex-

<sup>m</sup> eum ad. 4 L. from gl. for our author has left the pronoun to be supplied in a different case from that which has preceded, either with or without the intervention of a conjunction, as, in xxx, 42, 7; *DU.* xxxv, 14. *D.*—*gestas ab eo* ad. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. B. GA. II V. L. al. *Mss.* ant. Edd.—*gestas* pr. ad. G. ed. *CL.* adv. C. D. <sup>a</sup> P. F. RE. 4 L.—om. pl. *Mss.* pr. G. <sup>o</sup> em. G.—*istota* P.—*isto* cet. *Mss.* <sup>p</sup> em. for M. Atilius Regulus was consul for the 2d time, in 496 Y. R. with L. Manlius Vulso, being elected in the room of Q. Cædicius. He was taken prisoner [by Xanthippus S.] in the following year, which is full 50 years before this time. PZ. but cf. xxix, 28, 3. C.—xxx V. 1, 2, 4 L. H. N.—xi cet. *Mss.* ant. Edd. <sup>q</sup> F. for *quomodo*, *RH.* qui being an old form of the ablative; iii, 39; 64; xliii, 16. *D.*—*quin* V. five L. H. B 2d. GA. HV. L. <sup>r</sup> pl. *Mss.* ant. Edd. C. D.—*refert* ed. *GR.* <sup>a</sup> *majus...potest* om. pl. and opt. *Mss.*—ad. VI.

5 'Had met with ill success,' cf. xxv, 36; F., C. C. MN, on C. F. v, 14; *R.* hence *belli offensio*, Cic. p. L. M. 9. *DCE.*

6 *Fabula* (like *μῦθος*) denotes 'a narrative whether true or fictitious.' *R.* Thus *Pædo* is called *fabulator elegantissimus*, Sen. Ep. 122.

"scindi videas. plus animi est inferenti periculum quam P. C. Scipio  
 "propulsanti. ad hoc major ignotarum rerum est terror: P. L. Crass.  
 "bona malaque hostium ex propinquo ingressus fines  
 "adspicias. non speraverat Hannibal fore ut tot in Italia  
 "populi<sup>b</sup> ad se deficerent<sup>c</sup>, quot<sup>d</sup> defecerunt<sup>e</sup> post Can-  
 "nensem cladem<sup>f</sup>: quanto minus quicquam in Africa  
 "Carthaginensibus firmum ac stabile sit<sup>g</sup>, infidis sociis,  
 "gravibus ac superbis dominis? ad hoc nos etiam deserti  
 "ab sociis viribus nostris, milite Romano stetimus: Car-  
 "thaginensi<sup>h</sup> nihil civilis<sup>i</sup> roboris est; mercede paratos  
 "milites habent, Afros Numidasque, levissima fidei  
 "mutandæ<sup>j</sup> ingenia. hic modo nihil moræ sit: una  
 "et *trajecisse me* audietis, et *ardere bello Africam*, et  
 "*molientem<sup>k</sup> hinc Hannibalem*, et *obsideri Carthaginem*.  
 "lætiores et frequentiores ex Africa expectate nuntios  
 "quam ex Hispania accipiebatis. has mihi spes subjicit  
 "fortuna populi Romani, dii fœderis ab hoste violati  
 "testes, Syphax et Masinissa reges; quorum ego fidei<sup>l</sup>  
 "ita<sup>m</sup> innitar<sup>n</sup> ut bene tutus<sup>o</sup> a<sup>p</sup> perfidia<sup>q</sup> sim<sup>r</sup>. multa  
 "quæ nunc ex intervallo non apparent, bellum aperiet.  
 "et id est viri et ducis, non deesse fortunæ præbenti se<sup>s</sup>,  
 "et oblata casu flectere ad consilium<sup>t</sup>. habebo Q. Fabi  
 "parem, quem das<sup>u</sup>, Hannibalem; sed illum potius ego<sup>v</sup>  
 "traham quam ille me retineat. in sua terra cogam pugnare<sup>w</sup>  
 "eum, et Carthago<sup>x</sup> præmium victoriæ erit quam semiruta<sup>y</sup>, 15.

<sup>b</sup> om. 1, 2 P. F. V. 1 L. HV.      <sup>c</sup> om. 2 P.      <sup>d</sup> om. RH. three P. F. C. V.  
 1—4 L. B. GA. H. HV. ant. Edd. pr. RH.      <sup>e</sup> om. 1, 2 P. F. C. V. 1—3 L. H. HV.  
<sup>f</sup> om. 2 P.      <sup>g</sup> P. VI. F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. GA. HV. (in the potential) ed. A. C. D.—est  
 al. Mss. ed. FR....G.—om. B. ant. Edd.      <sup>h</sup> Und. *populo*; G. cf. xxiv, 27, 6. D.—  
*Carthaginensibus* 2, 4, 5 L. B. from gl.—*Carthaginis* conj. RH. rather *Carthagini* G.  
 adv. D.      <sup>i</sup> *moliturum* conj. R. which destroys the force of the expression. ED.      <sup>j</sup> *per-*  
*fidiis* ita ad. P.—*perfidis* ita ad. V 1st. 5 L. H. HV.—*perfidis* ita F.—*provide* conj. G. but cf.  
 xxvi, 19, 16. C.      <sup>k</sup> *innitor* RH.—*credidi* HV.      <sup>l</sup> *veriturus* conj. RH. adv. GB.  
 G.—*beneficiis* 3 P.      <sup>m</sup> om. RH. 3 P. pr. RH. but cf. xxxi, 36; G. iii, 44; xxx, 24;  
 xlv, 25. D.      <sup>n</sup> *perfidis* F. 2 L. V.—*perfidis* conj. D.      <sup>o</sup> in F.—*simulata* 3 P.—  
 om. 2 L.      <sup>p</sup> P. RE. three P. V 1 F. al. Mss.—*quendam* V 1, 2, 4 L. II. B 1st.  
 HV.—*quendam* ed. Rom.—*quidem* al.      <sup>q</sup> LI. P. RE. ME. V. F. C. 1 L. H. HV. N.

1 The same as *civilis exercitus*, 12; ED.  
*πολιτικὴ δύναμις*, *πολιτικὴ στρατιώται*, and  
*πολιτικὴ στρατιώται*. SH.

2 'In changing their fidelity,' in trans-  
 ferring their allegiance.' RH.

3 'There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
 Which, taken at the flood, leads on to for-

tune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life  
 Is bound in shallows and in miseries. On  
 such a full sea are we now afloat; And we  
 must take the current when it serves, Or lose  
 our ventures;' Shakspeare J. C. iv, 3.

4 'To bend contingencies to the further-  
 ance of their plan.' C.

- P. C. Scipio "Bruttiorum castella. 'ne quid interim, dum trajicio, dum  
P. L. Crass. "expono exercitum in Africa", dum castra ad Carthaginem  
"promoveo, res publica hic detrimenti capiat, quod tu  
"Q. Fabi, cum victor tota Italia volitaret Hannibal;  
"potuisti præstare, hoc vide<sup>6</sup> ne contumeliosum sit con-  
"cusso<sup>7</sup> jam et pene fracto Hannibale negare posse P.  
38, 6. "Licinium consulem virum fortissimum præstare; qui ne  
"a sacris absit pontifex maximus, ideo in sortem tam  
"longinquæ provinciæ non venit<sup>1</sup>. si hercule nihilo  
"maturius hoc, quo ego censeo, modo perficeretur bel-  
"lum, tamen ad dignitatem populi Romani famamque  
xxvi, 31. "apud reges gentesque externas pertinebat non ad de-  
"fendendam modo Italiam sed ad inferenda<sup>2</sup> etiam  
"Africæ arma videri nobis animum esse; nec hoc credi  
"vulgarique, quod Hannibal ausus sit, neminem ducem  
"Romanorum audere, et priore Punico bello, tum cum  
"de Sicilia certaretur, toties Africam ab nostris exer-  
"citibusque<sup>3</sup> et classibus oppugnatam, nunc cum de  
"Italia certetur, Africam pacatam esse. requiescat ali-  
"quando<sup>4</sup> vexata tam diu Italia; uratur evasteturque<sup>5</sup>  
"in vicem Africa. castra Romana potius Carthaginis  
"portis immineant, quam nos iterum vallum hostium ex  
"moenibus nostris videamus. Africa sit reliqui belli sedes;  
"illuc terror fugaque, populatio agrorum, defectio socio-  
"rum, ceteræ belli clades, quæ in nos per quattuordecim  
"annos ingruerunt, vertantur. quæ ad rem publicam per-

pr. cf. xxvi, 31, d; C. xxiii, 43, 4; Nep. xiv, 8, 1; V. Flac. vii, 428; Plaut. Ru. iv, 4, 70; R. xxxiv, 49, 10. ed. D.—*potius* ad. al. Mss. ed. G. C. <sup>1</sup> P. F. C. H. V. al. Mss.—*Africam* cet. Mss. cf. xxiv, 40; xxiv, 8; xxxvii, 28. D. <sup>2</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ed. A. sqq. Edd. pr. cf. xxxi, 7; G. B. xxxiii, 19, 1. D.—*contuso* 3 P. 5 L. B. G. A. R. L. ant. Edd. pr. cf. xxi, 40; xxvii, 2; xl, 52; *contunderet et frangere exultantis prædonis audaciam*, Cic. Ph. xiii, 29; *contudi animum et fortasse vici, si permansero*, At. xii, 43; *contusus animus et res miserabere fractas*, Virg. G. iv, 240; Hor. E. ii, 1, 10; O. iii, 6, 10. ED. <sup>3</sup> *veniat* conj. RH. adv. D. <sup>4</sup> *defendendum* P. cf. xxx, 37; xl, 49, 1. D. <sup>5</sup> *inferendum* 3 L. <sup>6</sup> F. ed. D.—*exercitibusque* GA. ed. G. C. <sup>7</sup> *aliquanto* ex. BK. <sup>8</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. cf. xxxii, 33; G. lb. 13 twice; 18; 33 twice; v, 5; viii, 37; xxxiii, 19; 29; xxxiv, 28; xxxv, 4; xxxvi, 16; xxxvii, 19, 6. D.—*vasteturque* 5 L.—*populeturque* RH. 4 L. R. pr. because *popular* may be passive; RH. cf. xxiv, 8. D.

5 Und. 'As far as regards all due precaution.' C.

6 The imperative and subjunctive of this verb, in the 2d and 3d persons, and the impersonal *videndum est* ne, are put for *vereor*; whereby the speaker modestly leaves others

to decide upon a question, instead of directly propounding his own opinion; xxxv, 6; ii, 40; xlii, 13; E. C. C. Cic. Ph. ii, 12; Fam. iv, 9; DUA, D. A. ii, 2; E. C. C. DU. R. vide, amabo, si non eum aspicias ac impudens videtur, Ter. Eu. v, 1.

“tinent, et bellum quod instat, et provincias de quibus  
 “agitur, dixisse satis est. illa longa oratio nec ad vos P.C. Scipio  
P.L. Crass.  
 “pertinens sit<sup>7</sup>, si quemadmodum Q. Fabius meas res  
 “gestas in Hispania elevavit, sic ego contra<sup>8</sup> gloriam xxvi, 27,  
10; 19, 13.  
 “ejus eludere<sup>9</sup> et meam verbis extollere velim. neutrum  
 “faciam, patres conscripti; et si ulla<sup>a</sup> alia re, modestia  
 “certe<sup>9</sup> et temperando<sup>b</sup> linguæ adolescens senem vicero.  
 “ita et vixi et res gessi, ut tacitus ea opinione, quam  
 “vestra sponte conceptam animis haberetis, facile con-  
 “tentus essem.”

45 Minus æquis animis auditus est Scipio, quia vulgatum Debate on  
the subject.  
 erat, ‘si apud senatum non obtinuisset ut provincia Africa  
 ‘sibi decerneretur, ad populum extemplo laturum.’ itaque  
 Q. Fulvius, qui consul quater et<sup>a</sup> censor<sup>a</sup> fuerat, postulavit  
 a consule ut ‘palam in senatu diceret, permetteretne patri-  
 ‘bus ut de provinciis decernerent, staturusque eo esset  
 ‘quod censuissent, an ad populum laturus.’ cum Scipio  
 respondisset ‘se quod e re publica esset facturum,’ tum  
 Fulvius “non ego<sup>b</sup> ignarus quid responsurus facturuse  
 “esses quæsiui, quippe cum præ te feras tentare te<sup>c</sup> magis  
 “quam consulere<sup>d</sup> senatum, et ni provinciam tibi quam  
 “volueris extemplo decernamus, paratam rogationem  
 “habeas. itaque a vobis, tribuni plebis, postulo” inquit  
 “ut sententiam mihi ideo<sup>e</sup> non dicenti<sup>f</sup>, quod, etsi<sup>g</sup> in  
 “meam sententiam discedatur, non sit ratum habiturus  
 “consul<sup>1</sup>, auxilio sitis.” inde altercatio orta, cum consul  
 negaret ‘æquum esse tribunos intercedere quo minus

<sup>a</sup> *elidere* conj. *OL*, on C. C. but this denotes a violent effort; as *angit inhærens elisos oculos*, *Virg. Æ. viii*, 260 sq.; C. cf. *xxvi*, 19, 13. *D.* <sup>a</sup> opt. *Mss.* pr. *G. C.*—*nulla* *PE.* al. *Mss.* pr. *DCE.* adv. for this would be the language of one who considered competition presumptuous, whereas Scipio had great hopes of eclipsing the glory of Fabius. *G.* <sup>b</sup> pl. and opt. *Mss.* 1 *Ed.* *Rom.* *Parm.* cf. *v*, 7; *xxi*, 22; *xxxii*, 20; *xxxv*, 48; *Plaut. Rud.* *iv*, 7, 28. *D.*—*obtemperando* 1, 3 *P.*—*temperamento* al. <sup>aa</sup> *censorque* 2 *P.*—om. 1 *P. F. V.* 1, 2 *L. H. B. GA. HV.* ant. *Edd.*—ad. *Ven.* He was created censor, but abdicated on account of a flaw in the election; *Fast. Cap.* 522 *Y. R. D.* <sup>b</sup> *inquit* ad. pl. *Mss.* ant. *Edd.* om. *FR.* it recurs lower down. *D.* <sup>c</sup> ad. *P.*—om. *cet. Mss.* ant. *Edd.* *G. C. D.* <sup>d</sup> *te* ad. *F.*—om. *cet. Mss.* *Edd.* <sup>e</sup> *de eo* 1, 3 *P. F. V.* 2—5 *L. H. HV. R. GA.* <sup>f</sup> *dicendo* 1 *P. F. V.* 3, 4 *L. H. HV.* <sup>g</sup> *em. G. pr. C. D.*—*est* *Mss.*—*si* ant. *Edd.*

<sup>7</sup> For *pertinens*; as *continens sit for continens*, *v*, 34; cf. *OM*, t. iii, p. 395; *DV*, on *C. N. D.* *iv*, 44. *DCE.*  
<sup>8</sup> Adverbially. *RS.*  
<sup>9</sup> ‘Certainly,’ *C.* ‘most assuredly,’ *RS.*

‘at least.’ *DCE.*  
 1 ‘Because though a majority of the house should vote in favour of my motion,’ (*xxx*, 23) *C.* ‘the counsel would not abide by their decision.’ *RS.*

P. C. Scipio 'suo<sup>a</sup> quisque loco<sup>b</sup> rogatus sententiam diceret.' tribuni  
P. L. Crassa ita decreverunt "si consul senatui de provinciis permittit<sup>c</sup>,  
"stari eo quod senatus censuerit<sup>d</sup> placet, nec de ea re ferri  
"ad populum patiemur: si non permittit, qui de ea re  
"sententiam \*recusarit<sup>e</sup> dicere, auxilio erimus." consul  
diem ad colloquendum cum collega petiit. postero die  
Distribu- permissum senatui est. provinciae ita decretæ, 'alteri con-  
tion of the 'suli Sicilia et triginta rostratæ naves, quas C. Servilius  
provinces 'superiore anno habuisset; permissumque ut in Africam,  
and legions. 'si id e re publica esse censeret, trajiceret; alteri Bruttii  
46. 'et bellum cum Hannibale, cum eo exercitu quem L.  
'Veturius aut<sup>f</sup> Q. Cæcilius<sup>g</sup>. hi<sup>h</sup> et<sup>i</sup> sortirentur inter<sup>j</sup>  
xxiv, 9, 3; 'se<sup>k</sup> compararent<sup>l</sup>, uter in Bruttii duabus legionibus,  
xxix, 20; 'quas consul reliquisset, rem gereret; imperiumque in  
xxx, 1; 'annum prorogaretur, cui ea provincia evenisset.' et ceteris  
xxxii, 8; 'præter consules prætoresque<sup>m</sup>, qui exercitibus provinciisque  
xxxvii, 1; CF. i, 9. præfutura<sup>n</sup> erant, prorogata<sup>o</sup> imperia. Q. Cæcilio sorti<sup>p</sup> evenit  
xxiii, 15, 2. præfutura<sup>n</sup> erant, prorogata<sup>o</sup> imperia. Q. Cæcilio sorti<sup>p</sup> evenit

<sup>b</sup> senator ad. vulg. G. C. D.—om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. as gl. R. pr. because others, beside the senators, gave their opinion in the house; xxii, 49, 13. G. adv. because this word expresses the reason why they ought, when asked, to deliver their opinion. C. <sup>i</sup> ferri P. F. and pl. Mss.—feri ad. ME. C. 2 L. L. al. Mss. pr. G. adv. C. <sup>j</sup> em. C. ed. ED. cf. liberarimus xxxiv, 32; BU, on Su. iv, 26; TO, on V. M. ii, 10, 7; maturarimus ii, 38 v. l. navigarit xxx, 13, c; expirarit ii, 20 v. l. vindicarimus xxi, 44, f; violarit ii, 29 v. l. D. ED.—recusavit P. VI. F. V. five L. H.—recusabit cet. Mss. Edd. G. C. D. BK. k et al. G. <sup>l</sup> The full stop om. 1, 2 P. RE. HV. al. Mss. ant. Edd. S. PG.—habuisset ad. RE. HV. pr. C. but this is to be supplied from the former clause. G.—habuit. ad. S. pr. S.—habuerunt. ad. conj. PG. 548 Y. R. p. 211. <sup>m</sup> em. PG. G.—ui P.—om. cet. Mss. S. <sup>n</sup> ut L. Veturius et Q. Cæcilius ad. conj. S. <sup>o</sup> interque IIV. <sup>p</sup> ut conj. S. <sup>q</sup> compararent 1, 2 P. HV. G. on xlii, 4; Obs. i, 10, p. 92; DU. xxix, 20, l. G. <sup>r</sup> prætoribus consulibusque ed. FR.—proprætoribus proconsulibusque conj. PG, l. c.—and both om. prætor <sup>s</sup> P. F. as in Virg. G. iv, 165; Plaut. Cas. ii, 7, 4; Q. iv, 37, 6; ix, 39, 14; xxix, 20, g; xxxi, 6, 1; Sil. vii, 368; (nn.) Pliny Ep. iv, 12, 2; D. cf. xxiv, 40, 1. ED. sorti may here be the dative. R.—sorte cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D.

2 The following was the regular order, the first member (*princeps*) of the senate, the consul elect, those of consular, prætorian, and edilician dignity (in succession), the other senators according to their rank and age. This custom was not observed, either in the earliest or in the later times of the commonwealth, but changed at the pleasure of him who held the senate: cf. v, 50; Gell. iv, 10; xiv, 7; Dion. H. vii, 21; Suet. i, 21; ii, 35; Sall. C. 10; (CO.) R. xxix, 19, 4.

3 Und. statuere or statuendi potestatem. RS.

4 Yet Q. Claudius (who had Tarentum,

10) was superseded by T. Quinctius, xxix, 13: cf. PZ, A. H. 4, p. 169. The others are C. Hostilius Tubulus at Capua, 10; M. Livius Salinator in Etruria, 10; 46; Lentulus and Acidinus in Spain, 38; and perhaps P. Sempronius Tuditanus, who held a command in Greece, xxix, 11 sq. PG. It does not, however, appear from Livy whether the successor to Sulpicius was sent into Greece as this or the preceding year. Our author has omitted this among other particulars relative to the change of provinces. Those who presided in Gaul, Sicily, and Sardinia, were succeeded by the prætors of this year, 38. DU.

ut cum consule in Bruttiiis adversus Hannibalem bellum P. C. Scipio  
P. L. Crass.  
gereret.

Ludi deinde Scipionis magna frequentia et favore spectantium celebrati. legati Delphos ad donum ex præda Hasdrubalis portandum missi, M. Pomponius Matho et Q. Catius, tulerunt coronam auream ducentum pondo, et simulacra spoliolum ex mille pondo argenti facta<sup>5</sup>.

Scipio cum ut delectum haberet neque impetrasset<sup>6</sup> Scipio is  
allowed to  
enlist vo-  
lunteers ;  
and is as-  
sisted by the  
Etrurians in  
fitting out  
a fleet.  
neque magnopere tetendisset<sup>7</sup>, ut 'voluntarios ducere sibi  
' milites liceret' tenuit, et quia impensæ negaverat rei  
publicæ futuram classem, ut<sup>8</sup> 'quæ ab sociis darentur ad  
' novas fabricandas naves acciperet.' Etruriæ primum  
populi, pro suis quisque facultatibus, 'consulem adju-  
' tuos' polliciti, Cærites frumentum sociis navalibus C. i, 143.  
C. i, 204.  
C. i, 188.  
commeatumque omnis generis, Populonienses ferrum, C. i, 198;  
184.  
Tarquinienses lintea in vela<sup>8</sup>, Volaterrani interamenta<sup>9</sup> C. i, 212.  
navium et frumentum, Arretini triginta<sup>10</sup> millia scutorum, C. i, 212.  
galeas totidem, pila<sup>9</sup>, gæsa, hastas longas<sup>10</sup>, \*millium quin- xxvi, 6, 2.

<sup>5</sup> nisi S. HV.—ni 2, 3 L. (or ut in) Mss of G.—utque (and om. quæ) 4 L.—vi F. 1 L. H.—si conj. S. adv. G.—uti conj. G. <sup>6</sup> tenuit. and...acciperet, conj. S. but the latter is equivalent to accipere liceret. <sup>7</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. <sup>8</sup> *ἐν πλοῖς*, SM, on S. p. 166; 781. or 'the oakum and other materials used for stopping up chinks.' VL, on G. C. 47. *interata*, *ἑνερειοφύρα*, Gloss. *interatim*, *interim*, Fest. *interamen*, *ἑνερειόν*, ib. *ἡ ἐν τῷ ἑνερειῷ ἑνερειόνα*, Arist. Eq. 1182; *τὰ ἑνερειά* [*ἐν πλοῖς*, Poll. ii, 4;] *τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ἑνερειῶν ἐνερειόνα* *ἐν πλοῖς*, *ἑνερειόνα* *κατασκευάζει*, Sch. *interior* is from *internus*, as [*exterior* from *externus*, *inferior* from *inferus*, ED. and] *superior* from *superus*, whence comes *superare*, and *superamenta* *materiarum*, l. 55, § 4, D. de Leg. 3: but *exenterare* rather comes from the Greek *ἐντερειν*. G.—*interramenta* GA.—*inceramenta* 2 P. 2 L. B 2d. Mss of C. 'A mixture of wax and pitch' (*πίσσα καὶ κηρός*, Poll. *apissa*, Pliny xvi, 11) was used by the ancients, as a coating for their ships: *inunctæ cera et pice et resina tabulæ*, Veg. R. M. v, 14. It is called simply *κηρός* or *cera*, as *κηρός ὃν ἐπιπλάσσει τοῦ σκαφιδίου τὰ ἀνεργέτα*, Luc. Char. et Merc. Arr. P. P. Eux. init. *cera*, *ungers solent naves*, Veg. R. M. v, 7; *fissaque fluctu vel pice vel molli conducere vulnera cera*, V. Flac. i, 479; 128; Ov. M. xi, 514; xiv, 530; Ep. 5, 42. The words *cerare* and *ceratura* occur in Col. xii, 50; the compound *incerare* in Juv. x, 55. G. pr. C.—*ferramenta* L.—*armamenta* pl. ant. Edd. <sup>9</sup> *tria* millia pl. and opt. Mss of C.—∞ ∞ ∞ P.—1111 millia RE.—1111 5 L. GA.—xxx F. L. 1, 3, 4 L.—xxxi 2, 5 L. <sup>10</sup> *ad* conj. ad. (the meaning is that of each sort of weapon there were 16,667, making in all 50,000.) C.

<sup>5</sup> Pondo is the ablative singular; cf. xxii, 37; xxx, 21, 2; xlii, 6; &c. G. de P. V. i, 7.

<sup>6</sup> This was owing to the prejudice excited against him by the arts and clamours of Fabius, who was jealous of his rapidly increasing popularity: Plut. F. C.

<sup>7</sup> For the compound *contendisset*; as in Virg. Æ. ii, 220. RH. cf. xxxii, 32, 7. D.

<sup>8</sup> *Ὀδυσσεὺς ἑνερειός*, Pol. v, 89, 2. R.

<sup>9</sup> This was a pike, of which the haft was

three cubits long and the iron a cubit and a half. It was originally the weapon of the *triararii*, (who were thence called *pilani*;) but it was afterwards given to the *hastati* and *principes*, and the spear (*hasta*) to the *triararii*: cf. Pol. vi; nn, of L, in M. R. iii, 4. C. ix, 19; Veg. R. M. ii, 15.

<sup>10</sup> Such as were used in close combat. The spears, which they employed as missiles, were probably shorter: cf. Strabo x, p. 448. L, Pol. iv, 4. DU.

P. C. Scipio quaginta summam pari cujusque generis numero expletu-  
P. L. Cras. ros<sup>7</sup>, secures, rutra<sup>11</sup>, falces, alveolos<sup>12</sup>, molas<sup>13</sup>, quantum  
in quadraginta longas naves opus esset, tritici centum et  
viginti millia modiū, et in viaticum decurionibus<sup>14</sup> remi-  
C. i, 218; gibusque collaturos<sup>15</sup>; Perusini, Clusini, Rusellani abietem<sup>16</sup>  
219; 191; in fabricandas naves et frumenti magnum numerum. abiete  
CI. ii, 3, ex publicis silvis est usus<sup>16</sup>. Umbræ populi, et præter hos  
614; CG. Nursini et Reatini et Amiternini Sabinusque ager omnis  
ii, 9, 454. C. i, 250. milites polliciti. Marsi Peligni Marrucinique multi volun-  
C. i, 320; tarii nomina in classem dederunt. Camertes cum æquo  
314; 319; 297; 325; 331; 339; fœdere cum Romanis essent<sup>17</sup>, cohortem armatam sexcen-  
275. torum hominum miserunt. triginta navium carinæ, viginti  
8, 7. quinquereemes, decem quadriremes, cum essent positæ, ipse  
ita institit operi, ut die quadragesimo quinto quam<sup>a</sup> ex  
silvis detracta materia erat, naves instructæ armatæque  
in aquam deductæ sint. profectus in Siciliam est triginta<sup>46</sup>  
navibus longis, voluntariorum septem ferme millibus in  
naves impositis. et P. Licinius in Bruttios ad duos exer-  
citus consulares venit. ex eis eum sibi sumpsit quem  
L. Veturius consul habuerat; Metello ut<sup>a</sup>, 'quibus præ-  
vi, 9. 'fuisset legionibus, iis præesset<sup>b</sup>', facilius cum assuetis  
xxii, 56, 2. imperio rem gesturum ratus, permisit. et prætores diversi  
in provincias profecti. et quia pecunia ad bellum deerat,

<sup>7</sup> conj. om. R.      <sup>a</sup> abietes F. V. five L. H. B. GA. HV. L.      <sup>a</sup> cum F. V.  
1—3 L. HV. but cf. 16, m; iv, 7, 1; vi, 29, 10. D.      <sup>a</sup> autem ut 2 P.—om. ed. Pa.  
pr. G.      <sup>b</sup> legionibus...præesset om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. and conj. (facilius...ratus) so  
as to und. ear before quibus G. D.

11 'Shovels,' from *eruendo* or *ruendo*:  
[from *radendo*, Non.] *rutrum tenentis juvenis  
effigies, arenam eruentis exercitationis gratia*,  
Fest. Pliny xxxvi, 23; Cato R. R. 11; Var.  
in Non. *rutellum* Lucil. ib. similar to the  
*batellum* Var. R. R. iii, 6; i, 50; and the  
*pala*, ib. iv, 33; DN. cf. SE, on V. ii, 25.  
D.

12 'Pails, buckets, bowls,' Juv. v, 88;  
vii, 73; *alveolus est cavata cortex vel vimineum  
vasculum, in quo quid propter concavitate  
reponitur*, Var. *αυφίλα* in Greek: cf. Cic.  
Fin. v, 20; Pliny xxxvii, 2; Fest. 1; Col.  
viii, 5; Hieron. ad Dem. *alveus* xxi, 26,  
16; Festus; [*alvei, cophini, quibus portetur  
terra*, Veg. ii, 25; D.] Varro; Pliny;  
Gaj. l. 5, § 4, l. 7, § 5, v. de Acq. R.  
D. Propert. iii, 5, 32; Virg. *Æ.* vii, 33;

Cic. p. Cœl. 28; *alveatus* 'channeled' Cato  
44. DN.

13 'Small mills for grinding corn.' cf. L.  
M. R. v, 11; 16. DU. C. DN supposed  
some engine for casting stones was meant; cf.  
xxi, 46; Stat. Th. v, 386; Ov. M. 59.

14 'The decurions' were petty officers  
appointed over the rowers. DU.

15 Und. 'what was wanted;' cf. Cic.  
Ver. ii, 59. DU.

16 Viz. Scipio. R. He appears to have  
declined the offer of timber. C.

17 Nothing was therefore due from them.  
[And, perhaps, they had never been used to  
furnish any troops for the service of Rome.  
C.] The alliance was probably formed in  
443 Y. R. cf. ix, 36. S, A. J. I. i, 21; 17.  
DU.

agri Campani regionem<sup>1</sup> a fossa Græca ad mare versam P. C. Scipio  
P. L. Crassa.  
vendere quæstores jussi, indicio quoque permissio<sup>2</sup>, qui ager  
civis Campani fuisset, ut si publicus populi Romani esset.  
indici præmium constitutum, quantæ pecuniæ ager indi-  
catus esset, pars decima. et Cn. Servilio prætori urbis  
negotium datum ut 'Campani cives ubi cuique' ex  
'senatus consulto liceret habitare<sup>3</sup>, ibi' habitarent, anim-  
'adverteretque in eos qui alibi habitarent.'

Eadem æstate Mago Hamilcaris filius ex minore Balia- Mago  
crosses over  
to Liguria.  
rium insula, ubi hibernarat, juventute lecta in classem  
imposita, in Italiam triginta ferme rostratis navibus et  
multis onerariis duodecim millia peditum, duo ferme  
equitum trajecit; Genuamque, nullis præsidiis mariti- C. i, 25.  
mam oram tutantibus, repentino adventu cepit. inde ad  
oram Ligurum Alpinorum, si quos ibi motus facere posset, C. i, 19.  
classem appulit. Ingauni (Ligurum ea gens est) bellum C. i, 24.  
ea tempestate gerebant cum Epanteriis<sup>4</sup> montanis. igitur C. i, 24.  
Pœnus, Savone oppido Alpino præda deposita et decem C. i, 24.  
longis navibus in statione ad præsidium relictis, ceteris  
Carthaginem missis ad tuendam maritimam oram, quia  
fama erat 'Scipionem tracturum [esse]',<sup>5</sup> ipse societate  
cum Ingaunis, quorum gratiam malebat, composita mon-  
tanos instituit<sup>6</sup> oppugnare. et crescebat exercitus in dies,  
ad famam nominis ejus Gallis undique confluentibus.  
ea 'res' litteris cognita<sup>7</sup> Sp. Lucretii, ne frustra Hasdru-  
bale cum exercitu deleto biennio ante forent lætati, si par  
aliud inde bellum, duce tantum mutato, oreretur, curam

<sup>1</sup> *ubicunque* RH. 3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. but cf. xxvi, 34. D. d om.  
RH. 3, 5 L. B. GA. D. L. N. ant. Edd. pr. RH. R. e om. RH. 3 L. D. L. N. pr.  
RH. f Intimeliis conj. DJ. but they were a maritime people. D. CR. g om.  
F. C. V. 1, 2 L. H. HV. pr. ED. h institit R. as in xxvii, 1; RH. xxiv, 46; Curt.  
ix, 1; G. xxv, 19; xxvii, 46; xxx, 12, x; xxxv, 11; 30; xxxvii, 27; xl, 5; 39; 49;  
xliv, 26; MN, and GV, on Cic. Fam. x, 16; GR, on Gell. xv, 22: D. but cf. xxix, 13;  
Cæs. B. G. vii, 12; iii, 28; vi, 1; 8; vii, 27; G. ii, 27; iii, 62; iv, 22; xxxviii, 7; xl,  
39; xliii, 19; Cic. Am. 25; Just. viii, 3; Gell. xii, 1; (GR.) BU, on Q. I. i, 5, p. 69;  
and Suet. ix, 2; (adv. GV.) [RV, and al. on T. Hec. iii, 3, 21; GV, on Suet. Gr. 21.  
DU.] see also viii, 38, 5; xxxv, 11, 3; xxvii, 16, p. D. i ad. RH. pr. C. D. or und.  
*fama* G 2d.—om. Mss. ed. G. C. D. j eo litteris cognito conj. G 1st.

1 The Capuan territory beyond the Vulturnus and near the Clanus, towards Atella and Trebula, is here meant. DJ. 'The Greek foss' is not known. R.

2 Lest any of the confiscated lands (xxvi,

16) should be fraudulently kept in private hands, encouragement is held out to any informer by whose evidence the public might recover that property, by promising him a tenth part of all such lands. C.

P. C. Scipio ingentem accendit<sup>2</sup> patribus. itaque et M. Livium pro-  
 P. L. Crass. consulem 'ex Etruria volonum exercitum admovere Ari-  
 'minum' jusserunt, et Cn. Servilio prætori negotium  
 datum ut, 'si e re publica censeret esse, *urbanas legio-*  
 'nes, imperio cui' videretur dato, *ex urbe duci* juberet.'  
 M. Valerius Lævinus Arretium eas legiones duxit.

Octavius 'Eisdem diebus naves onerarias<sup>3</sup> Pœnorum ad octoginta  
 takes a 'circa Sardiniam ab Cn. Octavio, qui provinciæ præerat,  
 large con- 'captas' 'Coelius 'frumento misso ad Hannibalem com-  
 voy of Car- 'meatuque onustas,' Valerius 'prædam Etruscam Ligu-  
 thaginian ships. 'rumque montanorum captivos Carthaginem perportantes'  
 'tradit. in Brutiis nihil ferme anno eo memorabile gestum.  
 xxix, 10. pestilentia<sup>5</sup> incesserat pari clade in<sup>4</sup> Romanos Pœnosque,  
 nisi quod Punicum exercitum super<sup>5</sup> morbum etiam fames  
 affecit. propter<sup>6</sup> Junonis Laciniæ templum<sup>7</sup> sæstatem Han-  
 nibal egit; ibique aram condidit dedicavitque cum ingenti  
 rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Punicis Græcisque litteris  
 insculpto.

<sup>2</sup> pl. and opt. Mss.—*accendi* conj. G 1st—*accenderunt* ed. G. C. D. <sup>1</sup> *populo* conj. ad. PG, 548 Y. R. p. 212. but the prætor might appoint whom he chose (cf. xxiii, 34, 8; xxi, 3; 8; &c;) provided military command were first conferred upon that person by the *lex curiata*. G. D. <sup>3</sup> ME. L. N.—*onerariæ* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>4</sup> P. RE. ME. V. und. tradunt: C.—*captæ sunt, eas* 2 L.—*captæ, eas* cet. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>5</sup> *perportantes* P.—*portantes* 5 L. B. GA. but the compound is analogous to *perferre*; and our author elsewhere has *perpopulari*, *perpacatus*, *percuratus*. G.—*deportantes* 2 L. 2 P.—*portantes, captas* 3 P. RH. <sup>6</sup> *prope* 2—4 L. B. from gl. cf. xlix; ep. D.—*pro* F. V. HV. <sup>7</sup> *temple* HV. 2 L.

3 By this is meant an epidemic fever, as i, 17; iii, 59 sq; ix, 8; xxiv, 13; and the in i, 31; and elsewhere. HY, O. A. t. iii, p. 108 sq. R. dative is used in iv, 57. R.

4 The preposition (which is added here; xxi, 24, e; Ter. An. iv, 3, 15;) is omitted xii, 3; RH. xxxviii, 43; D. ii, 27. R. cf. Her. viii, 115, n. 26.

5 'In addition to,' 'besides,' Suet. viii, 5;

## BOOK XXIX.

### EPITOME.

Ex Sicilia C. Lælius in Africam a Scipione missus ingentem prædam reportavit, et mandata Masinissæ Scipioni exposuit<sup>a</sup>, conquerentis quod nondum exercitum in Africam trajecisset. bellum in Hispania finitum victore Romano, quod Indibilis excitaverat; ipse in acie occisus, Mandonius exposcentibus Romanis a suis deditus est. Magoni, qui in Gallia<sup>b</sup> et<sup>c</sup> Liguribus erat<sup>d</sup>, ex Africa et militum ampla manus missa, et pecuniæ quibus auxilia conduceret, præceptumque ut 'se Hannibali jungeret.' Scipio a Syracusis in Bruttios trajecit, et Locros pulso Punico præsidio fugatoque Hannibale recepit. pax cum Philippo facta est. Idæa mater deportata est Romam a Pessinunte oppido Phrygiæ, carmine in libris Sibyllinis invento, 'pelli 10. 'Italia alienigenam hostem posse, si mater Idæa deportata Romam 'esset.' tradita autem est Romanis per Attalum regem Asiæ. lapis erat quem 'matrem deūm' incolæ dicebant. excepit P. Scipio Nasica Cn. filius, ejus qui in Hispania perierat, vir optimus a senatu judicatus, adolescens nondum quæstorius, quoniam ita responsum jubebat<sup>e</sup>, ut 'numen id ab optimo viro reciperetur consecrareturque.' Locrenses 11. legatos Romam miserunt, qui de impotentia Q. Pleminii legati querebantur, quod pecuniam Proserpinæ abstulerat et liberos eorum ac conjuges stupraverat. Pleminius in catenis Romam perductus, in carcere mortuus est. cum falsus rumor de P. Scipione proconsule, qui in Sicilia erat, in urbem perlatus esset, tanquam is luxuriaretur, missis ob hoc legatis a senatu, qui explorarent an ea vera essent, purgatus infamia Scipio in Africam trajecit senatus permissu. Syphax accepta in matrimonium filia Hasdrubalis Gisgonis, amicitiae quam xlii, 25. cum Scipione ipse junxerat renuntiavit. Masinissa rex Massylorum, xxiv, 48, 1 dum pro Carthaginiensibus in Hispania militat, amisso patre Gala de<sup>and n;</sup> regno exciderat. quo per bellum sæpe repetito, aliquot præliis a<sup>xxviii, 17, h.</sup> Syphace rege Numidarum victus in totum privatus est; et cum ducentis equitibus exsul Scipioni se junxit, et cum eo primo statim bello Hannonem Hamilcaris filium cum ampla manu interemit. Scipio

<sup>a</sup> LD. V. BG. BO. NO. ant. Edd. ed C. D.—*exponit* ed. GT....G. <sup>b</sup> Galliam al. Mas.—Beulia ed. Cam.—*Albingaunis* conj. cf. 5. C. <sup>c</sup> om. LD. BG. BO. ed. Cam. pr. C.—in ad. LD. BG. BO. ed. Cam. GT. <sup>d</sup> Liguriam ierat al. <sup>e</sup> LD. V. BG. ed. D.—*habebat* ed. GT. adv. Mas.—*habebatur* NO. ant. Edd.—*videbatur* BO.

P. C. Scipio adventu Hasdrubalis et Syphacis, qui prope cum centum millibus P. L. Crassa armatorum venerant, ab obsidione Uticæ depulsus hiberna communit.

Sempronius consul in agro Crotoniensi prospere adversus Hannibalem pugnavit. lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium 37. capita ducenta quattuordecim millia. inter censores, M. Livium et Claudium Neronem, notabilis discordia fuit. nam et Claudius Livio collegæ equum ademit, quod a populo damnatus actusque in exsilium 37. fuerat, et Livius Claudio, quod falsum in se testimonium dixisset et quod non bona fide secum in gratiam redisset. idem omnes tribus extra unam ærarias reliquit, quod et innocentem se damnâssent et postea consulem censoremque fecissent.

xxviii, 45. SCIPIO postquam in Siciliam venit, voluntarios milites<sup>1</sup>

ordinavit centuriavitque. ex iis<sup>1</sup> trecentos juvenes, florentes ætate et virium robore, inermes<sup>a</sup> circa se habebat, ignorantes quem ad usum neque centuriati neque armati servarentur. tum ex totius Siciliæ juniorum numero princeps genere et fortuna trecentos equites, qui secum in Africam trajicerent, legit; diemque iis, quæ 'equis armis-<sup>b</sup> que instructi atque ornati adessent,' edixit. gravis ea militia, procul domo, terra marique multos labores, magna pericula allatura videbatur; neque ipsos modo, sed parentes cognatosque eorum ea cura angebat. ubi dies quæ dicta erat advenit, arma equosque ostenderunt. tum Scipio 'renuntiari sibi' dixit 'quosdam equites Siculorum tanquam 'gravem et duram horrere eam militiam. si qui ita animati 'essent, malle eos sibi<sup>b</sup> jam tum fateri quam postmodo 'querentes segnes atque inutiles milites rei publicæ esse. 'expromerent quid sentirent; cum bona venia se auditurum.' ubi ex his unus ausus est dicere 'se prorsus si sibi 'utrum velit<sup>c</sup> liberum esset, nolle militare,' tum Scipio ei<sup>d</sup> 'quoniam igitur, adolescens, quid sentires non dissimulasti, 'vicarium tibi expediam, cui tu arma equumque et cetera 'instrumenta militiæ tradas, et tecum hinc extemplo 'domum ducas, exerceas, docendum cures equo armis- 'que<sup>e</sup>.' læto<sup>e</sup> condicionem accipienti unum ex trecentis,

<sup>a</sup> insignes RH. D. pr. RH. adv. see below. GB.—insignis 3 P.—insignes inermes two Mss. of G. <sup>b</sup> si P. RE. F 1st.—se pl. Mss. <sup>c</sup> vellet RH. pr. RH. <sup>d</sup> et P. VI. F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. H. GA. HV.—om. 3 L. pr. C. <sup>e</sup> cui læto 3 P. 5 L. H. R. B. GA. D. ant. Edd.—læto conj. R.

<sup>1</sup> Und. voluntariis. G.

Cic. Fam. ix, 22; discere id. Sen. 8; G. cf.

<sup>2</sup> Und. uti L, E. Q. i, 3. fidibus docere xxiv, 4, j. R.

quos inermes habebat, tradit. ubi hoc modo exauctoratum P. C. Scipio  
P. L. Crass.  
equitem cum<sup>5</sup> gratia imperatoris ceteri viderunt, se quis-  
que excusare et vicarium accipere. ita trecentis Siculis  
Romani equites substituti sine publica impensa. docen-  
dorum atque exercendorum curam Siculi habuerunt, quia  
edictum imperatoris erat 'ipsum militaturum qui ita non  
'fecisset.' 'egregiam hanc alam equitum evasisse' ferunt,  
'multisque præliis rem publicam adjuvisse.'

Legiones inde cum inspiceret, plurimorum stipendiorum Scipio se-  
lects the  
soldiers who  
had served  
the greatest  
number of  
campaigns.  
ex iis milites delegit, maxime qui sub duce Marcello mili-  
taverant; quos cum optima disciplina institutos credebat,  
tum etiam ab longa Syracusarum obsidione peritissimos esse  
urbium oppugnandarum: nihil enim parvum, sed Carthaginis  
jam excidia agitabat animo. inde exercitum per oppida dis-  
pertit; frumentum Siculorum civitatibus imperat, ex Italia  
advecto parcit; veteres naves reficit, et cum iis C. Lælium  
in Africam prædatum mittit; novas Panormi subducit, quia  
ex viridi materia raptim factæ erant, ut in sicco hibernarent.

Præparatis omnibus ad bellum, Syracusas nondum ex He settles  
the affairs  
of Sicily.  
magnis belli motibus satis tranquillas venit. Græci res  
a quibusdam Italici generis, eadem vi qua per bellum  
ceperant retinentibus, concessas sibi ab senatu repetebant.  
omnium primum ratus tueri publicam fidem, partim edicto  
partim iudicii etiam in pertinaces ad obtinendam<sup>4</sup> injuriam  
redditis<sup>5</sup> suas res Syracusanis restituit. non ipsis tantum ea  
res, sed omnibus Siciliæ populis grata fuit, eoque enixius  
ad<sup>6</sup> bellum adjuverunt.

Eadem æstate in Hispania coortum ingens bellum, con- War in  
Spain.  
ciente Ilergete<sup>b</sup> Indibili, nulla alia de causa quam per  
admirationem Scipionis contemptu imperatorum aliorum  
orto. 'eum superesse unum ducem Romanis, ceteris ab  
'Hannibale interfectis'<sup>1</sup>, rebatur<sup>j</sup>. 'eo<sup>6</sup> nec in Hispania

<sup>5</sup> *reum F.—rerum 1 P. V. 1, 2 L. HV.—parum ed. er. MD. GT 1st.*      § *om. FR.*  
but cf. Cic. p. Quin. 23; p. Arch. 7; Pliny xxxi, 10; G. and adjutor ad rem, Cic. Am.  
10; Off. ii, 15; p. Do. 12; p. R. Am. 2. D.      <sup>h</sup> *RH. ed. AS. Mo. pr. RH.—Ilergetes*  
ed. A. adv. and und. bellum *RH.*—*om. 1, 2 P. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. N. ant.*  
Edd.      <sup>i</sup> *interficiebantur F 1st. V. 1, 2 L. N.*      <sup>j</sup> *rebantur F 2d. 4, 5 L. B. GA.*

3 'Without forfeiting.' C.

4 'Those who were for obstinately retain-  
ing what they had unjustly possessed them-  
selves of.' C. *ad obtinendas iniquitates haud*

*obstinans*, Tac. H. ii, 84; (G.) *DU. cf. E, C.*  
C. "*obtinere.*" R.

5 'Being granted.' R.

6 'Than him.' *RS.* but cf. xxii, 4, 6. R.

P. C. Scipio 'caesis Scipionibus alium quem mitterent habuisse; et  
 P. L. Crass. 'postquam in Italia gravius bellum urgeret, adversus  
 'Hannibalem eum arcessitum<sup>7</sup>. præterquam quod no-  
 'mina<sup>8</sup> tantum ducum in Hispania Romani haberent',  
 'exercitum quoque inde veterem deductum. trepida  
 xxv, 23, a. 'omnia ut inconditam<sup>1</sup> turbam tironum esse. nunquam  
 'talem occasionem liberandæ Hispaniæ fore. servitum  
 'ad eam diem aut Carthaginiensibus aut Romanis; nec  
 'in vicem his aut illis, sed interdum utrisque simul.  
 'pulsos ab Romanis Carthaginienses: ab Hispania, si  
 'consentirent, pelli Romanos posse, ut ab omni externo  
 'imperio soluta in perpetuum Hispania in patrios rediret  
 'mores ritusque.' hæc aliaque<sup>m</sup> dicendo non populares  
 modo sed Ausetanos quoque, vicinam gentem, concitat,  
 et alios finitimos sibi atque illis populos. itaque intra  
 paucos dies triginta millia peditum, quattuor ferme equi-  
 tum in Sedetanum agrum, quo edictum erat, conveniunt.  
 Romani quoque imperatores, L. Lentulus et L. Manlius<sup>2</sup>  
 Acidinus, ne glisceret prima<sup>a</sup> negligendo bellum, junctis  
 et<sup>b</sup> ipsi exercitibus<sup>c</sup>, per agrum Ausetanum, hostico<sup>1</sup> tan-  
 quam pacato clementer<sup>d</sup> ductis militibus, ad sedem hostium  
 pervenere. trium millium spatio [procul]<sup>d</sup> a castris eorum  
 posuerunt castra. primo per legatos nequicquam tentatum  
 ut discederetur ab armis. dein cum in pabulatores Romanos  
 impetus repente ab equitibus Hispanis factus esset, sum-  
 misso<sup>e</sup> ab statione Romana<sup>f</sup> equitatu prælium equestre

HV. L. D. but *concitat* follows. D.—om. F 1st. V. 1—3 L. N. pr. DU. <sup>k</sup> *habebant*  
 F. V. 2, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. N. <sup>l</sup> *inde* ad. ant. Edd. It is added below, between  
*externo* and *imperio* by F. HV. but HV inverts the order of the three words.—*incondita* in  
*turba* conj. (cf. xxiv, 48) but adv. G. <sup>m</sup> *talitque* 5 L. B. GA. as in ix, 34; xxi, 53;  
 xxvi, 32; xxvii, 34; &c. but cf. viii, 23; v, 2, 13. D. <sup>a</sup> *em.* cf. *principiis obsta*:  
 [sero medicina paratur, cum mala per longas invaluere moras: &c. Ov. R. A. 91 sqq. ED.]  
 RH.—*primo* pl. and opt. Mss. pr. (i. e. 'what was first.') C.—*principio* conj. cf. i, 20. G.  
<sup>b</sup> *om.* F. V. 1, 2 L. H. HV. <sup>c</sup> *exercitus* P. F. V. 1 L. H.—*exercitum* 2 L. <sup>d</sup> *conj.*  
*om.* C. pr. It seems introduced from below. ED. <sup>e</sup> *immisso* F. <sup>f</sup> *Romano* F.

<sup>7</sup> This (though the construction which and on Sil. i, 293; vi, 478; R. Prop. ii, 1,  
*Indibilis* put upon the facts) was not the 72; *vox et præterea nihil*.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. v, 18; HS, on V. P. ii, 30; GV, 1 'Through the enemy's territory as  
 on C. Par. 4; and C. At. v, 15; *nihil esse through a friendly country:* C. 6, h; vi, 31;  
*rem publicam: appellationem modo ac sine cor- viii, 34; 38; xxviii, 24; xxxiii, 19; xxxvi,*  
*poris speciem*, Suet. i, 77; DU. iii, 65; vii, 43; with *ager*, xlv, 13; with *locus*, Ulp.  
 29; xlv, 41; used as *trophaea*, *species*, *titulus*, BS. Obs. iv, 20. D.  
*effigies*, *imago*; nn, on Tac. A. iii, 30, 7; 2 'Without committing any depredation  
 or cruelty.' R.

uit, haud sane memorando in partem ullam eventu. sole <sup>P. C. Scipio</sup>  
 oriente postero die armati instructique omnes mille ferme <sup>P. L. Crass.</sup>  
 passus procul a castris Romanis aciem ostendere. medii <sup>The Span-</sup>  
 Ausetani erant; cornua<sup>s</sup> dextrum Ilergetes, lævum igno- <sup>nish line of</sup>  
 riles tenebant Hispani populi. inter cornua et mediam <sup>battle.</sup>  
 aciem intervalla patentia satis late fecerant<sup>h</sup>, qua equi-  
 tatum, ubi tempus esset, emitterent. et Romani more suo  
 exercitum cum instruxissent, id<sup>g</sup> modo hostium imitati  
 sunt, ut inter legiones et ipsi patentes equiti relinquerent  
 vias. ceterum Lentulus ei parti usum equitis fore ratus, <sup>A sharp en-</sup>  
 quæ prior in dehiscentem intervallis hostium aciem equites <sup>gagement.</sup>  
 emisisset<sup>1</sup>, Ser. Cornelio tribuno militum imperat, 'equites  
 'per patentes in<sup>1</sup> hostium acie<sup>h</sup> vias<sup>1</sup> permittere<sup>m</sup> equos jubeat.'  
 ipse cepta parum prospere pedestri pugna, tantum moratus  
 dum cedenti duodecimæ legioni, quæ in lævo cornu adver-  
 sus Ilergetes locata<sup>a</sup> erat, tertiam decimam legionem ex<sup>o</sup>  
 subsidiis<sup>o</sup> in primam aciem firmamentum ducit, postquam  
 equata ibi pugna est, ad L. Manlium inter prima signa  
 hortantem ac subsidia quibus res postulabat locis indu-  
 centem venit; indicat 'tuta ab lævo cornu esse: jam  
 'missum ab se Cornelium Servium procella equestri  
 'hostes circumfusurum.' vix hæc dicta dederat, cum  
 Romani equites in medios invecti hostes simul pedestres  
 acies turbârunt, simul equitibus Hispanorum viam im-  
 mittendi equos clauserunt. itaque omissa pugna equestri  
 ad pedestrem<sup>p</sup> Hispani<sup>q</sup> descenderunt. Romani impera-  
 tores ut turbatos hostium ordines et trepidationem pavo-  
 remque et fluctuantia<sup>4</sup> viderunt signa, hortantur orant

<sup>s</sup> 2, 3 P. F. RH. cf. 22, b and c; ED. xxvii, 6, i. D.—cornu l P. ant. Edd. <sup>h</sup> 4 L.  
 d. G.—fecerunt pl. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>1</sup> immisisset ed. CU. cf. below; xxxv, 5; ii, 31,  
 1; but cf. xxvii, 20, 4. DU. D. <sup>1</sup> inter 5 L. <sup>k</sup> RH. 3 P. ant. Ed.—acies l, 2 P.  
 f. V. 1, 2 L. B 2d. HV.—aciem al. <sup>1</sup> vi F. HV. <sup>m</sup> immittere conj. RH. but  
 f. ix, 22; xxx, 11; Obs. ii, 13. G. iii, 70, 9; D. iii, 61; viii, 30; x, 5; xl, 40; GT, on  
 Mart. x, 12. R. <sup>a</sup> RH. 5 L.—locata prona B. GA. one F. ant. Edd.—prona pl. and  
 rpt. Mss.—loca prona one F.—roga P.—proga BS.—pugnaverat (and om. erat) conj. RB.  
<sup>o</sup> om. RH. 3 P. pr. RH. <sup>p</sup> pedes RH. S. R. D. pr. RH. GI, O. L. L. "pedes."  
 f. xxi, 46, d; and below. G. <sup>q</sup> Hispanis (and iescenderunt) RH.—Hispani equites  
 conj. RH. pr. G. adv. S.

3 Und. institutum, R. consilium, or factum. recede; cf. iii, 60; vi, 13; 24; viii, 39;  
 4 'Wavering,' 'moving to and fro,' so as xxx, 34, 1; xlv, 41; G, Obs. iv, 6. R. Tac.  
 to betray irresolution whether to advance or H. i, 40; Gell. x, 6.

P. C. Scipio milites ut 'perculsos' invadant' neu restitui aciem pati-  
P. L. Crassus 'antur.' non sustinuissent tam infestum impetum barbari,  
Indibilis is ni regulus ipse Indibilis cum equitibus ad pedes degressis'  
slain: the ante prima signa peditum se objecisset. ibi aliquandiu  
Romans are atrox pugna stetit<sup>4</sup>. tandem postquam ii qui circa regem  
victorious. xxii, 29, 5. seminecem restantem, deinde pilo terræ affixum pugna-  
bant, obruti telis occubuerunt, tum fuga passim cepta  
plures<sup>a</sup> cæsi, quia equos conscendendi equitibus spatium  
non fuerat, et quia percussis acriter institerunt Romani.  
nec ante abscessum est quam castris quoque exuerunt  
hostem. decem tria<sup>a</sup> millia Hispanorum cæsa eo die,  
octingenti ferme capti. Romanorum sociorumque<sup>a</sup> paullo  
amplius ducenti, maxime in lævo cornu, ceciderunt. pulsi  
castris Hispani, aut qui ex prælio effugerant, sparsi primo  
per agros, deinde in suas quisque civitates redierunt. tum<sup>3</sup>  
a Mandonio evocati in concilium conquestique ibi clades  
suas, increpitis auctoribus belli, 'legatos mittendos ad  
'arma tradenda deditionemque faciendam' censuere'.  
quibus culpam in auctorem belli Indibilem ceterosque  
principes, quorum plerique in acie cecidissent, conferen-  
tibus, tradentibusque arma et deditibus sese, responsum  
est 'in deditionem ita accipi eos, si Mandonium ceteros-  
'que belli concitores<sup>b</sup> tradidissent vivos: sin<sup>c</sup> minus,  
'exercitus<sup>d</sup> se in agrum Ilergetum Ausetanorumque et  
'deinceps aliorum populorum ducturos.' hæc dicta  
legatis renuntiataque in concilium. ibi Mandonius ceteri-  
que principes comprehensi et traditi ad supplicium.  
Hispaniæ populis reddita pax; stipendium ejus anni  
duplex et frumentum sex mensum<sup>e</sup> imperatum sagaque

The Spani-  
ards tender  
their sub-  
mission.

Mandonius  
is delivered  
up for pu-  
nishment.  
5, e.

<sup>a</sup> *instent percussis* (and om. ut) conj. cf. *percussis institerunt* below. G. <sup>b</sup> VI. al.  
Mss. pr. C.—om. P. RE. ME. V. F. 1 L. HV. N. al. Mss. pr. G. <sup>c</sup> P. F. al. Mss.  
ed. MD. C. cf. 32; RH. xxi, 46, d. D.—*digressis* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. but cf. iv, 17, 11. D.—  
*digressi* ed. Cam.—*degressus* ed. G. adv. D.—*degressi* (and *objecissent* cf. xxi, 60, b) conj. C.  
adv. D. <sup>d</sup> P. F. ed. FR. sqq. Edd.—*pluresque* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. D. <sup>e</sup> 1 P.  
P. V. F. 1, 2 L. H. L. N. al. Mss.—*decem et tria* HV. cf. 37, f. D.—*tradecim* cat. Mss.  
ed. G. C. D. <sup>f</sup> *sociorum* F. V. 1—3 L. H. N. <sup>g</sup> F. V. 1, 3—5 L. H. HV.—  
*censuerunt* pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>h</sup> 2, 3 P. F. 4 L. cf. xxxvii, 45; Just. v, 1; GB.  
xxiii, 41; D. xlv, 10. R.—*concitatores* pl. Mss. <sup>i</sup> si F. V. 2 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant.  
Edd. cf. iv, 5, 6. D. <sup>j</sup> *exercitus* F. C. 1, 2, 4 L. B. HV. Lentulus and Manlius had  
now joined forces, 2, therefore the two armies might be considered as one: or *quisque sum*  
may be understood: D. or 'an army' (indefinitely) may be meant. ED. <sup>k</sup> P. RE as

et togæ exercitui<sup>1</sup>, et obsides ab triginta ferme populis accepti.

P. C. Scipio  
P. L. Crass.

Ita Hispaniæ rebellantis tumultu, haud magno motu, xxii, 54, 1. intra paucos dies concito et compresso in Africam omnis Lælius with the fleet terror versus. C. Lælius nocte ad Hipponem Regium cum ravages Africa. accessisset, luce prima ad populandum agrum sub signis S. iii, 259. milites sociosque navales duxit<sup>2</sup>. omnibus pacis modo incuriose agentibus magna clades illata; nuntiique trepidi Carthaginem terrore ingenti complevere, ' classem Alarm at Carthage. ' Romanam Scipionemque imperatorem' (et fama fuerat ' jam in Siciliam transgressum') ' advenisse.' nec quot naves vidissent, nec quanta manus agros popularetur, satis gnari omnia in majus metu augente accipiebant. itaque primo terror pavorque, dein mæstitia animos incessit. ' tantum ' fortunam mutâsse, ut qui modo ipsi exercitum ante ' moenia Romana habuissent victores, stratisque tot hostium exercitibus omnes Italiæ populos aut vi aut ' voluntate in deditionem accepissent, ii verso Marte ' ' Africæ populationes et obsidionem Carthaginis visuri forent, nequaquam pari ad patienda ea robore ac Romanam fuissent. illis Romanam plebem, illis Latium ' juventutem præbuisse majorem semper frequentiore ' que pro tot cæsis exercitibus subolescentem. suam plebem imbellem in urbe, imbellem in agris esse. mercede ' parari auxilia ex Afris, gente ad omnem auram spei ' mobili atque infida. jam reges<sup>3</sup>, Syphacem post colloquium cum Scipione alienatum, Masinissam aperta ' defectione infestissimum hostem. nihil usquam spei, ' nihil<sup>4</sup> auxilii esse. nec Magonem ex Gallia movere ' tumultus quicquam, nec conjungere sese Hannibali; et ' Hannibalem ipsum jam et fama senescere<sup>4</sup> et viribus.' in hæc deflenda prolapsos ab recenti nuntio animos rursus

<sup>1</sup> 5; and in Ovid, cf. Prisc. vii, 771; G. viii, 2, 4; ix, 33, 6; 43, 21; apum iv, 33; sedum r, 42; VO, Gr. iv, 14; LB, on C. D. N. 22; BU, on Suet. ii, 65. D. On the other hand we have in P. principium ii, 27; supplicium xxxv, 34; civitatum xxxiii, 20; xli, 22; Prisc. vii. G. D.—mensium pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>2</sup> versus ad 3 P.—versos arte RH.—versas conj. RH. adv. cf. xxxi, 37. GB. G. varia belli fortuna ancepsque Mars, xxi, 1. D. <sup>3</sup> RH. D. cf. 2, g. RH. pr. D.—regem pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.

1 ' For the use of the army.' R.  
2 xxiii, 42; SL, on Pol. 9. DU.

3 Cf. ii, 55, 3; Cic. F. xiii, 29. D.  
4 Cf. xxi, 53, 3.

P. C. Scipio terror instans revocavit<sup>1</sup> ad consultandum 'quonam modo  
P. L. Crassa. 'obviam præsentibus periculis iretur.' 'delectus raptim in  
Prepara- 'urbe agrisque haberi' placet, 'mittere ad conducenda  
tions for 'Afrorum auxilia, munire urbem, frumentum convehere,  
war. 'tela arma parare, instruere naves ac mittere ad Hipponem  
'adversus Romanam classem.' jam hæc agentibus nuntius  
tandem venit 'Lælium, non Scipionem, copiasque quantæ  
'ad incursiones agrorum satis sint, transvectas, summæ'  
'belli molem adhuc in Sicilia esse.' ita respiratum, mit-  
tique ad Syphacem legationes aliosque regulos firmandæ  
societatis causa cœptæ. ad Philippum quoque missi qui  
ducenta argenti talenta pollicerentur, ut 'in Siciliam aut  
'in<sup>b</sup> Italiam trajiceret.' missi<sup>c</sup> et<sup>d</sup> ad duos<sup>e</sup> imperatores in  
Italiam, ut 'omni terrore Scipionem retinerent;' ad  
Magonem non legati modo, sed viginti quinque naves  
longæ, sex millia peditum, octingenti equites, septem  
elephanti, ad hoc magna pecunia ad conducenda auxilia,  
quibus fretus propius urbem Romanam exercitum admo-  
veret conjungeretque se Hannibali. hæc Carthagine para-  
bant agitabantque<sup>f</sup>. ad Lælium prædas ingentes ex agro  
inermi ac nudo præsidiis agentem Masinissa, fama Ro-  
manæ classis excitus, cum equitibus paucis venit. is  
'segniter rem agi ab Scipione' questus, 'quod tum'  
'non jam exercitum in Africam trajecisset, percussis  
'Carthaginiensibus, Syphace impedito finitimis bellis,  
'quem<sup>g</sup> incertum<sup>h</sup> hærere'; si spatium ad sua ut velit  
'componenda detur, nihil sincera fide cum Romanis  
6. 'acturum. hortaretur ac stimularet Scipionem *ne ces-*  
'*saret.* se, quanquam regno pulsus esset, cum haud

Masinissa's  
conference  
with  
Lælius.

<sup>a</sup> P. cf. xxvi, 10, 2. D.—*summam* [ant. Edd.] or *summa* or *summi* cet. Mss. <sup>b</sup> F.  
five L. B. GA. ant. Edd. ed. cf. vi, 28. D.—om. al. Mss. ed. FR. G. C. <sup>c</sup> om. B.  
ant. Edd.—ad. A. <sup>d</sup> om. er. G. ed. DJ. CL. ad. H. C. D. <sup>e</sup> 1 P. V. 1 L.  
HV. L. N. al. Mss. 1 Ed. viz. Hannibal and Mago. G.—*suos* pl. Mss. cet. ant. Edd.  
<sup>f</sup> *agitabantque, quum* RH. H. RH. <sup>g</sup> om. F. V. H. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. HV. <sup>h</sup> *certum*  
3, 5 L. B. GA. ant. Edd. <sup>i</sup> em. G.—*habere* pl. Mss.—*abere* V.—*haberet*, 3, 4 L. H.  
B. GA. ant. Edd. cf. xxxvi, 28. R. pr. DCE.

<sup>1</sup> To the examples in xxiv, 20, 1; add *iterum*  
*revocare*, Ov. A. A. iii, 63; *iterum reverti*,  
xix, ep. Virg. Æ. vi, 720; *rursus reverti*, ib.  
751; *DU. rursus reducere*, xliii, 20; D. cf.  
xxi, 20, f. Thus *ἀπορίστος* and *ἀπόρτος* are  
redundant in Greek, Her. iv, 1, n. 2; v, 118,

n. 14; vi, 91, n. 78; St Luke xi, 38.

<sup>2</sup> Observe this passive followed by active  
verbs, as, on the other hand, *pergere* by *acciri*  
in iii, 46; cf. ib. 50, 2. D.

<sup>3</sup> 'Whom he represented to be hesitating  
and undecided.' RS.

‘contemnendis copiis affuturum peditum equitumque. P. C. Scipio  
P. L. Crass.  
‘nec ipsi Lælio morandum in Africa esse: classem cre-  
‘dere profectam a Carthagine, cum qua absente Scipione  
5 ‘non satis tutum esse<sup>1</sup> contrahi certamen.’ ab hoc sermone  
dimisso Masinissa, Lælius postero die naves præda onustas  
ab Hippone solvit, revectorque in Siciliam mandata Masi-  
nissæ Scipioni exposuit.

Eisdem ferme diebus naves quæ ab Carthagine ad  
Magonem missæ erant, inter Albingaunos Ligures <sup>1</sup> C. i, 24.  
Genuamque<sup>a</sup> accesserunt. in iis locis tum forte Mago  
tenebat classem; qui legatorum auditis verbis jubentium  
‘exercitus quam maximos comparare,’ extemplo Gallorum Mago's ad-  
dress to the  
Gauls and  
Ligurians.  
et Ligurum (namque utriusque gentis ingens ibi multitudo  
erat) concilium habuit. ‘et missum se ad eos vindicandos  
‘in libertatem’ ait, ‘et ut ipsi cernant, mitti sibi ab domo  
‘præsidia. sed quantis viribus, quanto exercitu id bellum  
‘geratur, in eorum potestate esse. duos exercitus Roma-  
‘nos, unum in Gallia, alterum in Etruria esse. satis scire  
‘Sp. Lucretium se cum M. Livio juncturum. multa millia  
‘ipsis<sup>b</sup> etiam<sup>b</sup> armanda esse, ut duobus ducibus, duobus  
‘exercitibus Romanis resistatur.’ Galli ‘summam ad id Their reply.  
‘suam voluntatem esse’ dicere: ‘sed cum una castra  
‘Romana intra fines, altera in finitima terra Etruria  
‘prope in conspectu habeant, si palam fiat auxiliis adjutum  
‘ab sese Pœnum, extemplo infestos utrinque exercitus in  
‘agrum suum incursuros. ea ab Gallis desideraret, quibus  
‘occulte adjuvari posset. Liguribus, quod procul agro urbi-  
‘busque eorum castra Romana sint, libera consilia esse.  
‘illos armare juventutem et capessere pro parte<sup>2</sup> bellum  
‘æquum esse.’ Ligures haud abnuere; tempus modo duo-  
rum mensum<sup>c</sup> petere ad delectus habendos. interim Mago  
milites, Gallis<sup>d</sup> diuissis, clam per agros eorum mercede

<sup>1</sup> F. V. al. *Mss.* ed. *GR.*—*esset* pl. *Mss.* ed. *G.*—om. *HV.* <sup>a</sup> *Liguresque Genuam*  
B. G. A. ant. Edd. pr. cf. xxii, 48, l. adv. *RH.* Otherwise the name of the place at which  
they landed would be wanting. *DCE. R.* <sup>b</sup> b om. three P. F. V. five L. H. *HV.*—*ipsis*  
om. *G. A.* <sup>c</sup> P. F. as *partum* *Cæs.* cf. *Charis.* i, 114. *ED.*—*mensium* pl. *Mss.* ed. *G.*  
C. D. <sup>d</sup> *Gallos* *BR.* F. H. five L. *HF.* *HV.*

<sup>1</sup> The Albingauni were Ligurians. *RH.* 68; *D. CR.* A. I. i, p. 24.  
The spot at which they came to shore was <sup>2</sup> ‘Their share of the war;’ C. Cic. V. iv,  
probably Savo, xxviii, 46. *CV.* I. A. i, 9, 59. *Und. rata.*

P. C. Scipio conducere. commeatus quoque omnis generis occulte ad  
P. L. Crass. eum a Gallis<sup>a</sup> populis mittebantur. M. Livius exercitum  
volonum ex Etruria in Galliam traducit, junctusque Lu-  
cretio, si se' Mago ex Liguribus propius urbem moveat,  
obviam ire parat, si Poenus sub angulo Alpium quietus se  
contineat, et ipse in eadem regione circa Ariminum<sup>c</sup>  
Italiæ præsidio futurus.

Locri re- Post reditum ex Africa C. Lælii et Scipione stimulatō  
covered by Masinissæ adhortationibus, et militibus, prædam ex ho-  
Scipio. stium terra cernentibus tota classe efferri, accensis ad  
trajectiendum quam primum, intervenit majori minor co-  
gitatio Locros urbem recipiendi, quæ sub defectionem<sup>1</sup>  
Italiæ desciverat et ipsa ad Pœnos. spes autem affectandæ  
ejus rei<sup>a</sup> ex minima re<sup>b</sup> affulsit. 'latrociniiis magis<sup>d</sup> quam  
justo bello in Bruttiiis gerebantur res, principio ab Numidis  
facto, et Bruttiiis<sup>e</sup> non societate magis Punica quam suoapte  
ingenio congruentibus<sup>f</sup> in eum morem. postremo Romani  
quoque jam contagione quadam raptō<sup>g</sup> gaudentes, quantum  
per duces licebat, excursiones in hostium agros<sup>h</sup> facere.  
ab iis egressi quidam urbem<sup>i</sup> Locrenses circumventi  
Rhegiumque abstracti fuerant. in eo captivorum numero  
fabri quidam fuere, assueti forte<sup>j</sup> apud Pœnos mercede  
opus in arce Locrorum facere. ii cogniti ab Locrensiū  
principibus, qui<sup>k</sup> pulsi<sup>l</sup> ab adversa factione, quæ Hanni-

\* P. RE. ME. V. F. 1—3, 5 L. HV. 1, 2 P. GB, on vi, 42, 4. as Hor. S. ii, 6, 56;  
Italiæ urbes O. iv, 4, 42; vires ib. 15, 13 sq; res E. ii, 1, 2; Italia arma, E. i, 18, 57;  
Italum cælum O. ii, 7, 4; robur ib. 13, 18 sq; acetum S. i, 7, 32; Itali modi O. iii, 30,  
13 sq; C. ED. 2. D.—Galliæ conj. G. cf. 3; xxviii, 35, b. D.—Gallici ant. Edd. f om.  
S. cf. x, 4, 9. D. g Arminum ed. D. h conj. om. (and und. urbis) G. pr. as  
spes affectundi regni, i, 46. C. adv. D. i minima or minime (and om. re) conj. P. adv.  
cf. i, 3, 9; ii, 18, 2. D. j quod ad. S. B. GA.—quia ad. RH. k latrociniiis magis  
more S. pr. cf. below; xxxviii, 32. S. l ab and facto, et Bruttiiis om. RH. H. 3 P. pr.  
making principio an adverb. RH. adv. GB. G. cf. xxviii, 12. D. m promptis 3 P. R. D.  
pr. RH. S. adv. MD. GB. cf. iii, 24; xxv, 32; xxvi, 2; Sen. N. Q. vi, 1. G. n reple  
2 P. 2 L. B. GA. ant. Ed. but cf. xxx, 13; GB. xxii, 39; xxviii, 24. D. o om. al.  
Mss. pr. and conj. hosticum [cf. 2, 1. D.] G. but cf. xxxvii, 8; 21; xxxix, 20; xlii, 54;  
hostium terra xxxvii, 4. D. p om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. q exsulabant Rhegii  
ad. RH. 2 PE. 2, 3 P. 2 L. B. GA. H. R. two F Mss. ant. Edd. pr. RH. r pulsus  
(and om. qui) ME. 1 P. BA. V. 1, 4, 5 L. ed. Rom. Parm.

1 That is *sub tempus* (i, 35) *defectionis*. R. ED.

2 To the examples in xxiii, 1, 2; 16, 4; of verbs compounded with *ex* being followed by an accusative, add *egredi* xxii, 55; *exsul-*

*tare* Tac. A. ii, 28. G. cf. iii, 68, 2; xxviii, 2, j; DV, on C. T. Q. i, 7; CO, on S. J. 35; and H. 1, p. 954; BU, on Ph. iii, 16, 17; and Su. ii, 91; D. Her. v, 103, n. 79; *effugere* Phæd. iv, 1, 17.

bali Locros tradiderat, 'Rhegium se contulerant', cum <sup>P. C. Scipio</sup> cetera percunctantibus, ut mos est qui diu absunt, 'quæ <sup>P. L. Crass.</sup> domi agerentur' exposuissent, spem fecerunt, 'si redempti <sup>7; xxiii, 16</sup> ac remissi forent, arcem se iis tradituros. ibi se habitare, <sup>2.</sup> fidemque sibi rerum omnium inter Carthaginienses esse.' itaque ut qui simul desiderio patriæ angerentur, simul cupiditate inimicos ulciscendi arderent, redemptis extemplo iis remissisque, cum ordinem agendæ rei composuissent signaque<sup>a</sup> quæ<sup>o</sup> procul edita observarent, ipsi ad Scipionem Syracusas profecti, apud quem pars exsulum erat, referentes ibi promissa captivorum cum spem ab effectu haud abhorrentem consuli fecissent, tribuni militum cum iis M. Sergius et P. Matienus missi, jussique 'ab Rhegio tria millia militum Locros ducere;' et Q. Pleminio proprætori<sup>3</sup> scriptum ut 'rei agendæ adesset.' profecti ab Rhegio, scalas ad editam<sup>p</sup> altitudinem arcis fabricatas portantes, media ferme nocte ex eo loco unde convenerat signum dedere proditoribus arcis; qui parati intentique et ipsi scalas ad id ipsum factas cum demisissent pluribusque simul locis scandentes acceperant, priusquam clamor oreretur<sup>q</sup>, in vigiles Pœnorum ut in nullo tali metu<sup>4</sup> sopitos impetus est factus. quorum gemitus primo morientium exauditus; dein<sup>r</sup> subita consternatio ex somno et tumultus, cum causa ignoraretur; postremo certior res<sup>5</sup>, aliis excitantibus alios. jamque 'ad arma' pro se quisque vocabat: 'hostes in arce esse et cædi vigiles.' oppressique forent Romani nequaquam numero pares, ni clamor<sup>5</sup> ab iis qui extra

<sup>1</sup> qui ad. 5 L.  
xxiii, 17. G.

<sup>m</sup> Rhegium se contulerant om. H. R. RH. adv. cf. vi, 4; xxii, 55;

<sup>a</sup> signa three P. B. GA. 1, 4 L. ant. Edd.—quoque ad. B. GA. ant. Edd.

<sup>o</sup> om. F. V. 2, 3 L. HV. 3 P. <sup>p</sup> RH. al. Mss. cf. xxi, 62, m. D.—  
deditam P. F. V. 1, 2, 4 L. HV. N.—debitam 5 L. HF. L.—editam S.—dictam 3 L. B. GA.

<sup>q</sup> H. cf. xxiii, 16, d. D.—oriretur ed. G. C. D. <sup>r</sup> F. V. 4, 5 L. II.

HV.—deinde ed. G. C. D. <sup>5</sup> certiores pl. Mss. em. RH.

<sup>3</sup> PG thinks he was sent out to Rhegium as proprætor extraordinary, without having previously held office, 548 Y. R. p. 215. But in 8; 9; 16; he is called Scipio's lieutenant. (What is said of Sempronius in xxxv, 8, is obscure.) Besides, if Pleminius had been appointed to military command by the people, how could Scipio have thrown him into chains, 21? Cf. xxii, 8, 1; GC, R. ad. p. S, D. 5. DU. Pleminius himself led the troops from Rhegium to Locri. It is

probable that he commanded the garrison at the former town, and that the 3000 men now mentioned were detached from that garrison. If so, we are not to understand that the military tribunes here named commanded the detachment, but merely that they carried Scipio's orders for Pleminius to march with such a force to Locri. C.

<sup>4</sup> 'As being under no apprehension of any such danger.' R.

<sup>5</sup> 'The shouts raised by those without the

P. C. Scipio arcem erant sublatus incertum<sup>1</sup> unde accidisset<sup>2</sup>, omnia  
P. L. Cram. vana augente nocturno tumultu<sup>3</sup>, fecisset. itaque velut

plena<sup>4</sup> jam hostium arce territi Poeni, omisso certamine,  
in alteram arcem (duæ sunt haud multum inter se distantes)  
confugiunt. oppidani urbem habebant, victoribus præmium  
V.Æ. v, 109—111; in medio positam. ex arcibus duabus præliis quotidie levi-  
292; 486. bus certabatur. Q. Pleminius Romano, Hamilcar Punico  
præsidio præerat<sup>5</sup>; arcessentes ex propinquis locis subsidia  
copias augebant. ipse postremo veniebat Hannibal. nec  
sustinuissent<sup>6</sup> Romani, nisi Locrensiarum multitudo exa-  
cerbata superbia atque avaritia Pœnorum ad Romanos  
inclinâset.

Scipioni<sup>7</sup> ut nuntiatum est 'in majore discrimine Locris  
' rem verti ipsumque Hannibalem adventare,' ne præsi-  
dium<sup>8</sup> etiam periclitaretur haud facili inde receptu, et ipse  
a Messana, L. Scipione fratre in præsidio ibi relicto, cum  
primum aestu fretum inclinatum est<sup>1</sup>, naves<sup>2</sup> mari secundo<sup>3</sup>  
C. ii, 413. misit<sup>4</sup>. et<sup>5</sup> Hannibal ab Alece<sup>6</sup> amni (haud procul is ab  
urbe Locris abest) nuntio præmisso ut 'sui luce prima  
' summa vi prælium cum Romanis ac Locrensibus con-  
' sererent, dum ipse aversis omnibus in eum tumultum ab  
' tergo urbem incautam aggrediretur,' ubi luce coeptam  
invenit pugnam, ipse nec in arcem se includere, turba  
locum artum impediturus<sup>7</sup>, voluit, neque scalas, quibus  
scanderet muros, attulerat. sarcinis in acervum coniectis,

<sup>1</sup> incertus S.—incertus conj. G 1st. <sup>2</sup> accidens conj. G 2d. <sup>3</sup> augens nocturnus  
tumultus conj. G 3d. <sup>4</sup> om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. L. <sup>5</sup> præerat conj. G.—  
præerat; et ant. Edd. G. C. <sup>6</sup> Scipio, S. 3 P. H. pr. S. <sup>7</sup> præsidio 1, 3 P. V.  
1, 4 L. H. GA. cf. xxxviii, 25, 7. D. <sup>8</sup> nalles P. <sup>9</sup> commisit (HV. pr. DGE. cf.  
Hor. O. i, 3, 11. ED.) or transmit S. but mitto is often used for its compounds. ED.  
<sup>10</sup> om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. <sup>11</sup> em. from Strabo vi, 1, 9, p. 260; G. Thuc. iii, 99.  
D. pr. C.—abuloto P. F.—var. cet. Mss.—a Butroto ed. G. C. D. pr. (from Barrio): it is now  
the Novito. DJ. cf. CR, ii, 404.

citadel had made it doubtful to the Cartha-  
ginians, whence the outcry proceeded. They  
were uncertain whether it arose from the  
citadel itself or only from its vicinity: every  
trifle being swelled into importance by its  
being night when this tumult occurred.' cf.  
xxx, 6, 2; C. ib. 18; xii, 2; Tac. A. iv,  
60. G.

6 Und. hostium impetus or vim. ED. The  
verb is used absolutely, Cic. Fam. xii, 6;  
Cæs. B. G. ii, 2. R.

1 'As soon as the tide turned in his  
favour, [cf. xxvi, 45, 7; R.] he took advan-  
tage of it by putting out to sea.' C. Scipio  
himself went with the fleet. GL. Compare  
mittere equum Hor. O. iv, 14, 24; Ov. A.  
iii, 2, 9 sq; T. v, 12, 26; carpentum mittere  
in aliquem Var. L. L. iv; with equos immit-  
tere 32; classi immittere habenas Virg. Æ.  
vi, 1.

2 Cf. G, on Tac. G. 2. D.

3 'So as to choke up.' RS.

n haud procul muris ad terrorem hostium aciem ostendit, cum equitibus Numidis circumequitabat<sup>a</sup> urbem, in scalæ quæque alia ad oppugnandum opus erant paratur, ad visendum qua maxime parte aggrederetur. ingressus ad murum, scorpione icto<sup>b</sup> qui proximus eum<sup>6</sup>; xxiii, 15, 2. te steterat<sup>4</sup>, territus<sup>1</sup> inde tam periculoso casu 'receptui anere' cum jussisset, castra procul ab ictu teli commiit. classis Romana a Messana Locros aliquot<sup>1</sup> horis<sup>5</sup> superante<sup>1</sup> accessit; expositi omnes e navibus et ante casum solis urbem ingressi sunt. postero die coepta ex e a Pœnis pugna, et Hannibal jam scalis aliisque omnibus ad oppugnationem paratis<sup>m</sup> subibat muros, cum repente eum nihil minus quam tale quicquam timentem patefacta ta erumpunt Romani. ad ducentos improvidos cum inissent occidunt. ceteros Hannibal, ut consulem adesse iussit, in castra recipit; nuntioque misso ad eos qui in arce erant, ut 'sibimet ipsi<sup>a</sup> consulerent,' nocte motis castris it. et qui in arce erant, igni injecto tectis quæ tenebant, is tumultus hostem moraretur, agmen suorum fugæ simili casu ante noctem assecuti sunt. Scipio ut et arcem relictam hostibus et vacua vidit castra, vocatos ad concionem crenses graviter ob defectionem incusavit; de auctoribus supplicium sumpsit, bonaque eorum alterius factionis principibus ob egregiam fidem adversus<sup>a</sup> Romanos concessit. 'publice<sup>1</sup> nec dare nec eripere se quicquam Locrensibus' dixit. 'Romam mitterent legatos: quam enatus æquum<sup>b</sup> censuisset<sup>2</sup>, eam fortunam habituros.

*circumequitat* F. V. 2, 3 L. HV.—*circumquietat* 1, 5 L. <sup>b</sup> ictus pl. Mss. <sup>1</sup> abs-  
 itus conj. G. cf. v, 41, 6. D. <sup>1</sup> multa (and om. horis) 3 P. al. Mss. ant. Ed.  
 iei 1 P. P. V. F. 1, 5 L. which would make *superante horis* an archaism, as *absente nobis*.  
<sup>1</sup> insuperante 3 L. <sup>m</sup> ad oppugnationibus emparatis P. combining two read-  
 ings. D.—var. al. Mss. <sup>a</sup> G. P. RE. 4, 5 L. HV. L. D. al. Mss. pr. G. ed. C. D.—  
 pl. Mss. but cf. xxii, 57, 2. RS. <sup>a</sup> erga H. R. but *adversus* is often used in a  
 variable sense; iii, 33; v, 35; MN, on Cic. F. ix, 22. D. <sup>b</sup> om. B. ant. Edd.  
 MD.

'The person who happened to be stand-  
 next him being hit.' C.  
 'The dative according to DÆ. but it is  
 for the ablative and equivalent to *quod ad*  
*as*; [cf. Her. i, 1, n. 32; where I cannot  
 prove of *aversion*, which NE reads. ED.]  
*s viz decima parte die reliqua*, Sall. J. 97;  
 here Gell. ix, 14; takes *die* for the geni-  
 tive; 'the day being left by hardly a tenth

part of it;' so here, 'the day yet lasting by  
 some hours,' 'the day having still some hours  
 to last,' i. e. 'when some hours were still  
 wanting to the close of day,' G. 'while there  
 were yet some hours of daylight.' F.

<sup>1</sup> 'With respect to the Locrians as a  
 body, or the people of Locri; whatever he  
 might do as to individual inhabitants.' C.

<sup>2</sup> Und. eos habere. R.

P. C. Scipio ' illud satis scire, etsi male de populo Romano meriti  
P. L. Crass. ' essent, in meliore statu sub iratis Romanis futuros quam  
' sub amicis Carthaginiensibus fuerint.' ipse Q. ' Pleminius  
legato praesidioque, quod arcem ceperat, ad tuendam  
urbem relicto, cum quibus venerat copiis, Messanam  
trajecit.

Pleminius,  
the governor  
of Locri,  
treats the  
inhabitants  
with great  
cruelty.

Ita superbe et crudeliter habiti Locrenses ab Carthagini-  
ensibus post defectionem ab Romanis fuerant, ut modicas  
injurias non aequo modo animo pati sed prope libenti  
possent. verum enimvero tantum Pleminius Hamilcarem  
praesidii praefectum, tantum praesidarii milites Romani  
Poenos scelere atque avaritia superaverunt, ut non armis  
sed vitiis videretur certari. nihil omnium quae inopi  
invisas opes potentioris<sup>c</sup> faciunt, praetermissum in oppi-  
danos est ab duce aut a militibus: in corpora ipsorum,  
in liberos, in conjuges infandae contumeliae editae. nam  
avaritia ne sacrorum quidem spoliatione abstinuit. nec  
C. ii, 410. alia modo templa violata, sed Proserpinae etiam intacti  
18. omni aetate thesauri<sup>d</sup>, praeterquam quod a Pyrrho, qui  
cum magno piaculo<sup>e</sup> sacrilegii sui manubias rettulit, spo-  
liati dicebantur. ergo sicut ante regiae naves laceratae  
naufraigiis nihil in terram integri praeter sacram pecu-  
niam deae<sup>f</sup>, quam asportabant<sup>g</sup>, extulerant<sup>h</sup>, tum quoque  
alio genere cladis<sup>i</sup> eadem illa pecunia omnibus contactis<sup>j</sup>

<sup>c</sup> om. F. V. 1—4 L. H. B. HV. N. <sup>d</sup> 2, 3 L. H. B. GA. HV. pl. ant. Edd.—  
lubanti 1 P. al. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—jubenti 2 P.—om. (with sed prope) 1 L.—sideri ad. B.  
GA. 1 Ed. <sup>e</sup> potentiores F. 1, 4, 5 L. V. H. GA. HV.—potentiorum V int. <sup>f</sup> pl.  
and opt. Mss. cf. Ov. M. vi, 273; viii, 530. G. This particle, like jam, serves for connec-  
tion and transition; xxxix, 26; PZ, on V. M. i, 6, 10; DU, on Fl. pr. 2. D. cf. xxi, 40,  
6; R. xxii, 5, 1. RS. It has the force of quin etiam 'nay even,' 'nay yet more,' 'nay fur-  
ther than this;' quid memorem infandas cades?... mortua quin etiam jungebat corpora  
viciis! Virg. A. viii, 483; 485; yet retains its original signification, by understanding neque  
id mirum est, or words to that effect: as ob stuporem levi before ydg, Her. vii, 46, n. 39.  
ED.—jum H. RH. but cf. ix, 17, 5. D. <sup>g</sup> de ea 3 P. <sup>h</sup> S. 2 P. al. Mss. ed.  
A.—asportabat 1 P. F. V. 4 L. L. Mss of G.—asportaverant H. RH.—exportabant aut.  
Edd.—absportaverant 3 P. <sup>i</sup> 2 P. H. al. Mss. ant. Edd. A.—extulerant 1 P. F. V.  
4 L. L. Mss of G.—extulerunt RH.—absstulerant 3 P. <sup>j</sup> Contaminated, polluted,  
defiled; vi, 1; vii, 6; DCE. viii, 17; xxi, 48, 1; R. Juv. v, 128 n. ED.—contacti F.

3 'To the defenceless and helpless.' C.  
ix, 1; Var. L. L. iv, 17.

4 Either 'the treasures' or 'the treasure  
chambers' attached to large temples, wherein  
individual states deposited their respective  
offerings separately; cf. SIP, on Ap. 1t. fr.  
8; VK, on H. iv, 162; R. see also Arabian

Nights, n. 61; Her. i, 30, n. 35; Job  
xxxviii, 22; PK, on 11 K. xx, 13; 11 Chr.  
xxxii, 27.

5 'After suffering severe retribution for  
the impiety.' C.

6 'By inflicting a different kind of punish-  
ment.' C.

ea<sup>k</sup> violatione<sup>l</sup> templi furorem objecit<sup>m</sup>, atque inter se<sup>P. C. Scipio</sup>  
 ducem in ducem, militem in militem rabie hostili vertit.<sup>P. L. Crass.</sup>  
 summæ rei Pleminius præerat; militum pars sub eo, A fray  
 quam ipse ab Rhegio abduxerat<sup>n</sup>, par sub tribunis erat<sup>1</sup>. among the  
 rapto poculo argenteo ex oppidani domo Pleminii miles<sup>Roman</sup>  
 fugiens, sequentibus quorum erat<sup>2</sup>, obviu forte Sergio<sup>soldiers.</sup><sup>6, 3.</sup>  
 et Matieno tribunis militum fuit; cui cum jussu tribu-  
 norum ademptum poculum esset, jurgium inde et clamor,  
 pugna postremo orta inter Pleminii milites tribunorumque,  
 ut suis quisque opportunus advenerat, multitudine simul  
 ac tumultu crescente. victi Pleminii milites cum ad  
 Pleminium, cruorem ac vulnera ostentantes, non sine  
 vociferatione atque indignatione concurrissent, probra in  
 eum ipsum jactata in jurgiis referentes, accensus ira  
 domo sese proripuit, vocatosque tribunos nudari ac virgas  
 expediri jubet. dum spoliandis<sup>3</sup> iis (repugnabant enim  
 militemque<sup>4</sup> implorabant<sup>5</sup>) tempus teritur, repente milites  
 feroces recenti victoria ex omnibus locis, velut adversus  
 hostes 'ad arma' conclamatum esset, concurrerunt. et cum  
 violata jam virgis corpora tribunorum vidissent, tum vero  
 in multo impotentiore subito rabiem accensi<sup>4</sup>, sine re-  
 spectu non majestatis modo sed etiam humanitatis, in  
 legatum impetum, lictoribus<sup>5</sup> prius indignum in modum  
 mulcatis<sup>4</sup>, faciunt. tum ipsum ab suis interceptum et<sup>Pleminius</sup>  
 in an at-

<sup>k</sup> as F.—om. 1, 2, 4 L. V. HV. R. <sup>l</sup> adulatione 1 P. F. 1 L.—adulationem V. 4 L.  
 HV.—ad ultionem 2 L. R.—but cf. *violata* above; 20; *violatores* 18. D. <sup>m</sup> cf. MK,  
 on H. f. 2. D.—*injecit* 5 L. B. GA.—*adjecit* 3 L. <sup>n</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ed. G. C. D.  
 cf. 10, a. ED.—*adduxerat* 3, 5 L. B. HV. T. pr. C. cf. xxvii, 20, 4. D. ed. BK. <sup>b</sup> V 1  
 ed. cf. Cic. V. (ii, 5, 48; 59; 72 twice, cf. xxiv, 38, 8; ED.] Prop. ii, 21, 22; G. Ov.  
 H. 12, 195; M. xiii, 65; Just. xxii, 2; *implorare est auxilium cum miseratione deprecari*,  
 SF, on Æ. x, 19. D. xxv, 37. ED. adv. (because of the numerous omissions in P. in xxix  
 [cf. 12, e] and xxx. C.—*militumque* cet. Mss.—*fidem* ad. 3 P. 3 L. H. R. D. RE. RH.—  
*auxilium* ad. F marg. ed. Mo. <sup>c</sup> *auxilium* ad. 1, 2 P. 1—3, 5 L. GA. HV. L. N.  
 al. Mss. ant. Edd.—*auxilia* ad. B. <sup>d</sup> P. F 2d. L. on T. A. i, 32. GB, on viii, 24, 15.  
 G. xxviii, 30, k. D.—*mulcatis* F. V. 1 L.—*mulatis* or *mulctatis* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*vulne-*  
*ratu* HF. from gl. D.

<sup>1</sup> Scipio, when he sent the tribunes, prob-  
 ably sent with them a body of troops, which  
 was to be under their immediate command:  
 C. the 3000 mentioned in 6, according to  
 R. Our author omits the origin of the quarrel  
 between Pleminius and the tribunes, which is  
 given by Diod. exc. Peir. p. 285. DU.

<sup>2</sup> 'The owners of the cup.' RS.

<sup>3</sup> 'In stripping,' ii, 55 twice; RS. Nep.

viii, 2; Luc. vii, 627; Cic. Ver. vi, 40.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. xlv, 36; Sil. iv, 169; v, 258;  
*accensus ira* above; *rabie* xxv, 37. D.

<sup>5</sup> A lieutenant, in the absence of his gen-  
 eral or by his express order, was allowed to  
 have lictors, with their axes, as the badges of  
 military command; Cic. Fam. xii, 30; Ver.  
 i, 26; 28. cf. MN. HT, and LM, on C. V.  
 i, 22; L. M. R. ii, 11. DU.

P. C. Scipio seclusum hostiliter lacerant, et prope exsanguem naso  
P. L. Crass. auribusque mutilatis relinquunt. his Messanam nuntiatis,

tempt to  
quell the riot  
is severely  
maltreated.  
Scipio in-  
vestigates  
the affair  
and ac-  
quits  
Pleminius:  
who takes  
ample  
vengeance  
on his op-  
ponents.

Scipio post paucos dies Locros hexeri<sup>e</sup> advectus, cum  
causam Pleminii et tribunorum audisset, Pleminio noxa  
liberato relictoque in ejusdem loci praesidio, tribunis  
sententibus judicatis et in vincula coniectis, ut Romam ad  
senatum mitterentur<sup>7</sup>, Messanam atque inde Syracusas  
rediit<sup>8</sup>. Pleminius impotens irae, neglectam ab Scipione  
et nimis leviter<sup>9</sup> latam<sup>9</sup> suam injuriam ratus<sup>9</sup>, nec quem-  
quam aestimare alium eam litem<sup>9</sup> posse nisi qui atrocita-  
tem ejus patiendi sensisset, tribunos attrahi ad se jussit,  
laceratosque omnibus quæ pati corpus ullum potest sup-  
pliciis interfecit; nec satiatum vivorum poena insepultos  
proiecit. simili crudelitate et in Locrensiu[m] principes  
est usus, quos ad conquerendas injurias ad P. Scipionem  
profectos audivit. et quæ antea per libidinem atque  
avaritiam foeda exempla in socios ediderat, tunc ab ira  
multiplicia<sup>h</sup> edere; infamiae atque invidiæ non sibi modo  
sed etiam imperatori<sup>10</sup> esse.

An epi-  
demic  
breaks out  
in Licinius's  
army.

Jam comitiorum appetebat tempus, cum<sup>a</sup> P. Licinii<sup>10</sup>  
consulis<sup>b</sup> litteræ Romam allatæ<sup>c</sup>, 'se exercitumque suum  
'gravi morbo affectari<sup>d</sup>; nec sisti<sup>e</sup> potuisse, ni eadem vis  
'mali aut gravior etiam in hostes ingruisset. itaque quo-  
'niam ipse venire ad comitia non posset, si ita patribus  
'videretur, se Q. Cæcilium Metellum dictatorem comi-

<sup>e</sup> F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. L. N. ant. Edd. D.—redit al. Mss. ed. FR. G. C.  
<sup>f</sup> leniter 4 L. H. which is equally correct: cf. BU, on Su. x, 13. D. <sup>g</sup> puniunt BR.  
from gl. D. <sup>h</sup> multiplici F. V. 1, 3, 4 L. <sup>a</sup> a ad. al. Mss. ant. Edd. om. 1 P.  
P. ME. V. HV. L. N. al. Mss. <sup>b</sup> 2 P. HV. L. N.—Licinio consule or Licinio pl.  
Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>c</sup> sunt ad. V int. pl. Mss. ant. Edd. om. P. ME. F. V. H. L. N.  
<sup>d</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. This is an unusual phrase. DU. The verb occurs, Plaut. Bac. iii, 1,  
10; C. but the construction there is different. It may be derived from *affici morbo*, Lucr.  
i, 133. D.—affectum one Mss. pr. DJ.—afflictari 3—5 L. H. B. GA. ant. Edd. pr. cf. Cic.  
Cat. i, 13; DU. Suet. xi, 2; BU, on Su. vi, 16. D.—attentari conj. cf. Apul. Ap. p. 312.  
(ed. Elm.) Cic. At. x, 17; xvi, 7. G. <sup>e</sup> Cf. ii, 29; C. iv, 12. G.—resisti 2 L.—  
subsisti R. H. RH.

6 This was probably a Syracusan galley, as this description of vessel was more in use among the Greeks than among the Romans: cf. SF, M. N. ii, 2; PZ, on Æ. V. H. vi, 12; DU, xxxiii, 30. R. The same word occurs, xxxvii, 23; V. Max. i, 8, 2; as *moneris* does in xxxviii, 38; *trieris* xxx, 25, b. D. It is of Greek origin; *ἑξήρης* 'a galley of six tiers of oars,' from *ἕξ* and *ἑρῆ-  
rum*. C.

7 He seems to have regarded it rather as an act of rebellion against the state, than as a breach of military discipline. DU.

8 'Ὁ δὲ ἱχθυόσας, δεινὸν δὲ λίγην δεινὸν κατελίσσεται, ἀρκέας λίγην εἰς αἰνῶν αἰῶν.' Xen. A. i, 6, 14.

9 'To assess the damages;' C. xxxviii, 56; xlv, 24. R.

10 Viz. 'from his not interfering to stop such proceedings.' R.

'tiorum causa dicturum. exercitum Q.' Cæcili<sup>6</sup> dimitti P. C. Scipio  
'e re publica esse: nam neque usum ejus ullum in præ- P. L. Crass.  
'sentia esse, cum Hannibal jam in hiberna suos receperit,  
'et tanta incesserit in ea castra vis morbi, ut nisi mature xxviii, 46.  
'dimittantur<sup>1</sup>, nemo omnium superfuturus videatur.' ea  
consuli a patribus 'facienda, ut e re publica fideque sua  
'duceret,' permissa.

Civitatem eo tempore repens<sup>2</sup> religio invaserat, invento The Sybil-  
carmine in libris Sibyllinis propter crebrius eo anno de line oracle:  
cælo lapidatum inspectis, 'quandoque<sup>1</sup> hostis alienigena CH. 13; PL  
'terræ Italiæ bellum intulisset, eum pelli Italia vincique vii, 35;  
'posse, si mater<sup>1</sup> Idæa<sup>2</sup> a<sup>1</sup> Pessinunte<sup>3</sup> Romam advecta<sup>4</sup> AHn. 66;  
'foret.' id carmen ab decemviris inventum eo magis He. i, 11;  
patres movit, quod et legati, qui donum Delphos porta- DC. fr. 63,  
verant, referebant 'et sacrificantes ipsos<sup>5</sup> Pythio Apollini p. 606; S.  
'litavisse<sup>6</sup>, et responsum oraculo editum, majorem multo xvii, 1—45;  
'victoriam quam cujus ex spoliis dona portarent adesse populo D. (exc.  
'Romano.' in ejusdem spei summam<sup>7</sup> conferebant P. Sci- Peir.) p.  
pionis velut præsagientem animum de fine belli, quod 381.  
deposcisset provinciam Africam. itaque quo maturius xxviii, 40  
fatis<sup>8</sup> omnibus<sup>9</sup> oraculisque<sup>3</sup> portendentis sese victoriæ<sup>8q</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> exercitumque V. 4, 5 L. HV.—exercitumque Q. B. GA.      <sup>2</sup> Cæcilianum HV. conj.  
G.—Sicilia non V. N. tr. 4 L.—in Siciliam non 5 L.      <sup>3</sup> 1 Ed....Pa. A. 'sudden.'  
R.—recens P. ed. Fr. but cf. viii, 29, 1. D.—gens F 1st.—ingens F 2d. V. 1—3, 5 L. HF.  
HV. N. al. Mm.      <sup>4</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. 1 Ed....Pi. cf. i, 31, 4; D. xxiii, 11, 8. R.—  
quando 1 L. HV. ed. BK.—quandocumque L. from gl. ED.      <sup>5</sup> opt. Mss. RH.—matris  
1, 2? P. GA. L. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. HF. N. B. ant. Edd.—matrem 3 P.      <sup>6</sup> opt. Mss.  
RH.—Idæa GA. ant. Edd.—Ydes L.—dræ B.—deum 3 P.—om. 1, 2? P. V. 1—3, 5 L.  
HF. HV. N.      <sup>7</sup> opt. Mss. RH. cf. epit. D.—om. 1, 2? P. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. HF.  
N. GA. B. ant. Edd. FR.      <sup>8</sup> These are coins with the inscriptions ΠΕΣΣΙΝΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ  
and ΒΟΥΑΡ ΠΕΣΣΙΝΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ in HD, N. P. U. cf. 11; DQ, O. pt. ii, "Pessinunte;"  
CE, G. A. iii, 4, p. 108; HL, on St. D. It was the capital of the Tolistoboian Celts or  
Gauls in Galatia, a part of the greater Phrygia, in which are the mountains Ida, Berecynthus,  
and Dindymus; from these Cybele (also called Rhea and Ops.) the mother of the gods,  
derived well-known epithets. C. R.—numen ad. 1, 2? P. GA. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV.  
HF. N. B. ant. Edd.      <sup>9</sup> opt. Mss of G. [D says arecta but this is an error. Cf. 9, a.  
ED.] RH. advecta mater Juv. ix, 23. ED.—advectum 1, 2? P. GA. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. HF.  
N. B. ant. Edd.—advectassent 3 P. pr. cf. 11. GB.—advectassent H.      <sup>10</sup> esset RH.—om.  
3 P. H. pr. GB.      <sup>11</sup> em. G.—sacrificantibus ipsis Mss. pr. ED.      <sup>12</sup> em. G, Obs.  
iv, 15, p. 243. cf. xxiii, 36, 2. ED.—læta fuisse pl. and opt. Mss.—læta exta fuisse 2 P.—  
omnia læta exta fuisse 3, 4 L. H. B. GA.—omnia exta læta fuisse L.—litatum esse conj. ED.  
'factis RH.—faustis conj. RH. ed. Par.      <sup>13</sup> em. RH. G, Obs. iv, 15, p. 244.—omnibus  
Mss. but cf. D, on S. ix, 4; SCA, on V. Cul. 165; PA, Conj. 1; nn, on Suet. ii, 97 sq;  
Cic. Cat. i, 13; (LM. adv. MN. SYL.) SCO, ii, 7; on Ter. An. i, 69. DU.

1 This verb may refer either to castra, as Apollo constituted a certain 'stock' of hope;  
we have prætorium missum xxi, 54, 4; or to they added Scipio's sanguine anticipations  
exercitus, cf. xxv, 5, e; D. see also xxiv, 31, 2. to the same fund. C. cf. xxvi, 10, 2.

2 The Sibylline oracle and the response of 3 'The fates' are the Sibylline books; [cf.

P.C. Scipio compotes fierent, id cogitare<sup>1</sup>, quæ ratio transportandæ<sup>2</sup>  
P. L. Crass. Romam deæ<sup>3</sup> esset. nullas dum<sup>4</sup> in Asia civitates socias<sup>5</sup>

x, 47; xi, habebat populus Romanus<sup>6</sup>. tamen memores Æsculapium  
ep. O. iii, quoque ex Græcia quondam haud dum ullo foedere sociata  
22; PQ. valetudinis populi causa arcessitum, et<sup>7</sup> jam cum Attalo  
93, 286 or 153; OM. rege propter commune adversus Philippum bellum coeptam  
xv, 622— amicitiam esse, <sup>8</sup>facturum eum quæ possit<sup>9</sup> populi Romani  
744.

Embassa-  
dors sent to  
bring the  
Mother of  
the Gods to  
Rome.

King Atta-  
lus gives

causa, legatos ad eum decernunt, M. Valerium Lævinum,  
qui bis<sup>10</sup> consul fuerat ac res in Græcia gesserat, M. Cæci-  
lium Metellum prætorium, Ser. Sulpicium Galbam ædili-  
cium, duos quæstorios, Cn. Tremellium Flaccum et M.  
Valerium Faltonem. his quinque naves quinquereμες,  
ut ex dignitate populi Romani adirent eas terras ad quas  
concilianda majestas nomini Romano esset, decernunt.  
legati Asiam petentes protinus<sup>11</sup> Delphos cum descendissent<sup>12</sup>,  
oraculum adierunt consulentes, 'ad quod negotium domo  
'missi essent, perficiendi ejus quam sibi spem populoque  
'Romano portenderet.' responsum esse ferunt 'per At-  
'talum regem compotes ejus fore quod peterent: cum  
'Romam deam devexissent, tum curarent ut eam, qui  
'vir optimus Romæ esset, hospitio exciperet<sup>13</sup>.' Pergamum  
ad regem venerunt. is legatos comiter acceptos Pessinuntem

<sup>1</sup> *agitare* conj. GB, and G 1st, on xxv, 36, a.—*atque agitare* ad. 4 L. H. B. R. D. 3 P. ant. Edd. <sup>2</sup> *portende* (and om. *portendentis...ratio* pr. RH.) RH.—*portanda* conj. RH. <sup>3</sup> *de a* RH.—*dea* conj. RH. <sup>4</sup> *p. a. om.* F. <sup>5</sup> *tunc* F. V. 1—4 L. H. GA. HV.—*tum* 5 L. <sup>6</sup> *posset* F. V. 1, 2 L. B. HV. some ant. Edd. <sup>7</sup> 3 P. P. cf. 37; xxx, 17; 18; 25; xxxiv, 28; [xxi, 7, 8; D. and to the examples there add *extruere*, as in xxi, 8, 10; ED.] The site of the temple also [xlii, 15; G.] confirms this reading. GB.—*essendissent* H.—*exscendissent* ed. FR.—*ascendissent* F. from gl.—*descendissent* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.

*ar fati Sibyllinis aruspicumque responsis*, Cic. Cat. iii, 5; (C.A.) Virg. Æ. iii, 444; vi, 45; 72; ED.) 'the omens' are the presages of Scipio; 'the oracles' are the Pythian responses and the auspicious sacrifices. G.

1 'None as yet,' RH. v, 34; R. vii, 33; ix, 12; Ascon. in arg. Cic. p. Mil. *haud dum* below; ii, 52; *omnes dum* iii, 60; *nihi dum* xxiv, 20, 5; *vix dum* xxxii, 28; *ne dum* xxxix, 16; *idum*, Pliny xv, 2. (HD.) D.  
2 Und. 'thinking;' which is implied in *memores*. R.

3 Cf. xxx, 23. S and PG (533 Y. R.) suppose Lævinus to have been consul (for the first time) with M. Æmilius Lepidus, in the year when L. Veturius Philo and C. Lutatius Catulus abdicated owing to a flaw

in their election. But in xxvi, 22, Livy speaks of Lævinus, not as being consul for the second time, but as being a 'new' candidate for the office; [but cf. xxvi, 22, 4; ED.] in opposition to Fabius and Marcellus, who bore their "blushing honours thick about" them. From this discrepancy it would seem, that in xxvi, our author consulted different annals from those which he here uses. PZ, A. H. 8, p. 356. D.

4 'In their way:' It did not lie far out of their line. C.

5 *Excipere* and *accipere* are used indifferently in this sense: the former in i, 22; xxvii, 46; and below; the latter in [xxvii, 46; ED.] xlii, 17; and below; cf. BU, on O. H. 12, 29. D.

in Phrygiā<sup>a</sup> deduxit, sacrumque iis lapidem<sup>6</sup>, quam<sup>7</sup> P. C. Scipio  
 matrem deum esse<sup>8</sup> incolæ dicebant, tradidit ac 'depor-  
 tare Romam' iussit. præmissus<sup>9</sup> ab legatis M. Valerius  
 Falto nuntiavit 'deam apportari; quærendum virum opti-  
 mum in civitate esse, qui eam rite hospitio exciperet<sup>7</sup>.'

them a  
 stone, which  
 bore that  
 name.

Q. Cæcilius Metellus dictator ab consule in Bruttiiis 10.  
 comitiorum causa dictus, exercitusque ejus dimissus;  
 magister equitum L. Veturius Philo. comitia per dicta- Election of  
 torem habita. consules facti M. Cornelius Cethegus P. magistrates.  
 Sempronius Tuditanus absens, cum provinciam Græciam 12.  
 haberet. prætores inde creati Ti. Claudius Nero, M. Mar-  
 cius Ralla, L. Scribonius Libo, M. Pomponius Matho.  
 comitiis peractis<sup>1</sup> dictator sese magistratu abdicavit.

Ludi Romani ter, plebeii septies instaurati. curules  
 erant ædiles Cn. et L. Cornelii Lentuli. Lucius Hi-  
 spaniam provinciam habebat: absens creatus absens eum  
 honorem gessit. Ti. Claudius Asellus<sup>1</sup> et M. Junius Pen-  
 nus plebeii ædiles fuerunt. ædem Virtutis eo anno ad  
 portam Capenam M. Marcellus dedicavit, septimo decimo C. i, 365.  
 anno postquam a patre ejus primo consulatu vota in Gallia  
 ad Clastidium fuerat. et flamen Martialis<sup>8</sup> eo anno est  
 mortuus M. Æmilius Regillus.

xxi, 48;  
 xxv, 40;  
 xxvii, 25;  
 530 Y. R.

- 12 Neglectæ eo biennio res in Græcia erant<sup>1</sup>. itaque Philip-  
 pus Ætolos desertos ab Romano<sup>2</sup>, cui uni fidebant auxilio,

The Æto-  
 lians make  
 peace with  
 Philip.

<sup>a</sup> in Phrygiā conj. tr. before ad GR. adv. cf. xxix, ep. xxxiv, 3. Besides, the two Phrygians are distinct from the domains of Eumenes, who succeeded Attalus, and were bestowed upon him by the Romans, after the defeat of Antiochus, xxxvii, 54 sq. D. P. RE. ME. C. F. cf. xxiv, 42, 6; xxxii, 4; GR. ib. 30; D. aspice hoc sublime candens, quem invocant omnes Jovem, Enn. in Fest. and Cic. C.—quem pl. Mss. xxi, ep. D. ed. G. S remissus cf. 14, g; RH. Cic. Cat. iii, 5. ED. <sup>h</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. xlvii, ep. G.—perfectis ed. FR. <sup>1</sup> Asilus opt. Mss. and throughout this chapter Mss var. as to the proper names. <sup>2</sup> 1, 2 P. P. F. 1, 2, 5 L. N. cet. Mss of G. ant. Edd. pr. GB.

<sup>6</sup> This was a square stone; cf. Herod. i, 11; App. B. Han. 56; Amm. xxii, 22; Arnob. vi, p. 196; vii, p. 253. The first representations of the gods were quite rude and shapeless; trunks of trees, stones, and meteoric stones, λίθαι ἱερουργαί, βασιλίσαι, ἕλας, &c. cf. PC, ii, 2; FLC, d. Bæt. MU, Bæt. and Epit. in Leipz. N. Lit. Zeit. sc. 73, p. 1163 sq. 1805; CP, ad SS. de M. P. 11. R.

<sup>7</sup> To make Livy consistent with himself in 14, we must understand this to refer to his going to meet the goddess and receive her with a hospitable welcome on her arrival on

the shores of Italy.' C.

<sup>8</sup> M. Æmilius Regillus is spoken of as flamen Quirinalis xxiv, 8. Unless this Æmilius (38) was another person or a pluralist, our author is inaccurate. PG, on 529 Y. R. C.

<sup>1</sup> In 545 Y. R. Sulpicius held the command in Greece, xxviii, 5. When Sempronius succeeded him is not mentioned. But, as nothing was done by the Romans during these two years; it seems rather unreasonable that they should be angry with the Greeks, for seeking safety in peace from the ambitious designs of Philip. GL.

P. C. Scipio quibus voluit condicionibus ad petendam et paciscendam  
 P. L. Crassa. subegit pacem. quod nisi omni vi perficere maturâset,  
 bellantem eum cum Ætolis P. Sempronius proconsul,  
 successor imperii missus Sulpicio cum decem millibus  
 peditum et mille equitibus et triginta quinque rostratis  
 navibus, haud parvum momentum ad opem ferendam  
 sociis, oppressisset. vixdum pace facta nuntius regi venit  
 ' Romanos Dyrrachium venisse, Parthinosque<sup>2</sup> et propin-  
 P. iii, 18, ' quas alias gentes motas esse ad spem novandi rea, Dimal-  
 1; vii, 9, ' lumque oppugnari.' eo<sup>3</sup> se<sup>4</sup> verterant<sup>4</sup> [Romani ab<sup>5</sup>  
 13. Ætolorum, quo missi erant,]<sup>6</sup> †auxilio<sup>7</sup>, irati<sup>8</sup> quod sine  
 auctoritate sua adversus fœdus<sup>9</sup> cum rege pacem fecissent.  
 ea cum audisset Philippus, ne qui motus major in finitimis  
 gentibus populisque oriretur, magnis itineribus<sup>10</sup> Apolloni-  
 am contendit, quo Sempronius se receperat, misso  
 Lætorio legato cum parte copiarum et quindecim navi-  
 bus in Ætoliâ et<sup>11</sup> ad visendas res pacemque, si posset,  
 turbandam. Philippus agros Apolloniâtium vastavit, et ad  
 urbem admotis copiis potestatem pugnae Romano fecit;  
 quem postquam quietum muros tantummodo tueri vidit,  
 nec satis fidens viribus ut urbem oppugnaret, et<sup>1</sup> cum

C.—Romanis 3 P. V. cet. Mss of D. RH. ed. G. C. D. BK. <sup>b</sup> eos P. 1 PE. RE.  
 ME. V. F. 1, 5 L. N. <sup>c</sup> om. P. 1 PE. RE. ME. V. F. 1, 5 L. HV. L. N. <sup>d</sup> cer-  
 terant 5 L.—adverterant 4 L.—avertent al. <sup>e</sup> om. P. 1 PE. RE. ME. V. F. 1, 5 L.  
 HV. L. N. Mss (exc. VI.) of C. pr. G. adv. cf. 9, b. C. I have bracketed the passage.  
 ED. <sup>f</sup> auxilia RE. L. pr. (or conj. auxiliarii but adv.) G. <sup>g</sup> populisque...  
 itineribus om. F. (and ad. esset) V. 1, 3, 5 L. HV. N. but cf. v, 34, 5. D. <sup>h</sup> 1 Ed.  
 ed. G 3d. D.—om. L. N. two Mss of C. all of D. ed. C. DCE. pr. R. but where there are two  
 words connected by a double conjunction, et is often followed by que, as iv, 2; v, 46; xxiv,  
 2, f; xxxvii, 24; V. Max. iii, 2, 20; or que by et, as 22; v, 49; (nn.) x, 30; xxi, 30;  
 xxii, 44; xxiii, 26; xxiv, 39; 47; xxv, 14; 16; 37; xxvi, 48; xxvii, 21; xxxv, 41.  
 (nn.) D. <sup>i</sup> om. 1, 2 P. F. V. 1, 3—5 L. B. GA. HV. ant. Ed.

2 Παρθῖοι, Παρθυοί, or Παρθυοί, cf. xxxiii, 34; xlv, 30, 13; Suet. ii, 19; nn. on Strabo vii, 7, 8, p. 326; SW, on P. ii, 11, 11; vii, 9, 13; ix, fr. (U.) xviii, 30, 12; FC, on D. xli, 49; Cæs. B. C. iii; [ii, 41; 42 twice; Dio; Mela; ED.] App. ll. p. 757; Pliny iii, 22 sq; Capit. Marbles; PM, G. A. i, 34; Steph. "Πάρθος." (nn.) SB. GL. RH. S. D. R.

3 'From carrying succours to the Ætolians.' RS.

4 Irati would agree with Romani implied in auxilia. The corruption of the passage might have arisen from ignorance of this construction; which, however, is not rare:

thus quæ servilia:...qui..., eos xxxviii, 34; scelus, qui Ter. An. iii, 5, 1; altera ala, qui Hirt. B. Afr. 78; Germanica vexilla, eos præmissos atque ægros Tac. H. i, 31; illa furia, qui est assecutus Cic. Fam. i, 9; (VC. adv. MN.) G. castella, eos xxxiv, 16; auxilia prægressum adorti ib. 28; præsidium, quos xxxv, 3; septem millia impositos xl, 41; (adv. S.) illum senium, qui moratus est Ter. Eu. ii, 3, 1; altum pectus et ingens dextera, quem Sil. x, 306; (adv. HS.) audis, ἀνδρῶν St Luke i, 59; 62; varigatos, ἀνδρῶν LXX, Gen. iii, 15; cf. xxxvii, 39, 12; D. familiae prosecuti sunt, 31. R.

5 Cf. si Ætoli ἔσ, xxvi, 24. D.

Romanis quoque, sicut cum Ætolis, cupiens pacem, si P. C. Scipio  
 posset, sin<sup>1</sup> minus, indutias facere, nihil ultra irritatis novo P. L. Crass.  
 certamine odiis in regnum se recepit. per idem tempus The Ro-  
 tædio diutini belli Epirotæ, tentata prius Romanorum mans make  
 voluntate, legatos de pace communi ad Philippum misere, him.  
 'satis confidere conventuram eam' affirmantes, 'si ad col-  
 loquium cum P. Sempronio imperatore Romano venisset.'  
 facile impetratum (neque enim ne<sup>6</sup> ipsius quidem regis  
 abhorrebat animus) ut 'in Epirum transiret.' Phœ- P. ii, 5; 8  
 nice urbs est Epiri: ibi prius collocutus rex cum Aeropo sq; xvi, 27;  
 et Darda et Philippo Epirotarum prætoribus<sup>1</sup>, postea cum xxii, 22;  
 P. Sempronio congregitur. affuit colloquio et<sup>1</sup> Amynder 24; Str.  
 Athamanum rex et magistratus alii<sup>7</sup> Epirotarum et Acar- vii, 7, 4,  
 nanum. primus Philippus prætor verba fecit, et petiit<sup>m</sup> 324; Pt.  
 simul ab rege et ab imperatore Romano ut 'finem belli CG. ii, 13,  
 'facerent darentque eam Epirotis veniam<sup>8</sup>.' P. Sempronius 696.  
 condiciones pacis dixit ut 'Parthini et Dimallum et Bar-  
 gulum<sup>9</sup> et Eugenium<sup>9</sup> Romanorum essent, Atintania<sup>9</sup>,  
 'si<sup>9</sup> missis Romam legatis ab senatu impetrasset<sup>9</sup>, Mace-  
 doni<sup>9</sup> accederet.' in eas condiciones cum pax conveniret,  
 ab rege foederi adscripti Prusia Bithyniæ rex, Achæi,  
 Bœoti, Thessali, Acarnanes, Epirotæ, ab Romanis Ilien-  
 ses<sup>10</sup>, Attalus rex, Pleuratus, Nabis Lacedæmoniorum xxxiv, 26.

<sup>1</sup> si 1, 2 P. F. V. 2, 3, 5 L. B. GA. IV. ant. Ed. <sup>k</sup> prætor F. V. 1 L. HV. N. E.  
<sup>l</sup> om. F. V. 2 L. H. B. II. V. <sup>m</sup> petit F. 1—3 L. H. GA. HV. But Mss often  
 substitute the termination -it for -iit (which is written -It) a very common form of the perfect,  
 as ii, 20 v. l. v, 40; vi, 20; 25 v. l. xiii, ep. xxii, 2 v. l. xxiv, 40; xxvii, 42; xxviii, 45;  
 xxx, 36 v. l. xxxi, 29; xxxv, 31; xxxvii, 45 twice; xxxix, 4; xlv, 5; 20 twice; lxii, ep.  
 cf. BU, on Su. i, 30; appetiit vii, 26; repetiit xl, 58; (repetimus v, 51;) audiit iv, 1;  
 xxx, 29, d; impediit i, 37; xxxviii, 32; communiit 7; ii, 51 v. l. xxiv, 7; xxviii, 16; per-  
 muniit xxx, 16 v. l. nequiiit 34; v, 10; viii, 12; xxxii, 30; xxxiv, 19; xxxix, 32; cf.  
 xxvii, 19, j. D. ED. <sup>n</sup> Bargullum F. V. GA. N. ant. Edd—Bargillum H. R.—  
 Bargala conj. cf. Hier. Synec. p. 621; W E. Constant. de Them. ii, p. 87. DU. pr. D. R.  
 ED.—Pyrgus conj. DJ. adv. D. <sup>o</sup> Emgenium GA.—Eugenium 3 L.—Egennium  
 N.—Leusinium or rather Aginium conj. DJ. adv. D. cf. xxiii, 27, a. ED. <sup>p</sup> pl. and  
 opt. Mss. cf. xxvii, 30, i. G.—addito quod S. pr. S. but this is a Gallicism "joinet que." G.—  
 var. cet. Mss. <sup>q</sup> und. Philippus. C.—impetrasset S. pr. S. adv. G.—ut ad. S. 1 P.  
 al. Mss. pr. S. <sup>r</sup> S. pr. S.—Macedonia pl. and opt. Mss. pr. R. ED. <sup>s</sup> em. G.—  
 accederent S. pr. S.—cederet pl. and opt. Mss.

6 Cf. xxviii, 27; xxxi, 38; G. i, 10, 3.  
 D. The double negative has a corroborative  
 force as in Greek; i, 26; Cic. At. v, 14;  
 Ver. ii, 24; RS. Virg. E. iv, 55 sq; v, 26.  
 7 Athamania, according to Strabo, being  
 a part of Epirus. C.

8 'Favour.' C.  
 9 Thuc. ii, 80. (AO.)  
 10 This is the first mention of this people  
 in Livy. Elsewhere, the Romans acknow-  
 ledge their origin to be derived from them,  
 xxxvii, 37; xxxviii, 39. C.

P. C. Scipio tyrannus, Elei, Messenii, Athenienses. *hæc conscripta*  
P. L. Crass. consignataque sunt, et in duos menses indutiæ factæ;  
 donec Romam mitterentur legati, ut 'populus in hæc con-  
 'dicionem pacem juberet.' jusseruntque omnes tribus, quia  
 verso in Africam bello omnibus aliis in præsentia levare  
 volebant bellis. P. Sempronius pace facta ad consulatum  
 Romam decessit.

B. C. 204— P. Sempronio M. Cornelio consulibus (quintus decimus 13  
 Y. R. 548. is annus belli Punici erat) provinciæ Cornelio Etruria cum  
 Consuls, vetere exercitu<sup>1</sup>, Sempronio Bruttii, ut 'novas scriberet  
 M. Corneli- legiones, decretæ. prætoribus M. Marcio urbana, L. Scri-  
 lius Ce- bonio Liboni peregrina et eidem Gallia, M. Pomponio  
 thegus, p. Mathoni Sicilia, Ti. Claudio Neroni Sardinia evenit.  
 Sempronius P. Scipioni cum eo exercitu, cum ea classe quam habebat,  
 Tuditanus. prorogatum in annum imperium est. item P. Licinio, ut  
 'Bruttios<sup>2</sup> duabus legionibus obtineret, quoad eum in  
 'provincia cum imperio morari consuli e re publica visum  
 'esset.' et M. Livio<sup>3</sup> et Sp. Lucretio cum binis legionibus,  
 quibus adversus Magonem Galliæ præsidio fuissent, proro-  
 gatum imperium est. et Cn. Octavio, ut 'cum Sardiniam  
 'legionemque Ti. Claudio tradidisset, ipse navibus longis  
 'quadraginta maritimam oram, quibus finibus senatus  
 'censuisset, tutaretur.' M. Pomponio prætori in Sicilia  
 Cannensis exercitus duæ legiones decretæ. 'T. Quintius'  
 'Tarentum, C. Hostilius Tubulus Capuam proprætores,  
 'sicut priore anno, cum vetera uterque<sup>4</sup> præsidio, obti-  
 'nerent.' de Hispaniæ imperio, 'quos in eam provinciam  
 'duos proconsules mitti placeret,' latum ad populum est.  
 xxviii, 38. omnes tribus 'eosdem, L. Cornelium Lentulum et L.

<sup>1</sup> hoc F. V. 1 L.—modo eorum ad. GA.    <sup>2</sup> modo ad. five L. V. B. HV. N.    <sup>3</sup> et  
 GA.—et ut conj. DU. cf. xli, 6, 5; lxxiii, ep. D.    <sup>4</sup> RH. three P. F. V. five L. H.  
 GA. HV.—cum ad. al. Mss. ed. G. C. D.    <sup>5</sup> et Quintius F. HV.—et Quintus 1, 3 L.  
 V.—et Q. 4 L.—et 2 L.—Q. Claudius conj. (for it is not T. Quintius Flaminius, xxxi, 7.)  
 R. cf. xxviii, 10, g. C.    <sup>6</sup> om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV.

<sup>1</sup> Consisting of the two city legions, which  
 Lævinus was ordered to lead to Arretium the  
 year preceding, when M. Livius, after lead-  
 ing an army of the volunteer slaves into  
 Gaul, had joined forces with Lucretius who  
 held the command in Gaul; 5; xxviii, 46.  
 DU.

<sup>2</sup> Livius went into Gaul, by order of the

senate, from Etruria, which was previously  
 his province; 5; xxviii, 10; 46. In all  
 probability, he returned to Rome very soon,  
 (after delivering the province of Gaul into  
 the hands of Scribonius,) to stand for the  
 censorship; 37; xxx, 1. His command  
 might have been prolonged only till his  
 successor should arrive. DU.

‘**Mankium Acidinum** proconsules, sicut priore anno **M.C. Ceth.**  
‘**tenuissent**, obtinere eas provincias’ jusserunt. consules **P.&Tudita.**  
**delectam** habere instituerunt et ad novas scribendas in  
**Bruttios** legiones et in<sup>s</sup> ceterorum (ita enim jussi ab  
**senatu** erant) exercituum supplementum.

1 **Quamquam** nondum aperte Africa provincia decreta erat,  
occultantibus id, credo, patribus, ne praesciscerent<sup>a</sup> Cartha-  
ginienses, tamen in eam spem erecta civitas erat, in Africa  
eo anno debellatum<sup>b</sup> iri<sup>c</sup> finemque bello Punico adesse.  
impleverat ea res superstitionum<sup>d</sup> animos, pronique et ad **Prodigies.**  
nuntianda et ad credenda prodigia erant. eo<sup>1</sup> plura  
vulgabantur: ‘duos soles visos, et nocte<sup>2</sup> interluxisse’,  
‘et facem<sup>3</sup> + **Setiae**’ ab ortu solis ad occidentem porrigi  
‘visam; Tarracinæ portam, Anagninæ et portam et multis  
‘locis murum de cælo tactum; in æde Junonis Sospitæ viii, 13, 5.  
‘**Lanuvii** cum horrendo fragore strepitum editum.’ eorum **Expiation**  
procurandorum causa diem unum supplicatio fuit; et no-<sup>of them.</sup>  
vendiale sacrum, quod de cælo lapidatum esset, factum.  
eo accessit consultatio de matre Idæa accipienda, quam  
præterquam quod **M. Valerius** unus ex legatis præ-  
gressus<sup>e</sup> ‘actutum in Italia fore’ nuntiaverat, recens<sup>f</sup>  
nuntius aderat ‘Tarracinæ jam esse.’ haud parvæ rei  
judicium senatum tenebat, ‘qui vir optimus in civitate<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> 2, 3 P. 2 L. marg. 4 L. H. B. N. D. ant. Edd. pr. RB. G. xxvi, 33, p. C.—*praesciscerent*  
B. 1 P. 2d. 3, 5 L. R. GA. HV.—*praesciberent* P. RE. ME. 1 P. F. V. 1, 2 L. L.—*resci-*  
*sserent* conj. G. which signifies ‘to know a secret:’ cf. DN, on T. Hec. ii, 1, 11; iii, 1, 4;  
v, 4, 29. D.—*resciscerent* ed. GR. CL. <sup>b</sup> *bellatum* F. V. five L. H. GA. HV. B 2d.  
<sup>c</sup> *ira* F. V. 1, 5 L. GA. HV. <sup>d</sup> P. RE. ME. two P. V. F. 1, 2 L. GA. cf. xxxv,  
36; xxxvi, 12; Plaut. Au. iii, 6, 15; Men. v, 5, 3; Mer. ii, 3, 74; G. i, 46; iii, 63; iv,  
41; v, 28; x, 14; xv, 40; xvi, 19; D. Virg. Æ. i, 215. ED.—*superstitiones* cet. Mss.  
vulg. ed. CL. cf. iii, 69, 2. D. <sup>e</sup> *et internactu luxisse* conj. FN, on Fl. iv, 2, 45; as  
L, on Gel. iii, 2; but adv. cf. xxvii, 45, 7. G. <sup>f</sup> em. RH.—*sotiae* H.—*seria* GA.—  
*Stellæ* P. C. F.—*stellæ* ME. 1 P.—*stellæ* 2 P. PE. V. G. five L. B. HV. L. ant. Edd. pr.  
cf. *stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit*, Virg. Æ. ii, 694; GR. xli, 21. Obsequens  
generally gives the name of the place; as 70; 71; 83; 105; D. xxx, 2; xli, 16; xliii,  
13; xlv, 16. R. but the name of the place would seem to be rather required before *duos soles*  
visos, ED.—*septies* 3 P.—*septies* ad. al. ant. Edd.  
1 Ed....Mo. pr. cf. 11, g. RH.—*progressus* GA. <sup>g</sup> *regressus* 2 P. 4 L. H. B. D.  
2 L. 2d. 5 L. HF. <sup>h</sup> *reges* F 1st. V. 1 L.—*regis* F 2d.

3 Livy likes to vary his prepositions thus; of light’ G.  
cf. vi, 26, 3. D.

1 Und. *quo priores erant animi* &c. [cf.  
xxvi, 20, a. D.] or *eo* may be simply put for  
*ex de re* or *ideo* ‘therefore;’ cf. 28. RS.

2 ‘During the night there was an interval

3 This was a larger meteor of that kind  
which is commonly designated ‘a falling  
star;’ C. cf. HY, on V. G. i, 365; and on  
Æ. ii, 694. C. R. *emittant facies, non nisi cum*  
*decidunt visæ*, Pliny ii, 26.

M. C. Ceth. 'esset.' veram certe victoriam ejus rei sibi<sup>1</sup> quisque mallet<sup>2</sup>  
P.S.Tudita. quam ulla imperia honoresve suffragio seu patrum seu  
P. Scipio plebis delatos. 'P. Scipionem Cn. filium,' ejus qui in  
Nasica Hispania ceciderat, adolescentem nondum quaestorium<sup>3</sup>,  
judged to be "the best man." judicaverunt 'in tota civitate virum bonorum<sup>4</sup> optimum  
'esse.' id quibus virtutibus inducti ita judicârint, sicut  
proditum<sup>5</sup> a proximis memoriae temporum illorum scrip-  
toribus libens posteris traderem, ita meas opiniones con-  
jectando rem vetustate obrutam non interponam. P. Cor-  
nelius 'cum omnibus matronis Ostiam ire' jussus 'obviam  
'deae, isque eam de nave accipere et in terram elatam  
'tradere<sup>6</sup> ferendam<sup>7</sup> matronis.' postquam navis ad ostium  
amnis Tiberini accessit<sup>8</sup>, sicut erat jussus, in salum nave  
evectus ab sacerdotibus deam accepit extulitque in terram.  
Claudia matronae primores civitatis, inter quas<sup>9</sup> unius Claudiae  
Quinta. Quintae<sup>10</sup> insigne est nomen, accipere; cui dubia, ut  
traditur, antea fama clariorem ad posteros tam religioso  
ministerio<sup>11</sup> pudicitiam fecit. eae per manus<sup>12</sup>, succedentes  
deinceps<sup>13</sup> aliae aliis, omni effusa civitate obviam, turibulis<sup>14</sup>

<sup>1</sup> om. 4 L. pr. (and om. quisque) RH. <sup>2</sup> malle G. which would require quemque P. and remove the inverted comma from esset: to delatos.' ED.—cupias conj. and und. potius or magis, as μᾶλλον in τίλω τύχης μεταλαμπδὲν ἢ φρεσὶν αἰδοῦ. RH.—om. (with quam) RH.  
<sup>3</sup> em. cf. ΠΟΝΟ. ΟΙΝΟΜ. ΠΛΟΗΥΜΕΙ. COSENITION. ΕΥΘΟΝΟΡΥΜ. [ΕΥΘΟΝΟΡΥΜ? C.] ΟΡΤΙ-  
ΜΟΜ. ΕΥΙΣΣΕ. ΒΙΟΜ. a Marble; [cf. RE, S. I. vi, 34; GA, V. Peir. iii, p. 96. D.] riri  
primorum principes, Plaut. Am. i, 1, 49; homo pauperum pauperrimus, Au. ii, 2, 50. G. The  
inscription is perhaps taken from that on L. Scipio, who reduced Corsica 55 years before this:  
ΠΟΝΟ. ΟΙΝΟ. . . . ΕΥΘΟΝΟΡΟ. ΟΡΤΥΜΟ. ΕΥΙΣΣΕ. ΒΙΟΡΟ. DU. i. e. hunc unum plurimi con-  
sentiunt bonorum optimum fuisse virum. C.—bonum pl. and opt. Mes.—bonum et HF.—om.  
ant. Edd. <sup>4</sup> RH. F. 'if it had been recorded,' cf. G, on ix, 18. DU.—tradium vulg.  
cf. iii, 47; vi, 12; xxv, 11. G. <sup>5</sup> acciperet...traderet ed. FR. sqq. cf. xxv, 15, n. D.  
<sup>6</sup> ferendacum P. RE.—cum ad. F 1st. GA. V. 1, 2, 5 L. <sup>7</sup> accassisset ed. FR....G.  
<sup>8</sup> If fuma be the ablative, und. dea or read religiosum ministerium. DU. <sup>9</sup> ed. FR.  
sqq.—deinde F. V. 2, 3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. L. N. pr. cf. v, 17, 4. D.

<sup>4</sup> 'Not yet of age for the quaestorship:' cf. xxv, 2, 3. DU.

<sup>5</sup> Prop. iv, 11, 51 sq; (BKII.) GB. Cic. de A. R. 13; S. p. Cael. 14; (AB.) M. Fel. vii, 42; 72; (GR.) Suet. iii, 2; Ov. F. iv, 295 sq; 305—313. Herod. i, 11; 35; A. Vict. de V. I. 46; and other later authors (especially poets) represent her as a vestal; cf. D, on Sil. xvii, 33; GR, on M. F. l. c. but this mistake might easily arise from the celebrated exploit of another Claudia, and from the circumstance that vestals had often been found guilty of incontinence. DU. V. Max. i, 8, 11; (PG.) Tac. A. iv, 64, 4;

(an.) D. Arnob. vii, 253; Jul. Or. v, 159; ED. Sil. xvii, 16; 33 sqq. This Claudia was granddaughter of Ap. Claudius Cæcus. R.

<sup>6</sup> GT, decceliv, 5; S. S, de N. R. 3; and Em. i, 17. DU. Two sisters were distinguished by the addition of major or minor to the name; if there were several, they were called secunda, tertia, quarta, quinta, &c, according to the order of their birth. R. ED.

<sup>7</sup> 'Handed from one to another in succession,' διδοχαις ἀμειβόμεναι χερσίν, Eur. Hec. 1159; ED. i, 3; v, 51; ix, 17. R.

<sup>8</sup> CS, on Suet. iv, 13. DU.

ante januas positis qua præferebatur, atque accenso<sup>9</sup> ture M.C. Ceth.  
 precantibus<sup>9</sup> ut 'volens propitiaque urbem Romanam P.S.Tudita.  
 'iniret,' in sedem Victoriæ, quæ est in Palatio, pertulere<sup>10</sup> C. i, 451;  
 deam pridie idus<sup>1</sup> Apriles<sup>1</sup>; isque dies festus fuit. populus<sup>446</sup>  
 frequens dona deæ in Palatium tulit; lectisterniumque et  
 ludi fuere, Megalesia<sup>1</sup> [\*jam]<sup>1</sup> appellata<sup>11</sup>.

- 5 Cum de supplemento legionum quæ in provinciis erant The Mega-  
 ageretur, 'tempus esse' a quibusdam senatoribus subje- lesian  
 ctum<sup>2</sup> est, 'quæ dubiis in rebus utcunque tolerata essent, games.  
 'ea dempto jam tandem deum benignitate metu non ultra Decree of  
 'pati<sup>1</sup>.' erectis expectatione patribus, subjecerunt 'colo- the senate  
 'nias Latinas<sup>2</sup> duodecim, quæ Q. Fabio et Q. Fulvio respecting  
 'consulibus abnuissent milites dare, eas annum jam ferme the 12  
 'sextum vacationem militiæ quasi honoris et beneficii Latin Co-  
 'causa habere, cum interim boni obediensque socii pro lonies,  
 'fide atque obsequio in populum Romanum<sup>3</sup> continuis which had  
 'omnium annorum delectibus exhausti essent.' sub hanc refused  
 vocem non memoria magis patribus renovata rei prope jam their con-  
 oblitteratæ quam ira irritata est. itaque nihil prius referre tingent of  
 consules passi<sup>5</sup> decreverunt ut 'consules magistratus de- troops;  
 xxvii, 9 sq.

<sup>9</sup> F. V. 1—4 L. H. B. R. GA. HV. ant. Edd. D.—accenso ed. GT. G. C. <sup>8</sup> nonas  
 conj. according to the fasti, and Spart. Car. 7; [(CS.) pr. cf. Ov. F. iv, 179; (NP.) PG,  
 on 549 Y. R. p. 216: DU.] or, rather, the day of the festival was subsequently altered;  
 MN, on C. F. ii, 11. C. on account of its interference with the festival of Ceres, which fell  
 on the former day. Besides which the verb fuit is used, and not est. D. <sup>7</sup> em. cf. iv,  
 37, 3; D. xxv, 1. ED.—Apr. F. al. opt. Mss.—Aprilis vulg. ed. G. C. D. <sup>6</sup> Megalesi  
 F. V marg.—Megale 1 L.—Megalesa 2 L.—Megalesia HV. <sup>5</sup> ad. F. V marg. 2 L.  
 HV. pr. D.—suam 1 L.—om. vulg. ed. G. C. D. BK. <sup>4</sup> suggestum V. from gl. cf.  
 below; D. xxvi, 41, 15. or 'mention was made in addition,' cf. xxxv, 14. R. <sup>3</sup> em.  
 SM. ed. C. D.—in p. r. P. F.—impar 5 L.—imperii V. 1, 2 L.—var. cet. Mss.—imperii  
 Romani vulg. ed. G.

<sup>9</sup> Civitate...precantibus cf. G, de P. V. i,  
 3, p. 76; DU. xxxviii, 39, 11; D. Hor. O.  
 iv, 2, 50 sq.

<sup>10</sup> But cf. xxxvi, 36, 2. R.

<sup>11</sup> Ἀπὸ τῆς μεγαλῆς μηνὸς τῶν θιῶν.  
 C. cf. Cic. de A. R. 12. S. Und. solennia or  
 festa. Thus ludi Consualia, i, 9; an old  
 verse in Var. de V. P. R. i; and Non.  
 "carnuus;" A. Vict. de V. I. 2; l. Cere-  
 alia, xxx, 39, 8; l. Taurilia, xxxix, 22; l.  
 Olympia, Var. de G. P. R. iii, in Sosip. p.  
 76; l. Compitalia Pliny xxxvi, 27; quædam  
 faciem solæismi habent, et dici vitiosa non  
 possunt: ut "ludi Floralia ac Megalesia,"  
 quanquam hæc sequenti tempore interciderunt,  
 nunquam aliter a veteribus dicta, Quint. I. O.  
 i, 5; (BU.) ἀγῶνα Ἀγροῦσι<sup>1</sup> Ἡραῖα and Ἐργασία,

Paus. v, 16; viii, 14; cf. BY, on A. P.  
 583; [ἀγῶνι μεγάλῃ ἀνάγοντι, ἢ εἰκλῆται  
 μαγισθῖνα, Her. iii, 79, nn. 25 sq. ED.] nn,  
 on Juv. vi, 69; and Tac. A. iii, 6, 9. Dra-  
 matic entertainments were added to these  
 festivities, Megalesia ludi scenici, xxxiv, 54;  
 xxxvi, 36; G. R. Saturnalia dies festus, ii,  
 21. D.

<sup>1</sup> Joshua v, 9.

<sup>2</sup> That they were 'Latin colonies' does  
 not appear from any other authority: and  
 that they could be so called from being in  
 Latium, is very questionable. HY, O. A. t.  
 iii, p. 90.

<sup>3</sup> 'Not allowing the consuls to bring for-  
 ward any question till this had been dis-  
 cussed.' C.

M. C. Colh. 'nosque principes<sup>4</sup> Nepete, Sutrio, Ardea, Calibus, Alba, P.S. Tudina. 'Caracolis, Sora<sup>5</sup>, Suessa, Setia, Circeiis, Narnia, Inter xxvii, 9, 1; 'amna' (eae namque coloniae in ea causa erant) 'Romam C. i, 233; 234; ii, 21; 'excirent; iis imperarent, quantum quaeque earum colo- 196; i, 329; 'niarum militum plurimum dedisset populo Romano ex 323; ii, 112; 192; 107; 'quo hostes in Italia essent, duplicatum ejus summae 89; i, 277; 'numerus peditum daret, et equites centenos vicenos. ii, 117.

'si qua eum numerum equitum explere non posset, pro  
'equite uno tres pedites liceret dare. pedites equitesque  
'quam locupletissimi legerentur, mitterenturque, ubicun-  
'que extra Italiam supplemento opus esset. si qui ex iis  
'recusarent, retineri<sup>4</sup> ejus coloniae magistratus legatosque  
'placere; neque si postularent, senatum dari, priusquam  
'imperata fecissent. stipendium praeterea iis coloniis in  
'millia<sup>5</sup> aëris<sup>6</sup> asses singulos<sup>7</sup> imperari exigique quotannis;  
xxii, 57, 15. 'censumque in iis coloniis agi ex formula ab Romanis  
'censoribus data. dari autem placere eandem quam po-  
'pulo Romano; deferrique<sup>8</sup> Romam ab juratis censoribus  
'coloniarum, priusquam magistratu abirent.' ex hoc sena-  
tus consulto, accitis Romam magistratibus primoribusque  
earum coloniarum, consules cum militem<sup>9</sup> stipendiumque  
imperassent, alii aliis magis<sup>7</sup> recusare ac reclamare. negare  
'tantum militum effici posse; vix, si simplum ex formula  
'imperetur, enisuros<sup>6</sup>.<sup>1</sup> orare atque obsecrare ut 'sibi sena-  
'tum adire ac deprecari liceret. nihil se, quare perire<sup>1</sup>  
'merito deberent<sup>1</sup>, admisisse: sed si pereundum etiam  
'foret, neque suum delictum neque iram populi Romani,  
'ut plus militum darent quam haberent, posse efficere.  
consules obstinati 'manere legatos Romae' jubent, 'magi-

<sup>4</sup> cf. xxvii, 9, b. D.

<sup>4</sup> *retinere* F 2d.—*retineret* HV.—*retinerent* F 1st. V. 1, 5 L.

<sup>5</sup> opt. Mss. pr. GL.—*tria* al. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. HT, de R. N. p. 88.

<sup>6</sup> *millia* conj.

GL. <sup>7</sup> *aëris*: *asses* in *singulos* conj. i. e. 'per head.' HT.

<sup>8</sup> opt. Mss. of G.—

*militum* V 2d.—*milites* cet. Mss. ant. Edd.

<sup>9</sup> *perirent* F 2d.

J om. F.

<sup>4</sup> These are called *legati* and *primores* below; GL. and also *decemprimi*, Cic. Ver. ii, 67; cf. NO, de C. P. i, 3, p. 40; nn, on Cic. p. Ros. Am. 9. (GV.) They were 'the ten senior and principal senators,' in the colonies, municipalities, and other free cities, who ranked next to the magistrates. E, C. C. D. R.

<sup>5</sup> 'One as for every thousand.' cf. xxii, 36; xxx, 17; xxxvii, 45; xxxix, 7; 44;

xxxi, 13; Curt. v, 5. G. We must recollect that this assessment was on the capital; we shall otherwise underrate it. ED. cf. HY, O. A. t. iii, p. 91. R.

<sup>6</sup> 'And that the lists of the census, when completed, should be forwarded to Rome;' cf. 37, 12. R.

<sup>7</sup> 'Each vied with the other.' C.

<sup>8</sup> 'Could they accomplish it by using the utmost exertions.' R.

'stratus ire<sup>a</sup> domos<sup>1</sup> ad delectus habendos: nisi summa<sup>M.C. Ceth.</sup>  
'militum, quæ imperata esset, Romam adducta, neminem<sup>P.S. Tudita,</sup>  
'iis senatum daturum.' ita præcisa spe senatum adeundi  
deprecandique, delectus in iis duodecim coloniis, per  
longam vacationem numero juniorum aucto, haud diffi-  
cultius est perfectus.

6. Altera item<sup>a</sup> res, prope æque<sup>b</sup> longo<sup>c</sup> neglecta silentio, The public  
relata a M. Valerio Lævino est, qui 'privatis collatas<sup>debt paid</sup>  
'pecunias se ac M. Claudio consulibus reddi tandem  
'æquum esse dixit. nec mirari quemquam debere in  
'publica<sup>d</sup> obligata fide suam præcipuam curam esse<sup>1</sup>:  
'nam præterquam quod aliquid proprie ad consulem ejus  
'anni quo collatæ pecuniæ essent pertineret, etiam se  
'auctorem ita conferendi fuisse, '† inopi<sup>f</sup> † ærario<sup>g</sup> nec  
'plebe ad tributum sufficiente.' grata ea patribus admo-  
nitio fuit; jussisque referre consulibus decreverunt ut  
'tribus pensionibus<sup>2</sup> ea pecunia solveretur; primam præ-  
'sentem ii qui tum essent, duas tertii et quinti consules  
'numerarent.'

Omnes deinde alias curas una occupavit<sup>3</sup>, postquam A deputa-  
Locrensiū clades, quæ ignoratæ<sup>b</sup> ad eam diem fuerant, tion arrives  
legatorum adventu vulgatæ sunt. nec tam Q. Pleminii<sup>8</sup> sq. from Locri;  
scelus quam Scipionis in eo aut ambitio<sup>4</sup> aut negligentia  
iras hominum irritavit. decem legati Locrensiū obsiti<sup>15</sup>; xxiv,  
squalore et sordibus, in comitio<sup>5</sup> sedentibus consulibus<sup>49</sup>, 39; xxxvii,

<sup>a</sup> *irent* 4 L. <sup>1</sup> *domum* F. V. 2, 3, 5 L. GA. HV. <sup>a</sup> pl. and opt. Mss.—  
*itidem* ed. G. C.—om. 2 P. <sup>b</sup> *æquo* F. 1, 2 L.—*Altera...res proxime, eaque* conj. cf.  
xxvi, 36; xxvii, 9. R. For the silence was longer; as the transaction occurred during the  
preceding year. C. <sup>c</sup> *longe* F. 1—4 L. HV.—*longiore* conj. R. <sup>d</sup> *publice* conj.  
R. <sup>e</sup> *in* ad. ant. Edd. Mo. A. <sup>f</sup> 3 P. ed. FR. pr. C. und. the participle of a  
substantive verb. cf. iv, 47, 7. D.—*inopia*, 2 P. P. al. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. G. ED.—*inopia*  
1 P. F. H. al. Mss. <sup>g</sup> 3 P. ed. FR. pr. C.—*ærariæ* P.—*ærariæ* F.—*ærarii* pl. Mss.  
ant. Edd.—*ratio* H.—*ærarii* ac conj. (i. e. 'and because that not even the people had where-  
withal &c.) G. pr. ED. <sup>h</sup> P. F.—*ignotæ* pl. Mss.

<sup>1</sup> 'That he had taken this care upon him-  
self.' R.

<sup>2</sup> 'By three equal instalments;' E. cf.  
xxx, 37, 5. R.

<sup>3</sup> 'Swallowed up,' absorbed.' R.

<sup>4</sup> 'A culpable desire of acquiring popu-  
larity by over leniency.' C. or 'of securing  
the favour of any one by obsequiously for-  
warding his views and conniving at his mal-  
practices:' cf. ii, 27; 41; iii, 47; (D.) v,

36; xxxviii, 32; xlv, 36; G. R. xxviii, 40,  
2: *legati gratia apud imperatorem* 19; RS.  
*minime ambitiose* 36; 'without any partiality,  
favour, or respect of persons.' C.

<sup>5</sup> It was a mark of disrespect to be re-  
ceived in the *comitium* only; xlv, 20; and  
not in the senate, xlii, 26; xxviii, 39, 5. The  
middle course was to give an audience, with-  
out the walls, in the temple of Bellona,  
xxxiii, 24. DN.

M.C. Ceth. velamenta supplicum, ramos oleæ, ut Græcis mos est, P.S. Tudit. porrigentes, ante tribunal cum flebili vociferatione humi

xxiv, 30, 7. procubuerunt. quærentibus<sup>a</sup> consulibus 'Locrenses se' dixerunt 'esse, ea passos a Q. Pleminio legato Romanis-  
'que militibus, quæ pati ne Carthaginienses quidem velit  
'populus Romanus. rogare uti<sup>i</sup> sibi patres adeundi deploro-  
Speech of the dele-  
gates, set-  
ting forth  
their griev-  
ances. 'randique ærumnas suas potestatem facerent.' senatu dato<sup>17</sup>  
maximus natu ex iis "scio", quanti aestimentur nostræ  
"apud vos querelæ, patres conscripti, plurimum in eo  
"momenti esse, si probe sciatis<sup>1</sup> et quomodo proditi Locri  
"Hannibali sint et quomodo pulso Hannibalis præsidio  
"restituti in dicionem vestram: quippe si et<sup>b</sup> culpa  
"defectionis procul a publico consilio absit, et reditum  
"in vestram dicionem appareat non voluntate solum sed  
"etiam ope ac virtute nostra, magis indignemini bonis  
"ac fidelibus sociis tam atroces<sup>c</sup> atque<sup>d</sup> indignas<sup>e</sup> injurias  
"ab legato vestro militibusque fieri. sed ego causam<sup>f</sup>  
"utriusque defectionis nostræ in aliud tempus differen-  
"dam<sup>g</sup> arbitror<sup>h</sup> esse<sup>i</sup> duarum<sup>j</sup> rerum gratia<sup>k</sup>, unius, ut  
"coram P. Scipione, qui Locros recepit<sup>l</sup> omnium<sup>m</sup> nobis  
"recte perperamque factorum<sup>n</sup> testis<sup>o</sup>, agatur; alterius,  
"quod qualescunque sumus, tamen hæc quæ passi sumus  
"pati non debuimus. non possumus dissimulare, patres  
"conscripti, nos, cum præsidium Punicum in arce nostra  
"haberemus, multa foeda et indigna et a præfecto præsidii  
"Hamilcare et ab Numidis Afrisque passos esse. sed quid  
"illa sunt collata cum iis quæ hodie patimur? cum bona  
"venia, quæso, audiat, patres conscripti, id quod invitus  
"dicam. in discrimine est nunc humanum omne genus

<sup>1</sup> ut ed. HN. G.      <sup>a</sup> ait ad. 1, 2 P. V. 3—5 L. GA. HV. L.—inquit ad. vulg. ed. G. C. but cf. xxiii, 45, 6. D.      <sup>b</sup> om. F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. HV.      <sup>c</sup> om. 1, 2 P. F. V. five L. GA. HV. N.      <sup>d</sup> om. RH. three P. H. F. V. five L. GA. HV. N.—tam or et tam conj. ED.      <sup>e</sup> om. RH. 3 P. H.      <sup>f</sup> differendum 1 P. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. GA.      <sup>g</sup> puto 1 P. from gl.      <sup>h</sup> sed 1 P. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV.      <sup>i</sup> harum 1 P. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV.—harum duarum GA.—aurum F.      <sup>j</sup> gratiam F. HV. 1, 2 L.      <sup>k</sup> quique ad. B. GA. ant. Edd. adv. pl. and opt. Mss. RH. G. C. D.      <sup>l</sup> omniumque 2 L.—om. B. ant. Edd.—perinde ad. B. GA. ant. Edd.      <sup>m</sup> est ad. pl. and opt. Mss. om. RH. G. C. D.      <sup>n</sup> teste conj. RH 2d. pr. G.

6 Und. 'qui essent?' R.

1 'It is of the highest importance to your allowing their due weight to our complaints, that you should be correctly informed'—or 'The value which you will attach to our

complaints depends chiefly on your knowing exactly.' C.

2 'The discussion of the case,' or 'cause' in its legal sense. C. Cf. Cic. Top. 21; Inv. i, 6; Quint. I. O. iii, 5.

“utrum vos an Carthaginienses principes<sup>o</sup> terrarum videat. M.C. Ceth.  
 “si ex iis quæ Locrenses aut ab illis passi sumus aut a <sup>P.S.Tudita.</sup>  
 “vestro præsidio nunc cum maxime patimur, æstimandum <sup>xxiv, 29;</sup>  
 “Romanum ac Punicum imperium sit, nemo non illos sibi <sup>xxviii, 19.</sup>  
 “quam vos dominos præoptet. et tamen videte quemad- <sup>z; xxvii, 9.</sup>  
 “modum Locrenses in vos animati sint. cum a Cartha-  
 “giniensibus injurias tanto<sup>p</sup> minores acciperemus, ad  
 “vestrum imperatorem confugimus: cum a vestro præ-  
 “sidio plus quam hostilia patiamur, nusquam alio quam  
 “ad vos querelas detulimus. aut vos respicietis perditas  
 “res nostras, patres conscripti, aut ne ab diis quidem  
 “immortalibus quod precemur quicquam superest. Q. Ple-  
 “minius legatus missus est cum præsidio ad recipiendos<sup>q</sup>  
 “a Carthaginiensibus Locros, et cum eodem ibi relictus  
 “est præsidio. in hoc legato vestro (dant enim animum  
 “ad loquendum libere ultimæ miseræ) nec hominis quic- <sup>xxiv, 24;</sup>  
 “quam est, patres conscripti, præter figuram et speciem, <sup>CCl. 72.</sup>  
 “neque Romani civis præter habitum<sup>s</sup> vestitumque<sup>r</sup> et  
 “sonum Latinæ linguæ. pestis ac bellua immanis, quales<sup>r</sup>  
 “fretum quondam, quo ab Sicilia dividimur, ad perniciem  
 “navigantium circumsedissee fabulæ ferunt. at si scelus  
 “libidinemque et avaritiam solus ipse exercere in socios  
 “vestros satis haberet, unam profundam quidem vora-  
 “ginem tamen patientia nostra expleremus. nunc omnes  
 “centuriones militesque vestros (adeo in promiscuo<sup>4</sup> licen-  
 “tiam atque improbitatem esse voluit) Pleminius<sup>5</sup> fecit;  
 “omnes rapiunt, spoliant, verberant, vulnerant, occi-  
 “dunt; constuprant matronas, \* \* \* virgines<sup>3</sup>, ingenuos<sup>4</sup>

<sup>o</sup> *orbis* ad. G. C. cf. xxxiv, 58. GR. adv. pl. and opt. Mss. cf. præf. xlii, 39; v, 48. GR. om. D. P 3 P. V. H. cf. BU, on Ph. i, 24, 8. D.—*manto* P. F 1st.—*multo* F 2d. pl. Mss. vulg. cf. HS, on O. F. v, 693. D. <sup>q</sup> *recuperandos* RH. 3 P. 3, 4 L. H. D. pr. RH. <sup>r</sup> om. RH. 3 P. H. D. pr. RH. adv. cf. xxviii, 27; MD. xxx, 33; GB. xxxvii, 54; Cic. V. iv, 3; Suet. ii, 40; *habitus...vestis* xxviii, 12. G. besides Livy often connects the first and second of three substantives by *que*, the second and third by *et*; cf. below, twice; ii, 30, 1; v, 17, 9. D.—*vestimentumque* 1, 2 P. <sup>s</sup> *qualis* P. RE. ME. V. F.—*quale* B. GA. L. some Edd.—*qualem* (viz. Scyllam S.) 2 L. HF. HV. ed. AS. cf. Virg. E. vi, 74—77. (MY.) ED. but *Charybdis* is also meant; cf. Cic. Ph. ii, 27; GB. and the Cyclops also, cf. Cic. V. ii, 5, 56. ED. <sup>t</sup> *fuert* ad. 1 P. al.—*fuit* P. F. al.—*fuunt* 5 L. al.—*fuunt* HV. B. GA. 2 L. al. Mss. 2 L. ant. Edd.—*furiunt* 3 L.—*simul et* 2 P.—in ad. 2, 3 L. B. GA. al. Mss. ant. Edd.—*Alias* ad. 5 L. <sup>v</sup> *virginum* HV.—om. H. <sup>v</sup> *ingenuas* B. GA. (and tr.) 2 P.—*incensuros* F.—*incensuros*

3 'The style or fashion;' *habitus* is sometimes followed by *cultusque*, cf. BU, on Su. i, 44. D.

4 For *promiscuam*. RS.

5 Cf. G, de P. V. iii, 17; DU. nn, on Sil. viii, 318; D. and 345. R. The following passage is a fine instance of the figure called *asyndeton*: see also St Luke xvii, 28.

M.C. Ceth. "raptos" ex complexu parentum. quotidie capitur urbs  
P.S.Tudita. "nostra, quotidie diripitur; dies noctesque omnia passi  
" mulierum puerorumque, qui rapiuntur atque asportantur,  
" ploratus sonant. miretur qui sciat<sup>2</sup>, quomodo aut nos  
" ad patiendum sufficiamus, aut illos qui faciunt nondum  
" tantarum injuriarum satietas ceperit. neque ego exsequi  
" possum, nec vobis operæ<sup>6</sup> est audire singula quæ passi  
" sumus. communiter omnia amplectar<sup>7</sup>. nego domum  
" ullam Locris, nego quemquam hominem expertem in-  
" juriae esse; nego ullum genus sceleris libidinis avaritiae  
" superesse, quod in ullo qui pati potuerit praetermissum  
" sit. vix ratio iniri potest<sup>7</sup> uter casus civitatis sit detesta-  
xxvii, 23; "bilio, cum hostes bello urbem cepere, an cum exitiabilis  
xxx, 7. "tyrannus vi atque armis oppressit. omnia quæ captæ  
" urbes patiuntur, passi sumus et cum<sup>8</sup> maxime patimur,  
" patres conscripti; omnia quæ crudelissimi atque impor-  
" tunissimi<sup>8</sup> tyranni scelera in oppressos cives edunt,  
" Pleminius in nos liberosque nostros et conjuges edidit.  
" unum est de quo nominatim et nos queri religio infixæ<sup>18</sup>  
" animis<sup>9</sup> cogat, et vos audire et exsolvere rem publicam  
xxii, 61, 1. "vestram religione, si ita vobis videbitur, velimus, patres  
" conscripti. vidimus enim cum quanta ceremonia non  
14. "vestros solum colatis deos, sed etiam externos accipiat.  
" fanum est apud nos Proserpinæ, de cujus sanctitate  
" templi credo aliquam famam ad vos pervenisse Pyrrhi  
" bello, qui cum ex Sicilia rediens Locros classe præ-  
" terveheretur, inter alia fœda quæ propter fidem<sup>10</sup> erga

1 P. V.—incesuros 1 L.—incensi 2 L.—inestant 5 L.—om. HV. ant. Ed. "raptus B.  
GA. HV. ant. Edd.—raptas 5 L.—vi pueros rapiunt 2 P. "nesciat RH. H. R. D. "P.  
F. cet. Mss of D. ant. Edd. GR. C. D.—complexor ed. FR....G. pr. DGE. "nunc cum  
one Ms of G. RH. FR. as above; Ter. Ad. iv, 1, 2; (FAE. FC.) Cic. Sen. 11; (GR.)  
DU. xxvii, 9; QVOD. OPVS. QVAM. ARDVVM. SIT. NOBIS. NVNC. QVVM. MAXIME. NIMIS.  
MAGNO. EXPERIMENTO. COGNOSCIMVS. Insc. on a Brass Tablet in GT, dii, 2; cf. LV, on  
M. P. 2; RII, on T. H. i, 29. nunc is often added as a synonyme; GV, on C. Of. 5, 7;  
though 2 (P. C. 22) always condemns it as gl. tum cum maxime occurs xl, 13, 4. D. cf. E.  
C. C. "cum-maxime." R.—nunc quam ed. AS. "animo 4 L. VI.—animis P. RE.  
ME. V. 1, 2 L. L. N. cf. xxii, 12, g. G. adv. C. from combining the two readings. D.—  
animis nos HV. for animis-mos D. "nostram ad. B. D. L. N. adv. D. from gl. R.

6 'The details are not such as you would wish to have your time and attention occupied by; either because you have no leisure, or because they are quite immaterial, or because you have more urgent business to engage you, or from any other cause what-

ever. RS. cf. xxi, 9, 4. C.

7 'It is no very easy matter to say upon calculation.' RS.

8 'Hard to deal with, harsh, vexatious and harassing,' v, 2; xxxviii, 14; as opportunnus signifies 'easily managed, &c.' R.

"vos in civitatem nostram facinora edidit<sup>1</sup>, thesauros M. C. Ceth.  
 "quoque Proserpinæ intactos ad eam diem spoliavit; P. 3. Tudit.  
 "atque ita, pecunia in naves imposita, ipse terra<sup>c</sup> est  
 "profectus<sup>d</sup>. quid ergo evenit, patres conscripti? classis V. i, 1, 21  
 "postero die fœdissima tempestate lacerata, omnesque<sup>4c</sup>.  
 "naves quæ sacram pecuniam habuerunt in littora nostra  
 "ejectæ sunt. qua tanta clade edoctus tandem deos esse  
 "superbissimus rex pecuniam omnem conquistam<sup>e</sup> in  
 "thesauros Proserpinæ referri jussit. nec tamen illi un-  
 "quam postea prosperi quicquam evenit; pulsusque Italia  
 "ignobili atque inhonesta morte, temere nocte ingressus  
 "Argos occubuit. hæc cum audisset legatus vester tribu-  
 "nique militum, et mille alia, quæ non augendæ religionis<sup>xxv, 5; PP.</sup>  
 "causa sed præsentis deæ numine sæpe comperta nobis<sup>Judges ix, 50—54.</sup>  
 "majoribusque nostris referebantur, ausi sunt nihilo minus  
 "sacrilegas admovere manus intactis illis thesauris, et  
 "nefanda præda se ipsos ac domos contaminare suas et  
 "milites vestros. quibus<sup>2</sup>, per vos<sup>3</sup> fidem<sup>f</sup> vestram, patres  
 "conscripti<sup>g</sup>, ne quam<sup>h</sup> rem<sup>i</sup> gesseritis<sup>j</sup>, ne quod piaculum

<sup>c</sup> Tarentum conj. cf. App. exc. Peir. 8, p. 553; Dion. II. exc. Peir. p. 542; Plut. Pyr. p. 399; as we expect to be told whither the king went. GR, Geog. iv, p. 31. adv. JA, Ap. p. 36. The pronoun ipse seems to show that he did not go with the fleet. D. terra Tarentum would obviate this objection. ED. <sup>d</sup> or provectus conj. GL. <sup>e</sup> Cf. 19; RH. 21; GB. xxv, 22; xxvii, 11; conquistatio 34; 35; xxiii, 32; xxv, 5; 22; conquistator xxi, 11, 12. D.—inquisitam RH. 3 P. 4 L. H. D. pr. RH. adv. D. <sup>f</sup> em. cf. note 3; G. na, on Sil. v, 62; D. Virg. Æ. iv, 314 sqq. C.—fidemque Mss. <sup>g</sup> om. L.—pacata erant gentis ad. HV. <sup>h</sup> em. G.—priusquam (and om. ne) pl. and opt. Mss, vulg. ed. G. C. D.—priusque V.—prius L.—eorum scelus expietis neque in Italia neque in Africa quidquam aff. VI. vulg. ed. G. C. D. Some copyist added this, to whom it occurred, that any crime might be expiated provided that a sufficient atonement were offered: omne nefas omnemque mali purgamina causam tollere. Whereas others did not allow tristia crimina piaculis aboleri; G. cf. credebant hoc grande nefas et [sola] morte piandum, Juv. xiii, 54. ED. The latter supposition accords better with the case of Pyrrhus and his troops. D. <sup>i</sup> em. G.—rei 4 L.—es HV.—eo P. RE. ME. three F.—eo go V.—ergo BS.—pro L.—om. 5 L. <sup>j</sup> congressitis 5 L.—gesserint HV.

<sup>1</sup> Pyrrhus was enraged with the Locrians for having put to the sword his governor and garrison, from whom they had suffered much ill-treatment: cf. App. Sam. exc. xii, 1 sq; HY, O. A. t. ii, p. 58. R.

<sup>2</sup> 'With whom.' S.

<sup>3</sup> The accusative after oramus, admonemus, or some similar verb understood, GL. as precamur, obtestamur, [obsecramus; ED.] and not the nominative. (cf. CO, on S. J. 14, 25.) D. Between the preposition and its case sometimes two pronouns are inserted, as ego te or vos xxiii, 9; Plaut. Mos. iii, 2, 56;

Rud. iii, 2, 13; Fab. Math. Decl. iv, 22; 23; Curt. iv, 14, 24; (MD.) v, 8, 16; sometimes one only, the nominative being suppressed, as xl, 9; per te mea alumna tuumque | expertum multis miseræ mihi rebus amorem, | per te et sacra precor, per luminaque Ilithyæ, Virg. Cir. 324 sqq; together with its verb, in Luc. x, 370; Stat. Th. xi, 708; Sall. J. 24; 14; (in Ov. Am. ii, 16, 44, me means caput meum; in Mart. ii, 14, 17, per perque is indicative of urgent importunity, as iterum iterumque, [iterumque iterumque iterumque, ib. 13; ED.] etiam etiam-

M. C. Ceth. "commiserunt, non suo solum sanguine sed etiam publica  
P.S.Tudita.

"clade luant. quanquam ne nunc quidem, patres con-  
"scripti, aut in ducibus aut in militibus vestris cessat  
"ira deæ. aliquoties jam inter se signis collatis concu-  
"currerunt<sup>k</sup>. dux alterius partis Pleminius, alterius duo  
"tribuni militum erant. non acrius cum Carthaginiensibus  
xxii, 67, 2; "quam inter se ipsi ferro dimicaverunt. præbuissemque  
xxvi, 36, f. "occasionem furore suo Locros recipiendi Hannibali, ni  
"accitus ab nobis Scipio intervenisset. at hercule milites  
"contactos sacrilegio furor agitat: in ducibus ipsis puni-  
"endis nullum deæ numen apparuit. immo ibi præsens  
"maxime fuit. virgis cæsi tribuni ab legato sunt. legatus  
"deinde insidiis tribunorum interceptus, præterquam quod  
"toto corpore laceratus, naso quoque auribusque decisis,  
"exsanguis est relictus. recreatus deinde legatus<sup>l</sup> ex vul-  
"neribus tribunos militum in vincula coniectos, dein  
"verberatos<sup>m</sup> servilibusque<sup>n</sup> omnibus suppliciis<sup>o</sup> cruciatis<sup>p</sup>  
"trucidando<sup>q</sup> occidit<sup>r</sup>; mortuos deinde prohibuit aspeliri.

<sup>k</sup> P. ME. pr. GR. ed. cf. 1, 12, 8. D.—concurrerunt C. V. G. five L. B. R. GA. HV. L. N. ant. Edd. ed. G. C.—concurrunt al. Mss. ed. CU. sqq. <sup>l</sup> om. VI. CL. pr. G. C. adv. D. <sup>m</sup> RH. 3 P. F. D. opt. Mss. pr. RH.—verberibus affectos pl. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>n</sup> servilibus conj. RH. <sup>o</sup> S. 1 L. GA. pr. RH 2d.—cruciandos 3 P. H.—om. RH. pr. RH 1st.—trucidatos pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. vulg. pr. C. DÆ. R. ED. <sup>p</sup> (or trucidando) 2 P.—trucidandos GA.—cruciando pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. vulg. pr. RH 1st. C. DÆ. R. ED.—om. 3 P. H. 4 L. pr. RH 2d.

que, &c.) frag. orat. Cot. cf. also iii, 40; Or. Am. iii, 11, 45; Pon. iv, 13, 43 sq; (with which compare xxix, 23; Luc. iv, 3; Sil. ix, 44. In other passages the order of the words is varied, but the preposition still separated from its case, as in Virg. Æ. iv, 314; Stat. Th. vi, 169; Sil. v, 81; L's conjecture seems right in Sen. Apocol. G.

4 Cf. Cic. p. L. Man. 6; S. liber fustibus verberatur, servus flagellis cæditur, Marc. l. 10, v. de Pœn. Callist. l. 28, § 1, v. Pol. vi, 35. [Her. iv, 3 sq. ED.] In the former case the sufferer was not stripped; nor did the punishment, though fatal, fetch blood. § "si quis aliquem, de Pace ten. ii, Feud. tit. 27. The latter was considered the severer punishment; Accurs. l. 7, v. de Pœn. Paul. l. 4, v. de Inc. Ruin. et Nauf. cf. Hor. S. i, 3, 119 sqq; Virg. Æ. viii, 703; Juv. vi, 414 sqq; Ecclus xxviii, 17; Acts xxii, 24 sqq; Cic. p. Rab. 4. Some scourges (*phoribæ*) were made of cords and used by charioteers; Mart. xiv, 56, 1; others of leathern thongs, with which slaves were pu-

nished; Ter. Ad. ii, 1, 27; Ulp. l. 1, § 33, v. ad SC. Sil. Callist. JC. in l. 7, v. de Pœn. These thongs had at their extremities bullets of lead or iron, or sometimes hooks, to render the punishment severer. Such instruments of torture had the name of 'scorpions.' [1 Kings xii, 11; 14. ED.] A rascally slave was called by the Romans *verbero*; by the Greeks, *στυγματίας* or *μαρτυρίας*: barbarus, stigmatius, Cic. Of. ii, 7; Xiph. Aug. cf. RG, xxv, 24. See St Matthew xxvii, 26; St Mark xv, 16; St John xix, 1; DN. Philippians ii, 7; St Luke xii, 47 sq.

5 This is a sort of tautology noticed in xxii, 10, 3; nn, on Sil. ix, 99; xi, 198. cf. CO, on S. J. 26, 3; D. 19, 4; *τὸν θάνατον*. Xen. An. i, 8, 18; 19; (BEL.) *ἀποθανεῖν καὶ τεφθῆναι*, ib. 27. ED. 'He put them to death not only with torture, but with every species of barbarity, which savage ingenuity could devise': cf. xxi, 13, 4; frag. in Sen. Sena. 6; V. Max. ix, 2, 2; G. Cic. p. L. Man. 3; Hor. A. P. 185. R.

“has dea poenas a templi sui spoliatoribus habet, nec ante desinet omnibus eos agitare furiis quam reposita sacra pecunia in thesauris fuerit. majores quondam nostri gravi Crotoniensium bello, quia extra<sup>6</sup> urbem templum est, transferre in urbem eam pecuniam voluerunt. noctu<sup>1</sup> audita ex delubro vox est<sup>1</sup>, abstinerent manus: deam sua templa defensuram<sup>7</sup>. quia movendi inde thesauros incussa erat religio, muro circumdare<sup>8</sup> templum voluerunt. ‘aliquantum jam altitudinis excitata erant moenia, cum subito collapsa ruina sunt. sed et nunc et saepe alias dea suam sedem suumque templum aut tutata est aut a violatoribus gravia piacula exegit. nostras injurias nec potest nec possit alius ulcisci quam vos, patres conscripti. ad vos vestramque fidem supplices confugimus. nihil nostra interest utrum sub illo legato, sub illo praesidio<sup>9</sup> Locros esse sinatis, an irato Hannibali et Poenis ad supplicium dedatis. non postulamus ut ex templo nobis, ut de absente, ut indicta causa credatis. veniat, coram ipse audiat, ipse diluat<sup>8</sup>. si quicquam sceleris, quod homo in homines edere potest, in nos praetermisit, non recusamus quin et nos omnia eadem iterum, si pati possumus, patiamur, et ille omni divino humanoque liberetur scelere.”

- 19 Hæc cum ab legatis dicta essent, quæsissetque ab iis Fabius Q. Fabius ‘detulissentne eas querelas ad P. Scipionem?’ responderunt ‘missos legatos esse, sed eum belli apparatu occupatum esse, et’ in Africam aut jam trajecisse aut intra paucos dies trajecturum. et legati gratia<sup>b</sup> quanta esset apud imperatorem, expertos esse, cum inter eum

<sup>1</sup> P. F. cf. i, 13, 4; BU, on Ph. iii, 10, 20. D.—nocte vulg. <sup>7</sup> om. F. V. 1, 5 L. HV. <sup>8</sup> circumdari F. 2, 3, 5 L. HV. <sup>9</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. cf. xxv, 35; xxviii, 13; xxxi, 24; xxii, 47; xxv, 11; i, 25; nu, on xxxvii, 57. GR.—ad ad. G. C. D. cf. xlii, 15. GR. <sup>a</sup> legatos F 1st.—sub...legato om. er. G. GR. DJ. CL. but the chief complaint lay against the governor, without whose connivance the garrison could not have acted so abominably. As legatus and praesidium are joined here, so Hannibal and Poeni are joined in the next clause. cf. also, vii, 2, 4; xxxviii, 18, 12. D. <sup>v</sup> praesidio (1st) praesidii (2nd) and om. sub illo F. <sup>a</sup> om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. <sup>b</sup> gratiam, V. 1, 3—5 L. B 1st. GA. ant. Edd. cf. xxiii, 10; D. καὶ γὰρ ἦδυν αὐτὸν, ὅτι μίσην ἔχει τοῦ στρατιώματος, Xen. An. i, 8, 21. (BEL.) ED.

6 In τῇ αἰλῳ, Dion. exc. Peir. p. 542. It seems improbable that ἰσ should here signify ‘near.’ DU.

7 Cf. Her. viii, 36, n. 36, and the answer

of Apollo (αρεὶ τῶν ἰσῶν χειμάτων.) ὁ θείος σφαιρὶς οὐκ ἔα κινῆσαι, φῶς “αὐτὸς ἰσῶς ἵσταται τῶν ἰσῶν στρατιώματος.”  
8 Und. crimina ‘the charges.’ RS.

M.C.Ceth. 'et tribunos cognita causa tribunos<sup>c</sup> in vincula conjecerit,  
P.S.Tudita.  
xxiii, 10, 3. 'reliquerit.' jussis 'excedere ex<sup>d</sup> templo' legatis, non Ple-  
minius modo sed etiam Scipio principum orationibus  
xxxix, 1. lacerari. ante omnes Q. Fabius 'natum eum<sup>e</sup> ad corrump-  
'pendam disciplinam militarem' arguere. 'sic et in Hispania  
'plus prope' per<sup>f</sup> 'seditionem<sup>h</sup> militum quam bello amis-  
'sum. externo et regio more et indulgere licentiæ militum  
'et sœvire<sup>g</sup> in eos.' sententiam deinde æque<sup>i</sup> 'trucem  
orationi adjecit: 'Pleminium legatum vinctum Romam  
'deportari placere, et ex vinculis causam dicere, ac si vera  
'forent quæ Locrenses quererentur<sup>j</sup>, in carcere necari  
'bonaque ejus publicari. P. Scipionem, quod de provincia<sup>k</sup>  
'decessisset<sup>l</sup> injussu senatus, revocari; agique cum tribunis  
'plebis ut de imperio ejus abrogando ferrent ad populum.  
'Locrensibus coram senatum respondere<sup>m</sup>, quas injurias sibi  
'factas quererentur, eas<sup>n</sup> neque senatum neque populum Ro-  
'manum<sup>o</sup> factas velle. viros bonos sociosque et amicos eos  
'appellari; liberos, conjuges, quæque alia erepta essent,  
'restitui; pecuniam, quanta ex thesauris Proserpinæ sub-  
'lata esset, conquiri, duplamque pecuniam in thesauros<sup>p</sup>  
'reponi; et sacrum piaculare fieri, ita<sup>q</sup> ut prius ad col-  
'legium pontificum referretur, quod sacri thesauri moti<sup>r</sup>  
'violati<sup>s</sup> essent, quæ piacula quibus diis, quibus hostiis  
'fieri placeret. milites qui<sup>t</sup> Locris essent, omnes in Sici-  
'liam transportari; quattuor cohortes sociorum Latini

<sup>c</sup> cognita...tribunos om. F. V. 1 L. cf. ix, 11, 11. D. <sup>d</sup> e RH. pr. D. cf. xxvi, 33.  
RS.—om. F. but cf. xxxvii, 30, 10; viii, 4, 12; D. xxvi, 30, o. RS. <sup>e</sup> om. 3 P. H.  
RH. <sup>f</sup> om. 1 P. F. 1—3, 5 L. HV. pr. D 1st. <sup>g</sup> RH. pr. cf. xxxviii, 39, 10.  
D 2d.—propter 1 P. F. 1—3, 5 L. HV. pr. D 1st.—om. GA. V. B. ant. Edd. <sup>h</sup> sedi-  
tions GA. ant. Edd. <sup>i</sup> om. 3 P. H. D. RH. adv. cf. above. GB. <sup>j</sup> cf. below;  
20; GB. ii, 55; iv, 16; v, 36; x, 24; xxxi, 49; conqueri x, 23 n. D.—dicerent 3 P.—  
ferantur H.—ferebant RH.—asserent conj. RH. but this verb is not used for affirmare (as  
supposed by both the BOR.) CE. D. <sup>k</sup> decessit RH. H. cf. xl, 14, 10. D.—decessit  
conj. RH. but cf. xxvii, 10, b. D. <sup>l</sup> responderi F 2d. 3, 4 L. <sup>m</sup> om. H. RH.  
<sup>n</sup> om. F. V. five L. GA. HV. <sup>o</sup> opt. Mss. cf. 18; xxxi, 13. GB.—thesauros F 1st.  
cf. vi, 14, 11. D.—thesauris al. Mss. cf. 18; 21; GB. xxvi, 15; which is equally correct;  
DU. as imponere in caput or in capite, i, 18, 8. D. <sup>p</sup> et...ita om. H. pr. cf. 21. RH.  
adv. D. <sup>q</sup> aperti ad. B. H. GA. 4 L. RH. <sup>r</sup> violatique B. ant. Edd. <sup>s</sup> quiqui  
P 1st. pr. cf. xxvii, 28, c. C.

1 Viz. 'that of legate.' R.

2 An invidious allusion to the punishment  
of the thirty-five ringleaders of the mutiny at

Sucro; C. xxviii, 29.

3 Which was Sicily; in the hope of re-  
covering Locri, cf. 6. R.

- 'nominis in praesidium Locros adduci.' perrogari<sup>4</sup> eo M.C. Ceth.  
die sententiæ, accensis studiis pro Scipione et adversus P.S. Tudita.  
Scipionem<sup>1</sup>, non potuere. præter Pleminii facinus Locren- Other  
siumque cladem, 'ipsius etiam imperatoris non Romanus grounds of  
'modo sed ne militaris quidem cultus' jactabatur<sup>5</sup>: 'cum complaint  
'pallio crepidisque<sup>6</sup> inambulare<sup>7</sup> in gymnasio, libellis<sup>7</sup> Scipio.  
'eum' palæstræque operam dare; æque segniter mol-  
'literque<sup>8</sup> cohortem<sup>8</sup> totam Syracusarum amœnitate frui;  
'Carthaginem atque Hannibalem excidisse de memoria;  
'exercitum omnem licentia corruptum, qualis Sucrone xxviii, 24  
'in Hispania fuerit, qualis nunc Locris, sociis magis quam<sup>89</sup>.  
20 'hosti metuendum.' hæc quanquam partim vera partim Metellus  
mixta eoque<sup>1</sup> similia veris jactabantur, vicit tamen Q. suggests a  
Metelli sententia, qui de ceteris Maximo assensus de less harsh  
Scipionis causa dissensit. 'qui enim convenire<sup>2</sup>, quem measure;  
'modo civitas juvenem admodum<sup>3</sup> recuperandæ Hispaniæ which is  
'delegerit<sup>2</sup> ducem<sup>3</sup>, quem recepta ab hostibus Hispania adopted.  
'ad imponendum Punico bello finem creaverit consulem, xxviii, 14,  
'spe destinaverit Hannibalem ex Italia detracturum<sup>4</sup>, g; 24.

<sup>1</sup> et...Scipionem om. RH. H. pr. RH. adv. G. <sup>2</sup> inambulantiem conj. G, Obs. iv, 25.  
<sup>3</sup> etiam RH. G.—etiam eum B. ant. Edd. <sup>4</sup> molliter F. 2—4 L. H. <sup>5</sup> unum ad.  
RH. 1 P. pr. RH. ed. G. C. <sup>6</sup> RH. 3 L. HV.—delegarit pl. and opt. Mss. pr. cf.  
22; xxxix, 28; Suet. iii, 16; (BU.) 63; G. xxviii, 42, 1; D. but cf. Suet. vii, 10. DU.  
<sup>7</sup> cui...juveni...ducatur conj. G. adv. for ducatus is only found in authors later than the  
Augustan age. (VO. adv. BOR, C. L. L. on Manil. 363.) DU. as in the author of the epit.  
Suet. Just. &c. cf. nn, on Just. ix, 6, 8. D. <sup>8</sup> cf. 26, k; Cic. de Prov. 8; S. xxx,  
20; 30; GB. Flor. ii, 2, 12; DU. iii, 23; xxviii, 41. D.—retracturum RH. 2, 3 P. H.  
pr. RH. cf. xxx, 20; ix, 10, 6; PZ, on V. M. iii, 2, 19. D.

4 'They could not all be gone through,'  
C. 'they could not all be asked in their  
orders;' xxxii, 22 sq; CO, on P. E. iv, 22,  
3; thus perscribere præf. xxxi, 1; persalutare  
&c; ordine is added, Suet. ii, 35; R. cf. 18,  
5; xxviii, 45, 2.

5 'Was freely discussed.' RS.

6 Cf. xxiv, 10; Virg. Æ. vi, 645; G,  
Obs. iv, 25; [G, on iii, 47, 1; D, on iv, 19,  
2; D.] CS, on A. E. B. ix, 2; BR, J. C.  
A. i, 13. DU. The toga and calcei were the  
Roman dress. R. The pallium was worn by  
philosophers, DE. and this, as well as the  
crepidæ, was peculiar to the Greeks; Pers. i,  
127 n. stetit soleatus prætor populi Romani  
cum pallio purpureo, Cic. Ver. ii, 5, 33; solæ  
and crepidæ were much the same; iis plan-  
tarum calces tantummodo infime tegebantur:  
cetera prope nuda et teretibus habenis vineta,  
Gell. xiii, 20. Germanicus was censured by  
Tiberius for walking about in Egypt, pedibus

intectis (i. e. 'with nothing but sandals on')  
et pari cum Græcis amictu, Tac. A. ii, 59, 6  
sq. (nn.) C.

7 'Philosophical commentaries,' such as  
Lucian represents philosophers as carrying  
about with them; or 'treatises on rhetoric or  
other literary subjects.' Neither were, at that  
time, held in estimation at Rome; DU. and  
were most probably Greek: E. cf. Cic. de  
Or. i, 105. C.

8 'All the friends and ministers of the  
proconsul.' Cohors signifies those who attend  
a magistrate in his province, as counsellors,  
aide-de-camp, &c. as in Cic. Verr. often. C.  
'His retinue, or suite;' Tac. A. i, 29, 3;  
R. 'staff, or court;' Juv. viii, 127; cf. οἱ  
ἀπορρήτοι καὶ ἀλοοίμενοι, Xen. An. i, 8, 25.

1 'A mixture of truth and falsehood, and  
on that account &c.' DJ.

2 'How could it be consistent with their  
dignity and justice?' R.

M. C. Ceth. <sup>c</sup> Africam subacturum, eum <sup>c</sup> repente tanquam Q. Ple-  
 P.S. Tudita. <sup>c</sup> minium, indicta causa prope damnatum, ex provincia  
<sup>c</sup> revocari, cum ea quæ in se nefarie facta Locrenses  
<sup>c</sup> quererentur, ne præsentem quidem Scipione facta dicerent,  
<sup>c</sup> neque aliud quam patientia aut pudor<sup>2</sup>, quod<sup>c</sup> legato  
<sup>c</sup> pepercisset, insimulari possit? sibi placere M. Pom-  
<sup>c</sup> ponium prætorem, cui Sicilia provincia sortis<sup>c</sup> venisset<sup>c</sup>,  
<sup>c</sup> triduo proximo in provinciam proficisci; consules decem  
<sup>c</sup> legatos, quos iis videretur, ex senatu legere, quos cum  
<sup>c</sup> prætore mitterent, et duos tribunos<sup>c</sup> plebei<sup>c</sup> atque ædi-  
<sup>c</sup> lem. cum eo consilio prætorem cognoscere<sup>5</sup>. si ea quæ  
<sup>c</sup> Locrenses facta quererentur, jussu aut voluntate P. Sci-  
 xli, 11; <sup>c</sup> pionis facta essent, ut eum *de provincia decedere* jube-  
 xlii, 8; iv, <sup>c</sup> rent. si P. Scipio jam in Africam trajecisset, tribuni  
 29. <sup>c</sup> plebis atque ædilis cum duobus legatis, quos maxime  
<sup>c</sup> prætor idoneos censuisset, in Africam proficiscerentur,  
<sup>c</sup> tribuni atque ædilis, qui reducerent inde Scipionem,  
<sup>c</sup> legatis, qui exercitui præessent, donec novus imperator  
<sup>c</sup> ad eum exercitum venisset. sin M. Pomponius et decem  
<sup>c</sup> legatis comperissent neque jussu neque voluntate P. Sci-  
<sup>c</sup> pionis ea facta esse, ut ad exercitum Scipio maneret,  
 Delegates <sup>c</sup> bellumque ut proposuisset gereret. hoc facto senatus  
 are sent to <sup>c</sup> consulto cum tribunis plebis actum<sup>1</sup> est ut<sup>k</sup> <sup>c</sup> compararent<sup>1</sup>  
 Locri. <sup>c</sup> qui duo cum prætore ac legatis irent; ad collegium<sup>a</sup>  
<sup>c</sup> pontificum relatum<sup>a</sup> de expiandis quæ Locris in templo  
<sup>c</sup> Proserpinæ tacta violata elataque<sup>o</sup> inde essent. tribuni  
<sup>c</sup> plebis cum prætore et decem legatis profecti M. Claudius  
 xxi, 38, 3. Marcellus et M. Cincius Alimentus. <sup>c</sup> ædilis plebis<sup>a</sup> datus;

<sup>c</sup> om. F. V. 1, 3 L. HV. <sup>f</sup> quo conj. R. <sup>g</sup> P. V. F. 1—3 L. B. GA. L. d.  
 xxviii, 45, a. D. pr. R.—sorte vulg. ed. G. C. D. <sup>h</sup> P. V. F. 1—3, 5 L. cf. Just. xii,  
 4; (GV.) DU. vii, 6, 8; viii, 37, 3; ix, 12, 1; &c. D. pr. R. 1st.—evenisset vulg. ed. G.  
 C. D. pr. R. 2d. <sup>i</sup> P. ME. V. F. cf. xxii, 30, 4; xxv, 40, 5. D.—plebis vulg. ed. C.  
 J. factum F. V. 1, 5 L. HV. <sup>k</sup> aut F. 1st. and und. ut RH. <sup>l</sup> P. RE. ME. PE.  
 V. F. 1 L. HV. pr. cf. xxviii, 45, q. G.—inter se aut sorte legerent ad. vulg. ed. G. C. D.  
<sup>m</sup> concilium P. RE. ME. V. F. 1 L. HV.—consilium 2, 3 L. <sup>n</sup> et ad. opt. Mas.—  
 est ad. F. 2d. 5 L. L. pr. ED. <sup>o</sup> elataque (only) er. Pa. GH. V. J. P. i, 33.—violataque  
 F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV.—ac violata elataque H. R. <sup>p</sup> iisque ad. ed. AS.—iis conj.  
 ad. G. <sup>q</sup> plebei conj. G. <sup>r</sup> additus conj. G.—est ad. B. 1st. GA.

3 <sup>c</sup> A feeling of consideration towards his lieutenant. R.

4 The tribunes were not allowed to leave the city for a night, unless they were sent any where on public business; cf. iii, 20;

App. B. C. ii, 31; Gell. xiii, 12. R.

5 <sup>c</sup> The prætor, with the aid of this council, was to hold a court of enquiry and take cognizance of the charges against Scipio. C.

quem, si aut in Sicilia prætori dicto<sup>a</sup> audiens non esset <sup>M. C. Ceth.</sup> Scipio aut jam in Africam trajecisset, prendere<sup>1</sup> tribuni <sup>P. S. Tudita.</sup> jubèrent, ac jure sacrosanctæ potestatis reducerent. prius Locros ire quam Messanam consilium erat<sup>6</sup>.

- 21 Ceterum duplex fama est, quod ad Pleminium attinet<sup>a</sup>. <sup>Pleminius is</sup> Pleminius alii, 'auditis quæ Romæ acta essent, in exsilium Neapo- <sup>thrown into</sup> <sup>chains.</sup> <sup>The treas-</sup> <sup>ures are</sup> <sup>restored to</sup> <sup>the temple</sup> <sup>of Proser-</sup> <sup>pine.</sup> <sup>lim</sup><sup>1</sup> euntem forte in Q. Metellum, unum ex legatis, 'incidisse et ab eo Rhegium vi retractum' tradunt; alii 'ab ipso Scipione legatum cum triginta nobilissimis equi- tum missum, qui Q.<sup>b</sup> Pleminium in catenas et cum 'eo seditionis principes conjicerent.' ii omnes, seu ante Scipionis seu tum prætoris jussu, traditi in custodiam Rheginis. prætor legatique Locros profecti primam<sup>c</sup>, sicuti mandatum erat, religionis curam habuere: omnem <sup>enim</sup> <sup>sacram pecuniam, quæque apud Pleminium<sup>d</sup> quæ-</sup> <sup>que apud milites erat, conquisitam, cum ea quam ipsi</sup> <sup>secum attulerant, in thesauris reposuerunt, ac piacular</sup> <sup>sacrum fecerunt. tum vocatos ad<sup>e</sup> concionem milites</sup> <sup>prætor 'signa extra urbem efferre' jubet, castraque in</sup> <sup>campo locat, cum gravi edicto, 'si quis miles aut in</sup> <sup>'urbe restitisset<sup>2</sup>, aut secum extulisset quod suum non xxiv, 16, 4.</sup> <sup>'esset<sup>f</sup>, Locrensisibus se permittere ut, quod sui<sup>g</sup> quisque</sup>

<sup>a</sup> opt. Mss. cf. iv, 26; v, 3; xxxvii, 51; xxxviii, 46; xl, 42; &c; Cic. Fam. viii, 4; (MN.) G. i, 41; viii, 4, 2; LM, on N. xiv, 2; (adv. KE.) SCH, and GB, on N. vi, 1; BU, Syl. Ep. t. iii, p. 153; D. xxii, 25, j. GB.—prætoris edicto al. Mss. <sup>1</sup> three P. V. F. 2, 3 L. al. Mss. ii, 29, 4; viii, 33; &c; DU.—et prendere P. but cf. xxxix, 18, 8. D.—prehendere S. 1, 4, 5 L. H. B. GA. L. N. cf. Cap. and Var. in Gell. xiii, 12; S.—apprehendere conj. G. adv. DU.—comprehendere ant. Edd. R thinks there is still an error somewhere in this sentence. <sup>2</sup> attineat F. five L. B. GA. HV. <sup>3</sup> om. F. 5 L. HV. <sup>c</sup> primum S. 4 L. H. GA. N. pr. on account of tum following. S. adv. cf. Obs. i, 7; G. xxx, 33, b. D. <sup>d</sup> quæque...Pleminium om. F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. HV. but cf. ix, 11, 11. D. <sup>e</sup> in RH. D. pr. RH. cf. xxiv, 28, a; but ad is equally correct, cf. v, 47, 7. D. <sup>f</sup> quod...esset om. P. ME. RE. V. F. 1, 5 L. HV. N. Mss of C. exc. VI.—est (and om. secum) H.—aut non suum extulisset conj. G. <sup>g</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. cf. Plant. Cur. iv, 2, 18; Cic. Off. i, 31; quicquam prosperi 18; explorati xxxi, 33; mandati xxxii, 37; præcipui xxxiv, 18; omne id temporis xxxix, 30; nihil mandati xlii, 24; idem officii Ov. F. i, 45; id. Her. 14, 81; hoc signi Pall. Jun. tit. 7; id generis Gell. ix, 12; G. quod impense ii, 18; cibi iii, 23; præsidii v, 44; xlv, 20; militum xxiv, 40, f; auri xxvi, 14; muri xxxii, 1; xlii, 63; levis armaturæ xxxii, 5; vini cibique xli, 4; supplementi xliii, 12; quicquam hostium ii, 7, 3; reliqui xxii, 40; aperti xxxi, 39; prædæ ib. 45; vani teli xxxviii, 22; [divini humanive juris xxxi, 24; quicquid navium militumque 24; ED.] patrum ii, 35;

6 'It was settled on consultation.' R.

1 This was one of the cities, in which Roman exiles were permitted to reside; Pol. vi, 12. S. A. J. I. ii, 14. Why Metellus would not suffer Pleminius, to avoid further

punishment by voluntary exile, which Roman citizens were allowed to do, is explained by HR, R. J. A. i, 13, 4. DU.

2 Und. 'with any property in his possession, which was not his own.' DE.

M. C. Ceth. 'cognosset', prenderet, si quid non compareret, vindi-  
P. S. Tudita. 'caret'. ante omnia, libera corpora' placere sine mora  
xxvi, 30, n. 'Locrensisbus restitui. non levi defuncturum' poena qui  
'non restituisset.' Locrensiū deinde concionem habuit,  
atque 'iis libertatem legesque suas populū Romanū  
'senatumque restituere' dixit. 'si qui' Pleminium<sup>a</sup> aliumve  
'quem accusare vellet, Rhegium se' sequeretur. si de P.  
'Scipione publice<sup>b</sup> queri vellent, ea quæ Locris nefarie it  
'deos hominesque facta essent, jussu aut voluntate P. Scipionis  
'facta esse, legatos mitterent Messanam: ibi se cum consilio  
The Lo- 'cogniturum.' Locrenses prætori legatisque et senatui ac  
crians de- populo Romano gratias egerunt<sup>c</sup>. 'se ad Pleminium  
cline accu- accusandum ituros. Scipionem, quanquam parum injuriis  
sing Scipio. 'civitatis suæ doluerit<sup>d</sup>, eum esse virum quem amicum  
'sibi quam inimicum malint<sup>e</sup> esse. pro certo se habere  
'neque jussu neque voluntate P. Scipionis tot tam nefanda  
'commissa: 'aut Pleminio nimium aut sibi parum credi-  
'tum. 'natura insitum quibusdam esse ut magis peccari  
'nolint quam satis animi ad vindicanda peccata habeant'  
et prætori et consilio haud mediocre onus demptum erit  
de Scipione cognoscendi. Pleminium et ad duo et triginta  
homines cum eo damnaverunt atque in catenis Roman  
miserunt. ipsi ad Scipionem profecti sunt<sup>f</sup>, ut<sup>g</sup> ea quoque

deorum iii, 25; sancti amantive xxxi, 24; diri xlv, ep. quid integri xxx, 12; sinceri, incos-  
taminati iv, 2; veri viii, 18; vani xxxiv, 6; momenti xlii, 12; periculi xliii, 18; reliqui  
xlv, 5; hoc solatii xxx, 13; intervalli iii, 25; servitutis v, 2; consilii v, 39; portenti vi, 40;  
juris ix, 11; id cognominis vii, 26, 12; idem supplementi xxxvi, 2; certaminis x, 34; nepotis  
xxv, 22; damni xxxv, 42; aliquid indefensi xxvi, 5; non, on V. Max. ii, 9, 1; BU, on Ph  
ii, 1, 9; and iv, 25, 6; D. quantum militum 25. ED.—suū vulg. h opt. Mss. as in  
xxii, 3, a; nosset xxiii, 38; xxiii, 3; xxxvii, 52; admasse xxxviii, 45; cf. xxiv, 45, f; xxi  
19, j; xxx, 40, j; D. ED. D. Cic. p. L. M. 14; Ver. ii, 8. G.—cognoscere vulg. i em.  
G. adv. C.—unde 1 P. RE. ME. V. F.—unum 2 P.—unam HV.—un 1 L.—repetere FL  
al. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—repetundum conj. G 1st.—compararet unde ante (all in one) P.  
j om. 1 P. F. 1, 2, 5 L. V. HF. HV. k aliumque ad. F. GA. V 1st. l om.  
4 L. ed. FR. adv. cf. xlii, 43; S. xxxviii, 2; BU, on Su. iii, 2. D. m two P. B. H.  
4 L. al. Mss of G —agere 5 L.—egere ed. G. C. D. n RH.—mallent F. V. 1, 2, 5 L.  
B. GA. HV. o sed ad. F. V. H. 2—5 L. B. GA. HV. D. L. N. ant. Edd. om. G. cf.  
vi, 32, 8. D. p aut ad. F. V. H. 1, 3—5 L. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. om. FR. q om.  
F. V. 1—3, 5 L. GA. HV. r om. F. V. 1, 2 L. GA. HV.

3 'That he should not get off (or be let  
off) with a slight punishment;' ii, 35; x,  
29; iii, 5; v, 11; iv, 52; viii, 19; x, 13;  
xxxix, 46; xlv, 41. R.

4 Si quis means 'if any one of all man-  
kind;' si qui 'if any one of a certain number,

or class of men,' either named or implied.  
RS. cf. xxviii, 29, 3. R.

5 'In the name of the people;' C. ù, 41;  
v, 50. R.

6 'He had shewn less sympathy than  
might have been expected.'

quæ vulgata sermonibus erant de cultu ac desidia imperatoris solutaque militiæ disciplina, comperta oculis referrent<sup>1</sup> Romam. venientibus eis Syracusas Scipio res<sup>1</sup>, non verba ad purgandum sese paravit<sup>4</sup>. exercitum omnem eo convenire, classem expediri jussit, tanquam dimicandum eo die terra marique cum Carthaginiensibus esset. quo die venerunt, hospitio comiter acceptis postero die terrestrem navalemque<sup>b</sup> exercitus<sup>c</sup>; non instructos modo, sed hos<sup>2</sup> decurrentes, classem in portu simulacrum et ipsam edentem navalis pugnae, ostendit; tum circa armentaria<sup>d</sup> et horrea<sup>e</sup> aliumque belli apparatus visendum prætor legatique ducti. tantaque admiratio singularum universarumque<sup>f</sup> rerum incussa, ut satis crederent aut illo duce atque exercitu vinci Carthaginiensem populum aut alio nullo posse, juberentque, 'quod dii bene verterent, trajiceret, et spei conceptæ quo die illum omnes centuriæ priorem<sup>3</sup> consulem dixissent, primo quoque tempore compotem populum Romanum facere<sup>h</sup>.' adeoque lætis inde animis profecti sunt, tanquam victoriam, non belli magnificum apparatus nuntiaturi Romam essent.

Pleminius quique in eadem causa erant, postquam Romam est ventum, extemplo in carcerem conditi. ac primo producti ad populum ab tribunis apud præoccupatos Locrensiū clade animos nullum misericordiæ locum habuerunt. postea cum sæpius producerentur, jam senescente<sup>4</sup> invidia mollebantur iræ<sup>1</sup>; et ipsa deformitas.

<sup>1</sup> S. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. N. pr. cf. vii, 32, 1; ix, 16, 5. D.—perferrent al. Mss. RH. ed. G. C. D. <sup>2</sup> reparavit F.—præparavit 1, 2 P. 1 L. H. HV. ant. Ed. (with se) V. 2, 3, 5 L. B. <sup>3</sup> terrestres navalesque 3 L. B. GA. ant. Edd. em. FR. cf. 2, g. D. <sup>4</sup> exercitum F. 4 L. H. HV. <sup>5</sup> armentaria P. <sup>6</sup> horratum P.—aliumque...apparatus om. P. F. V. 5 L. HV. <sup>7</sup> singularumque (only) opt. Mss of G. F 1st.—singularum quoque conj. G. adv. C. D.—singularum F 2d. V. 2, 3 L. HV. N. al. Mss of G. <sup>8</sup> trajiceret conj. RH. adv. G, Obs. ii, 14, p. 324; and on i, 50. <sup>9</sup> F. em. G.—faceret V. B. 2d? 1—3 L. RH. sqq. Edd.—facerent 4 L. H. B 1st? GA. HV. ant. Edd. <sup>10</sup> mollebat ira 3 P. H. R. D. L. RH. adv. G. cf. 16; i, 9; ii, 45; 61; iv,

1 τοῖς ἔργois δι' οὐκείν τὸν ἀπάντων διάθεσιν διαβολὴ γὰρ ἡσαν. σαφὲς δ' ἀντιδύει εὐνοίας τὰ πρῶτα. καὶ λόγος μὲν ἐστὶ ἀμφότερα εἰσέναι, ἀλλήλους καὶ ψυχῆς. τὰ δὲ ἔργα γρηγορὸς ὅς' ὅψιν τὸν διάδικον εἶδεν. Jos. Ant. vi, 14. GB.

2 Rather illos or illum: R. but the land forces were nearer Scipio and the Roman commissioners.

3 That consul or edile was called prior, whose election was announced 'the first of the two;' (but cf. BA, Adv. li, 6;) as the prætor was called primus, whose election was declared 'the first of several;' cf. Cic. Pis. 1; p. L. M. 1; fr. in Tog. Cand. and not 'the city prætor.' MRC (on Su. x, 2) appears incorrect. DI.

4 To the examples in xxi, 53, 3; add

M.C. Ceth. Pleminio<sup>1</sup> memoriaque absentis Scipionis favorem<sup>2</sup> ad  
 P.S. Tudita. vulgum conciliabat. mortuus tamen prius in vinculis est  
 quam iudicium de eo populi<sup>3</sup> perficeretur. hunc Plemini-  
 um Clodius Licinius<sup>4</sup> in libro tertio rerum Romanarum  
 refert<sup>5</sup> ludis votivis, quos Romæ Africanus iterum consul  
 faciebat, conatum per quosdam quos pretio corruperat  
 aliquot locis urbem incendere, ut frangendi carceris fugi-  
 endique haberet occasionem; patefacto dein scelere dele-  
 gatum<sup>6</sup> in Tullianum<sup>7</sup> ex senatus consulto. de Scipione  
 nusquam nisi in senatu actum, ubi omnes legatique et  
 tribuni, classem eam<sup>8</sup>, exercitum ducemque verbis extol-  
 lentes, effecerunt ut senatus censeret 'primo quoque tem-  
 pore in Africam trajiciendum,' Scipionique permetteretur  
 ut 'ex iis exercitibus qui in Sicilia essent, ipse<sup>9</sup> legeret'  
 'quos in Africam secum trajiceret, quos provinciae relin-  
 queret<sup>10</sup> praesidio.'

C. i, 429.

Syphax  
 marries  
 Sophonisba  
 the daugh-  
 ter of Has-  
 drubal.

Dum hæc apud Romanos geruntur, Carthaginieneses<sup>23</sup>  
 quoque, cum speculis per promontoria omnia positis  
 percunctantes paventesque ad singulos nuntios solli-  
 citam hiemem egissent<sup>24</sup>, haud parvum et ipsi tuendæ  
 Africæ momentum adjecerunt societatem<sup>25</sup> Syphacis regis,  
 cujus maxime fiducia trajecturum in Africam Romanum  
 crediderunt. erat Hasdrubali Gisgonis filio non hospitium

30; v, 8; 12; vi, 18; viii, 30; ix, 7; 39; xxiv, 25; xl, 27; D. Virg. Æ. iv, 532.  
 ED. <sup>1</sup> conj. G.—Pleminii Mss. Edd. G. C. D. R. <sup>2</sup> L. em. RH. pr. G. D. cf.  
 xxiii, 4, 6. R.—*favorem* RH.—*fatiorem* P 1st.—*faciliorem* P 2d.—var. cet. Mss.—*facilius*  
 ens ant. Edd. <sup>3</sup> om. H. D. RH. adv. G. <sup>4</sup> Licinus conj. AU, on F. V. H. PZ,  
 A. H. 8, p. 349. cf. VO. H. L. i, 8; WS, on fr. H. Sall. p. 235; D. Cic. Leg. i, 2; RS.  
 xxv, 39, 7. <sup>5</sup> om. H. L. D. RH. <sup>6</sup> ipsi F. five L. B. HV. ant. Edd. <sup>7</sup> ed.  
 AS. cf. G, on xxxix, 52; xxii, 3; Just. xi, 6. D.—*liceret* F. 1—4 L. H. B. GA. al. Mss.  
 ant. Edd.—*diceret* al. Mss.—*liceret eligere* 5 L. HV.—*eligeret* RH. from gl. cf. xxviii, 42.  
<sup>8</sup> quos ad. P. RE. ME. F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. HV. adv. G. D. <sup>9</sup> *gessissent* C. cf. Macr.  
 Sat. i, 10; Suet. xii, 1; G. Obs. iv, 14; G. Suet. x, 24; (BU.) DU. but cf. xxii, 28; x,  
 1. D. <sup>10</sup> *societate* ed. GT 4. adv. cf. 12; xxi, 4, 1; xxviii, 17; xxxix, 54; Tac. H. i,  
 59. G. GR.

xxxv, 25; GB. xxiii, 43; xxv, 16; nn, on  
 Sil. xvi, 135. D.

5 In xxxiv, 44; Livy adopts this account  
 as his own. GL. Pleminius is said *ναρὰ φελο-  
 νίας εὐλαστῆρας*, Diod. exc. Peir. p. 286; and  
*terribilo genere morbi* [mortis v. l. pr. VR.]  
*consumptum esse*, V. Max. i, 1, 21; both of  
 which verbs seem to indicate a death from a  
 natural cause, rather than from being strangled  
 by the executioner in the Tullian dungeon;  
 DU. cf. Sall. C. 58. G.

6 This is perhaps the word used by Clodius.  
 Livy and Sallust (ll. cc.) say *demissus*. DU.

7 *Inferior carcer*, xxxiv, 44; *est in carcere  
 locus, quod Tullianum appellatur, circiter xii  
 pedes humi depressus: eum manunt undique  
 parietes, atque insuper camera lapideis furni-  
 cibus vincta; sed incultu, tenebris, odore, fæde  
 atque terribili ejus facies*, Sall. C. 55. (CO.)  
 It was so called from Servius Tullius, by  
 whom it was built; C. cf. i, 33; xxviii,  
 59; nn, on Tac. A. iv, 29. R.

modo cum rege, de quo ante dictum est, cum ex Hispania M. C. Calk. P. S. Tudita.  
 forte in idem tempus Scipio atque Hasdrubal convenerunt,  
 sed mentio quoque inchoata<sup>c</sup> affinitatis, ut 'rex duceret xxviii, 17 sq.  
 'filiam<sup>1</sup> Hasdrubalis,' ad eam rem consummandam<sup>d</sup> tem-  
 pusque nuptiis statuendum (jam enim et<sup>e</sup> nubilis erat  
 virgo) profectus Hasdrubal ut accensum cupiditate (et S. xvii, 67  
 sunt<sup>f</sup> ante omnes Numidæ barbaros effusi<sup>g</sup> in Venerem<sup>h</sup>)<sup>sq.</sup>  
 sensit, virginem ab Carthagine arcessit maturatque nuptias;  
 et inter aliam gratulationem<sup>i</sup>, ut publicum quoque fœdus, 1.  
 privato adjiceretur, societas inter populum Carthaginien-  
 sem<sup>h</sup> regemque, data ultro citroque fide 'eosdem amicos  
 'inimicosque<sup>k</sup> habituros,' jurejurando affirmatur. ceterum  
 Hasdrubal memor et cum Scipione initæ regi societatis,  
 et quam vana<sup>l</sup> et mutabilia barbarorum ingenia essent,  
 veritus ne, si trajiceret<sup>l</sup> in Africam Scipio, parvum vin-  
 culum eæ nuptiæ essent, dum accensum recenti amore  
 Numidam habet, perpellit, blanditiis quoque puellæ ad-  
 hibitis, ut legatos in Siciliam ad Scipionem mittat, per  
 quos moneat eum 'ne prioribus suis promissis fretus in  
 'Africam trajiciat. se et nuptiis civis Carthaginiensis, filiæ  
 'Hasdrubalis, quem viderit apud se in hospitio, et publico  
 'etiam fœdere cum populo Carthaginensi junctum optare<sup>k</sup>  
 'primum<sup>l</sup> ut procul ab Africa, sicut adhuc fecerint, bellum  
 'Romani cum Carthaginensibus gerant, ne sibi interesse  
 'certaminibus eorum armaque aut hæc aut illa, abnuentem  
 'alteram societatem, sequi necesse sit. si non<sup>l</sup> abstineat

<sup>c</sup> or inchoata opt. Mss. cf. nn, on Suet. i, 46. D.—inchoatæ II. B. R. D. L. ant. Edd.  
<sup>d</sup> This word is one of doubtful authority: cf. FE, on C. Ph. xi, 7; D. xxviii, 17, b. R.—  
 confirmandam 2, 3 P. 4 L. R. H. D. L. RH. <sup>e</sup> om. F. H. RH. <sup>f</sup> cf. xxiii, 44,  
 3; R. xxvii, 1, d. D.—ut sunt S. V int. cf. xxx, 12. S. adv. MD.—at sunt 4 L.—adruunt  
 1 P. 2, 3 L. V.—sunt 5 L. <sup>g</sup> libidinem 5 L. from gl. D. cf. xxx, 12; xlii, 30; in  
 amorem Tac. A. i, 54. R. <sup>h</sup> Carthaginensium F. 1 L. GA. cf. xlv, 23. D. <sup>i</sup> cf. i,  
 27; xxxiv, 36; xxxv, 47; xxii, 7, d. D.—varia N. GA. 2, 3 L. cf. Virg. Æ. iv, 569; Cic.  
 Am. 25; CO. on S. C. 5. D. <sup>j</sup> trajecisset three P. F. 4 L. H. D. <sup>k</sup> pl. and opt.  
 Mss. ed. C. cf. nn, on Suet. x, 6. D.—ortare H.—hortare 3 L.—hortari vulg. ed. G. This  
 would be too arrogant an expression: C. and yet the word moneat (which precedes) seems  
 to favour this reading; and there is nothing repugnant to it, in what follows. DÆ.

1 *Sophonisba* (xxx, 12; 15; called *Σοφισβη*  
 by the Greeks, Pol. xiv, 7; SIV, on Ap.  
 Pun. 27.) was betrothed to Syphax by  
 the Carthaginians, without her father's know-  
 ledge; who had previously promised her in  
 marriage to Masinissa: and this was the  
 chief cause why the latter prince joined the  
 Romans: App. Hisp. 37; Pun. 10. R. cf.

xxix, 11; xxviii, 16, 3.

2 *Aut temperantem eum [dices], qui se in  
 aliqua libidine continuerit, in aliqua effuderit,*  
 Cic. Par. iii, 1. RS.

3 'Rejoicings, felicitations.' R.

4 Und. se, viz. 'Hasdrubal and Syphax.'

R.

5 *πάλαρον μὴ...σι δὲ μὴ... ED.*

M.C. Ceth. 'Africa Scipio et Carthagini exercitum admoveat, sibi  
P.S. Tudit. 'necessarium fore et pro terra' Africa, in qua et ipse sit

xxv, 7, 4. 'genitus, et pro patria conjugis suæ proque parente ac  
'penatibus' dimicare.'

Cum his mandatis ab rege legati ad Scipionem missi<sup>24</sup>  
Syraculis convenerunt. Scipio quanquam magno mo-  
mento rerum in Africa gerendarum magnaue spe desti-  
tutus erat, legatis propere<sup>1</sup>, priusquam res vulgaretur,  
remissis in Africam litteras dat ad regem, quibus etiam

S. xvii, 76 atque etiam monet eum 'ne jura hospitii socum neu cum  
sq. 'populo Romano initæ societatis, ne' fas, fidem, dextras,

Scipio con- 'deos testes atque arbitros conventorum, fallat.' ceterum  
ceals this quando neque celari adventus Numidarum poterat (vagati  
fact from enim in urbe obversatique' prætorio erant), et si sileretur  
his soldiers. quid petentes venissent, periculum erat ne vera eo ipso  
quod<sup>d</sup> celarentur sua sponte magis emanarent, timorque  
in exercitum incideret<sup>e</sup> ne simul cum rege et Cartha-

giniensibus foret bellandum, avertit a vero falsis<sup>f</sup> præ-  
occupando mentes hominum, et vocatis ad concionem  
militibus 'non ultra esse cunctandum' ait. 'instare, ut

4. 'in Africam quam primum trajiciat, socios reges. Masi-  
'nissam prius ipsum ad Lælium venisse, querentem quod  
'cunctando tempus tereretur. nunc Syphacem mittere legatos  
'idem' admirantem, quæ tam diuturnæ moræ sit causa,  
'postulantemque' ut aut trajiciatur tandem in Africam  
'exercitus, aut si mutata consilia sint, certior fiat, ut et ipse'  
'sibi ac regno suo possit<sup>1</sup> consulere. itaque<sup>k</sup> paratis<sup>l</sup> jam  
'omnibus instructisque<sup>m</sup>, et re jam non ultra recipiente<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> patria 3 L. GA. B. N. ant. Edd. from gl. D. em. A. <sup>a</sup> prope F. 1 L. HV. but  
cf. xxxix, 31, 4. D.—quoque 2, 5 L. <sup>b</sup> F. V. 1—3 L. GA. HV.—neu pl. Mss. ed.  
G. C. D. <sup>c</sup> obversatique 1 P. five L. HV. D. L. N. cf. vi, 17, 4. D. adv. cf. xxxi, 11;  
xxxiv, 60; xxxv, 15. GB. <sup>d</sup> quo F. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. <sup>e</sup> ant.  
Edd. ed. C. D. cf. terror incidit exercitui Cæs. B. C. iii, 13. DU.—in exercitu incederet pl.  
and opt. Mss. ed. cf. incessit timor oppidanos xxviii, 3; xxxvi, 16; religio civitatem xxv, 1;  
vis morbi in castra 10; incesserat pestilentia in Romanos xxviii, 46; ubi formido incessisset  
Tac. H. ii, 63. G. But these examples are rather referable to the verb *incessere*; DJ. C.  
which occurs with the same preposition and the ablative in Cæs. B. C. ii, 29. cf. ix, 24, 10;  
D. xxviii, 46, 4. R. <sup>f</sup> elicitas ad. B. GA. ant. Edd. om. RH. <sup>g</sup> item conj. DE.  
pr. R. <sup>h</sup> quæ...postulantemque om. F. V. 1, 5 L. HV. <sup>i</sup> om. F. V. 3, 5 L.  
HV. <sup>j</sup> posset F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. B 1st. GA. <sup>k</sup> ita V. pr. GR. <sup>l</sup> RE.  
GR. ed. C. D.—ratis C. F 2d.—satis V. HV. 1—4 L. H. GA. B. F 1st. ant. Edd. pr. G.  
<sup>m</sup> opt. Mss.—instructis 3, 4 L. HB. GA. HV. L.—instructis, quin conj. G.—apparatusque ad.

‘cunctationem, in animo sibi esse, Lilybæum classe <sup>M.C. Ceth.</sup>  
‘tracta’ eodemque omnibus peditum equitumque copiis <sup>P.S. Tudita.</sup>  
‘contractis, quæ prima dies cursum navibus daret, deis  
‘bene juvantibus in Africam trajicere.’ litteras ad M. <sup>He goes to</sup>  
Pomponium mittit ut, ‘si ei videretur, Lilybæum veniret, <sup>Lilybæum.</sup>  
‘ut communiter consulerent quas potissimum legiones et’  
‘quantum militum numerum in Africam trajiceret.’ item  
circum oram omnem<sup>1</sup> maritimam misit, ut naves onerariæ  
comprehensæ Lilybæum omnes contraherentur<sup>2</sup>. quicquid <sup>xxvi, 7, 5.</sup>  
militum naviumque<sup>3</sup> in Sicilia erat, cum Lilybæum con-  
venissent<sup>4</sup>, et nec urbs multitudinem hominum nec<sup>5</sup> portus  
naves caperet, tantus omnibus ardor erat in Africam traji-  
ciendi, ut non ad bellum duci viderentur sed ad certa  
victoriæ præmia. præcipue qui superabant ex Cannensi  
exercitu milites, illo, non alio duce credebant navata rei  
publicæ opera finire se militiam ignominiosam posse. et <sup>xxiii, 25.</sup>  
Scipio minime id genus militum aspernabatur, ut qui  
neque ad Cannas ignavia eorum cladem acceptam sciret,  
neque ullos<sup>6</sup> æque veteres milites in exercitu Romano esse,  
expertosque non variis præliis modo sed urbibus etiam  
oppugnandis. quinta et sexta Cannenses erant legiones.  
‘eas se trajecturum in Africam’ cum dixisset, singulos<sup>7</sup>  
milites inspexit, relictisque quos non idoneos credebat, in  
locum eorum subiecit<sup>8</sup> quos secum ex Italia adduxerat;  
supplevitque ita eas legiones ut singulæ sena millia et  
ducenos pedites, trecenos haberent equites. sociorum item  
Latini nominis pedites equitesque de exercitu Cannensi  
legit.

15 Quantum militum in Africam transportatum sit, non <sup>Amount of</sup>  
parvo<sup>9</sup> numero inter auctores discrepat. alibi decem millia <sup>his forces.</sup>  
peditum, duo millia et ducentos equites, alibi sedecim

3, 4 L. H. B. GA. F. ant. Edd. <sup>1</sup> classem traducere C. <sup>2</sup> om. 4 L. H. RH.  
<sup>3</sup> ad. D. L. RH. (after *maritimam*) H.—om. pl. Mss. <sup>4</sup> traherentur ed. GT 4. but  
cf. xxi, 26; xxxi, 33; xxxiv, 50; xxxviii, 12. D. <sup>5</sup> om. F. V. 1, 6 L. HV. L. N.  
but the sense of the passage requires the mention of ships in this place. D. <sup>6</sup> convenisset  
F. 3, 4 L. B. H. ant. Edil. em. FR. <sup>7</sup> neque F. 4 L. H. HV. cf. ix, 9, 14. D. <sup>8</sup> ullo  
conj. DU. but Scipio meant ‘in the Roman army under his command.’ DE. <sup>9</sup> tricenos  
F. V. 1, 3—5 L. but cf. xl, 34, 8. D. The latter word is derived from *triginta*; the other  
is for *trecenos*. V, El. iii, 5. GL. <sup>10</sup> par RH.—pari conj. (as exegetical of the dis-  
crepancy) RH.

2 ‘Man by man.’ DE.

3 ‘Substituted.’ RS.

M.C. Ceth. millia peditum, mille et sexcentos<sup>b</sup> equites; alibi parte  
P.S. Tedita. plus dimidia rem auctam<sup>c</sup>, quinque et triginta millia

peditum equitumque in naves imposita invenio<sup>d</sup>. quidam  
non adjecere numerum; inter quos me ipse in re dubia  
H. vii, 56 poni malim. Coelius ut abstinet numero, ita ad immensum<sup>e</sup>  
n. 12. multitudinis speciem auget. 'volucres ad terram delapsas  
'clamore militum' ait, 'tantamque multitudinem conscen-  
'disse naves ut nemo mortalium aut in Italia aut in Sicilia  
'relinqui videretur.'

Embark- Milites ut<sup>f</sup> naves ordine ac sine tumultu conscenderent,  
ation of his ipse eam sibi<sup>g</sup> curam sumpsit. nauticos C. Laelius, qui  
troops. classis praefectus erat<sup>h</sup>, in<sup>i</sup> navibus<sup>j</sup>, ante conscendere<sup>k</sup>  
coactos, continuit. commeatus imponendi M. Pomponio  
praetori cura data<sup>l</sup>: quinque et quadraginta dierum cibaria,  
e quibus quindecim dierum cocta, imposita. ut omnes  
jam in navibus erant, scaphas circummisit, ut ex navibus  
gubernatoresque et magistri<sup>m</sup> navium et bini milites in  
forum convenirent ad imperia accipienda. postquam con-  
venerunt, primum ab iis quaesivit si 'aquam hominibus  
'jumentisque in totidem dies<sup>n</sup> quot frumentum imposu-  
'issent.' ubi responderunt 'aquam dierum quinque et  
'quadraginta in navibus esse,' tum edixit militibus ut  
'silentium quieti nautis sine certamine<sup>o</sup> ad ministeria  
Order of 'exsequenda bene obedientes praestarent<sup>p</sup>. cum viginti  
the fleet 'rostratis se ac L. Scipionem ab dextro cornu, laevum,  
during the 'totidem<sup>q</sup> rostratas, et C. Laelium praefectum classis cum  
passage.

<sup>b</sup> quindecim...quingentos vulg. ant. Edd. adv. App. Pun. 13. S. <sup>c</sup> P. F. 1—4 L.  
H. HV. RH.—parum...dimidia B. GA.—parum parte...dimidia 5 L.—parum...dimidio  
vulg.—parum...dimidium V.—partem...dimidium conj. cf. vi, 35 sq; xxi, 34 sq; xxxvi, 40;  
xli, 12, 8; [xxxiv, 9; G.] minus has a similar construction, iii, 64, 10; x, 37, 3. D.  
<sup>d</sup> om. pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. (in which case read alii thrice for alibi and und. adjecere  
numerum G.) ad. Mo. <sup>e</sup> immensum F 2d. 5 L. <sup>f</sup> F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. cf. xii, 19;  
xxxvi, 29; xxxvii, 11; xlii, 35; 45. D.—in ad. vulg. ed. G. C. (cf. xxi, 49.) D.  
<sup>g</sup> Scipio conj. or und. (and with circummisit, below) cf. Juv. i, 62; v, 30; nn. R.  
<sup>h</sup> (classis...erat) and om. qui 2 P. pr. ED. <sup>i</sup> om. 2 L. H. RH.—et 3 P. <sup>j</sup> naves  
2 P. B. GA. ant. Edd. pr. S. but conscendere is often put absolutely, xxi, 49; xxxvii, 11;  
29; xlii, 23; Cic. ad Q. F. ii, 2; cf. CAR, de S. L. p. 101. D. <sup>k</sup> conscenderunt  
3 P. conscenderent? GB conscenderant? ED. <sup>l</sup> curam dat 1 P. F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. B.  
ant. Edd.—curam dedit HV. <sup>m</sup> in ad. R. und. RS.

1 'The commanders of the ships' com-  
panies,' xliii, 8. C. They were called  
navarchii. DE.

2 The order is 'quieti [ac] bene obedientes

[suis ducibus] praestarent silentium nautis ad  
ministeria [nautica] exsequenda, sine [ullo]  
certamine [adversus eos]. C.

3 'The left wing consisting of the same

'M. Porcio Catone' (quæstor is tum erat) 'onerariis' <sup>M.C. Ceth.</sup>  
 'futurum præsidio. lumina in navibus singula rostratæ,' <sup>P.S. Tudita.</sup>  
 'bina onerariæ haberent: in prætoria nave insigne no-<sup>xxxii, 7;</sup>  
 'cturnum trium luminum fore.' 'Emporia' ut peterent, <sup>CSe. 4;</sup>  
 gubernatoribus edixit. fertilissimus ager, eoque abundans  
 omnium<sup>a</sup> copia rerum est regio, et imbelles, quod ple-<sup>H. ix, 122</sup>  
 rumque in uberi<sup>a</sup> agro evenit, barbari sunt; priusque <sup>n. 45.</sup>  
 quam Carthagine subveniretur, opprimi videbantur posse.  
 iis editis imperiis 'redire ad naves' jussi, 'et postero die  
 'deis bene juvantibus signo dato solvere naves.'

- 26 Multæ classes Romanæ e Sicilia atque ipso illo portu <sup>Interest ex-</sup>  
 profectæ erant. ceterum non eo bello solum (nec id <sup>cited by</sup>  
 mirum: prædatum enim tantummodo pleræque classes<sup>a</sup> <sup>this expe-</sup>  
 ierant) sed ne priore quidem ulla profectio tanti spectaculi<sup>1</sup> <sup>dition.</sup>  
 fuit, quanquam si magnitudine<sup>b</sup> classis<sup>c</sup> æstimaretur<sup>d</sup>, et  
 bini consules<sup>e</sup> cum binis exercitibus ante trajecerant, et  
 prope totidem rostratæ in illis classibus fuerant quot  
 onerariis Scipio tum trajiciebat: nam præter quadraginta<sup>f</sup>  
 longas naves<sup>g</sup>, quadingentis ferme onerariis exercitum  
 transvexit. sed et bellum bello secundum<sup>h</sup> priori<sup>i</sup> ut atro-  
 cius Romanis videretur, cum quod in Italia bellabatur,  
 tum ingentes strages tot exercituum simul cæsis ducibus  
 effecerant; et Scipio dux partim factis fortibus partim  
 suapte fortuna quadam<sup>j</sup> ingentis<sup>k</sup> ad incrementa<sup>l</sup> gloriæ<sup>m</sup>

<sup>a</sup> omnia F.—omni 3—5 L. B. GA. HV. L. N. ant. Edd. <sup>o</sup> F. H. five L. B. HV.  
 cf. VO, Gr. iv, 12. ed. D.—ubere vulg. ed. G. C. <sup>a</sup> conj. om. G. adv. D. <sup>b</sup> magni-  
 tudinem F. <sup>c</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.—classes 2, 3 P. H. R. D. RH. <sup>d</sup> RE.  
 PE. 2, 3, 5 L. B. GA. N. ant. Edd.—æstimarentur 2 P.—æstimaret 1 P. P. ME. V. F. 1 L.  
 HV. L.—æstimares 3 P. or æstimares (pr. RH.) H. R. D.—æstimares 4 L. <sup>e</sup> three  
 P. F. V. 2—5 L. B. R. GA. HV. cf. 25; xxx, 2, 2; 41, d. D.—L. S. al. Mss. pr. cf. App.  
 Pan. 13. S. ed. G. C. <sup>f</sup> F. V. five L. B. GA. HV.—prioris vulg. ed. G. C. D. BK.  
 S celebratus tr. hither; or om. conj. D. <sup>h</sup> F. V. five L. H. B. GA. HV. D. L. N.  
 RH. <sup>i</sup> gloria F 2d.

number &c; instead of *ab lævo cum totidem*  
*rostratis C. Lælius* &c. C. cf. xxii, 41, d;  
 G. xxx, 8, e; xl, 36, 9. D.

4 This district of Africa (xxxiv, 62;) is  
 called thus by Livy in the neuter gender, 33.  
 There was a town of Spain named *Emporia*;  
 xxi, 60, 1; *Phœnicæ Emporiæ* Sil. iii, 369.  
 The Greeks called the place in Africa *ἐμ-  
 πορία* or *ἐμπερία* [Pol. i, 82; iii, 23; S.  
 xxxii, 2; App. Pun. 72. R.] CS's conjecture  
 (on Str. iii, p. 159) is inadmissible. DU.  
 GL.

1 'Which afforded such a grand spec-

tacle.' RS.

2 L. Manlius Vulso and M. Atilius Re-  
 gulus crossed, with a fleet of 330 decked  
 vessels of war and 140,000 troops, in 496 Y.  
 R. M. Æmilius and Ser. Fulvius with 364  
 or 464 ships in 497 Y. R. cf. Pol. i, 25 sq;  
 36 sq; (SW.) Eut. ii, 22; Oros. iv, 9. C. R.

3 Hence and from xxi, it appears that the  
 same ships were *longæ, rostratæ, and quin-  
 queres*. The ships of burthen were wider,  
 shorter, and higher, xxx, 10. GL. cf. SF, M.  
 N. ii, 2. D.

4 'Raised by celebrity to the augmen-

M.C. Ceth. celebratus<sup>1</sup> converterat animos; simul et mens ipsa trajici-  
 P.S. Tudita. endi<sup>5</sup>, nulli ante eo bello duci tentata, quod 'ad Hannibalem  
 'detrahendum<sup>k</sup> ex Italia<sup>1</sup> transferendumque et finiendam  
 'in Africa bellum se<sup>m</sup> transire<sup>a</sup> vulgaverat<sup>o</sup>. concurrerat  
 ad spectaculum in portum omnis turba, non habitantium  
 modo Lilybæi, sed legationum<sup>p</sup> omnium ex Sicilia; quæ  
 et<sup>1</sup> ad prosequendum Scipionem officii causa conveniant,  
 et prætorem provinciæ M. Pomponium secutæ fuerant.  
 ad hoc legiones quæ in Sicilia relinquebantur, ad prose-  
 quendos commilitones processerant; nec classis modo pro-  
 spectantibus e terra, sed terra etiam omnis circa referta

Scipio's in- turba spectaculo navigantibus erat. ubi illuxit, Scipio e<sup>27</sup>

invocation of  
 the gods:

AP. 13, 8.  
 xvii, 50 sq.

prætoris nave, silentio<sup>a</sup> per præconem facto, "divi<sup>b</sup> divæ-  
 "que<sup>c</sup>" inquit, "maria terrasque<sup>d</sup> qui<sup>e</sup> colitis<sup>f</sup>, vos precor  
 "quæsoque uti<sup>g</sup>, quæ in<sup>h</sup> meo imperio gesta<sup>i</sup> sunt<sup>j</sup>  
 "geruntur<sup>k</sup> postque<sup>l</sup> gerentur<sup>m</sup>, ea mihi, populo ple-  
 "bique Romanæ, sociis nominique Latino, qui populi  
 "Romani quique meam sectam<sup>n</sup> imperium auspiciumque  
 "terra mari amnibusque sequuntur, bene verruncent<sup>o</sup>;

<sup>1</sup> elatus conj. DE.—elevatus c. R. <sup>k</sup> duci trahendum (and om. the rest) P. RE.  
 ME. V. F. 1, 2 L. HV. D. L. N.—duri, trahendus Hannibal conj. G. adv. DJ. C. cf. 20,  
 d. D. <sup>1</sup> Sicilia P. RE. ME. V. F. 1, 2 L. HV. D. L. N. <sup>m</sup> om. B. ant. Edd. pr. G.  
 ad. A. <sup>a</sup> om. conj. G. <sup>o</sup> F 2d. VI.—vulgaverat P.—vulgata erat F 1st. pr. G.—  
 vulgatum erat pl. Mss. <sup>p</sup> lationum F 1st.—nationum F 2d.—Latinorum V. 1, 2, 5 L.  
 HF. HV. <sup>q</sup> om. F. and pl. Mss. ad. RH. <sup>a</sup> navigantibus...silentio om. F. V.  
 1 L. <sup>b</sup> RH. S. three P. F. 5 L. which occurs in Plautus, and is a more antiquated  
 form and therefore harmonizes better with the language of this invocation: RH, which Livy  
 has taken, as he has other ancient formularies, from documents still extant in his days. D.  
 Virgil uses the contracted form *Di* for the metre's sake, *Æ.* v, 235; *S.* vi, 64; 264; &c.  
*ED.*—*dii* vulg. <sup>c</sup> RH. S. three P. V. 4, 5 L.—*deæque* vulg. <sup>d</sup> terras F 2d.  
 B 1st. <sup>e</sup> quæ 3 P.—om. 1 P. F 1st. GA. (and tr. before maria) RH. ed. G. but cf.  
 xxviii, 12, p. D. <sup>f</sup> incolitis HV. but cf. viii, 16, 1: D. the celestial gods are called  
*caelicolæ.* *ED.* *urbem colentes deos* xxxi, 30; xxiv, 38, 9; Cic. ii Ver. v, 72; Plaut. *Poen.* v,  
 1, 17; *hæi πολισσούχου* *Æsch.* Th. 272; *πολισούχου* ib. 318; G. Virg. E. ii, 61; (*BU.*) *SN*,  
 on C. H. P. 63; D. nn, on Sil. i, 27. R. <sup>g</sup> ut 4 L.—*antique* (and om. quæ) F. 1 L.—  
 om. 3 P. H. D. RH. <sup>h</sup> om. H. 1 L. <sup>i</sup> acta RH. 3 P. H. 4 L. <sup>j</sup> et ad  
 1 P. V. 1, 3, 5 L. HV. <sup>k</sup> om. 3 L. <sup>l</sup> om. 1 P. F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. HV. <sup>m</sup> om.  
 1 P. F. V. 1, 5 L. HV. <sup>n</sup> P. em. RH. pr. GB. *verruncent, veriant, Fest. te, sancte,*  
*venerans precibus, invicte, invoco, | portenta ut populo, patriæ verruncent bene, Att. Dec. in*  
*Non. 2, 895; perpropinqua hæc bene verruncent populo, Att. Cic. Div. i, 22; precor veniam, |*  
*potens ut, quæ egi, ago, axim, verruncent bene, Pacuv. Perib. in Non. [These examples refute*

tation of a glory derived partly from brave  
 exploits and partly from the favour of for-  
 tune.' G. 'Rendered illustrious as being a  
 man whose glory knew no bounds to its  
 increase:' cf. *ipse capti quadam superstitione*  
*amici*, xxvi, 19; *notus in fratres animi paterni*,  
*Hor. O. ii, 2, 6. C.*

<sup>5</sup> 'He was the first commander who had

given out any such intention; and this very  
 circumstance added much to the eclat of the  
 expedition.' G.

<sup>1</sup> 'My side,' 'the party of which I am  
 the leader:' xxxv, 49; xxxvi, 1; xlii, 31:  
*R. est tuæ prudentiæ sequi ejus auctoritatem,*  
*cujus sectam atque imperium secutus es, Cic.*  
*Fam. xiii, 4. DE.*

"*eaque*" vos omnia bene juvetis, bonis auctibus<sup>p</sup> auxitis<sup>q</sup>, M. C. Ceth.  
 "salvos incolumesque, victis perduellibus victores, spoliis P. S. Tudit.  
 "decoratos, praeda onustos<sup>r</sup> triumphantesque mecum do-  
 "mos<sup>s</sup> reduces sistatis; inimicorum hostiumque ulciscendo-  
 "rum copiam faxitis; quæque populus Carthaginensis in  
 "civitatem nostram facere molitus est, ea ut mihi populoque  
 "Romano in civitatem Carthaginensium exempla<sup>2</sup> edendi  
 "facultatem<sup>t</sup> detis." secundum eas preces <sup>3</sup>cruda<sup>u</sup> exta<sup>v</sup>  
 victimæ<sup>w</sup>, uti mos est<sup>x</sup>, in mare porricit<sup>y</sup>, tubaque signum  
 dedit<sup>z</sup> proficiscendi. vento secundo vehementi satis profecti<sup>a</sup>  
 celeriter e<sup>a</sup> conspectu terræ ablati<sup>b</sup> sunt; et a meridie

BM, who derives the word from *runco βαρυνίζω*, whence *errunco* (i. e. *extrunco*) as *arrodo*, *radio*, &c.: hence *averrunco* for *aberrunco* Gloss. (as *aufero* for *abfero*) with a double preposition. O. L. L. "runcina." It comes from *ῥέωμαι*, (as *lae*, *te*, *ver*; *lævia*, *Vesta*; *lævia*, *vespera*; *ἰδω*, *video*; &c.; with the insertion of *n*, as *θησαυρός*, *thesaurus*; *εὐαγγελιστής*, *euangelista*; *ἡλκύεις*, *lucens*;) which sometimes signifies 'to keep from harm or going wrong,' Hom. II. A. 48; Ω. 657; τοῦ δὲ ῥεωμένου ἀντιτίθεται τὸ ῥέωμαι ἢ ῥέωμαι ἡλκύειν ὡς γὰρ ἰσὶ πάλιν ῥέονται ἰσσαι καὶ τὰ ταῦτα ἐν τῇ κωλύσει ἀφίστηται δὲ ἰσῶν τὰ ἰσῶσαι ῥεωμένα ἔχον ἡλκύειν ὡς ἰσίζονται τοῦ θύειν ἄντα. ἰσῶς δὲ καὶ παρὰ τὸ ῥέω τὸ φολάσσει γίνεσθαι τὸ ῥέωμαι, Eust. on H. p. 761. From *ῥέωμαι* we have *ῥεωτός*, *averrunco*; viii, 6; x, 23; Cato R. R. 142; Cic. At. ix, 2; Apul. de D. S. p. 51; a *vertendo* [the ancients, it is to be noticed, were but indifferent etymologists] *averrunco*; ut *deus*, qui iis rebus præest, *averrunco*, Var. L. L. vi, 81; thus *promo*, *promus*; *condo*, *condus*; *carpo*, *carpus*. cf. *VO*, Et. L. L. Here *se* is und. as with *verto* put absolutely, *hos illi, quod nec bene certat, mittimus hædos*, Virg. E. ix, 6. G.—RH doubles the word.—*vertuntent* 3 P.—*averrunco* F.—*vertundo* S. R. pr. S.—*vertunt* 2 P. 4 L. pr. DJ.—*averrunt* RM.—*averrunt* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. from gl. ° om. 1 P.—æque conj. S. P ed. FR 2. cf. iv, 2; xvii, 26, 10; nn, on Tac. H. iv, 28. D.—*auctionibus* L.—*avibus* ed. Mo. sqq.—*auctoribus* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. 9 ed. FR 2. for *auxeritis*, as *defezit* for *defecerit*, i, 24; *faxitis* for *feceritis*, [below; ED.] xxv, 12. D.—*assitis* 3 L. B. R. ant. Edd. ° *præda onustos* om. RH. S. 3 P. H. D. but cf. iii, 29; G. 5; i, 4; Cic. Ver. v, 17; Nep. vii, 5; V. Pat. ii, 115; Curt. v, 12; ix, 2; Tac. A. xii, 28; i, 21; Front. S. i, 4, 2. (TN.) ° *domum* 5 L.—*domo* conj. RH. pr. S. but cf. *reduz* in *patriam*, Ter. Heau. ii, 4, 18; in *lucum*, Hec. v, 4, 12; *reducere domum*, iv, 4, 43. The plural *domos* occurs, iii, 68; xvii, 41; D. xii, 7; iii, 5; G. xxi, 21 twice. ED. ° *exempla...facultatem* om. S. pr. and und. *facere*; but cf. xxxviii, 43; S. adv. cf. 17; Cæs. B. G. i, 31; Ter. Eu. v, 7, 21; G. xiii, 8; *facere in aliquem exempla* Ter. Eu. v, 5, 6. D. ° *crudam* ME. V. 2, 3 L. N. v RE. 4, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV.—*exta* L.—*extam* ME. V.—*ex tam* 1 L.—*extram* P.—*avidatam* (in one word) F.—*dextera* or *dextra* 3 L. N.—om. 2 L.—*cæ-am* ad. 4 L. H. B. L. ant. Edd.—*cæa* ad. GA. ed. Mo. G. C. ° RE. pr. G. ed. D.—*victimam* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.—*victima* ed. Mo. G. C. ° om. G. C. ° y ed. AS. pr. cf. Mscr. S. iii, 2; Virg. Æ. v, 238; 776; (nn.) S. R. GB. STE, Sch. p. 64. *exta deis cum dabant, porricere dicebant*, Var. R. R. i, 29; U, on C. R. R. 134. DU. PZ. A. H. 10, p. 427. D.—*proiecit* Mss. ant. Edd. pr. on account of *dedit* following: RH, but cf. xxii, 21, 6; ED. to which add *potuit...locat...habuit* xxii, 3; *conspiciuntur...nuntiatum est* xxiii, 19; *victa* [est]...occupantur xxviii, 19; G. ix, 41; xxiv, 14; xxv, 14; xxxi, 29; iii, 46, 9; BU, on V. Æ. ii, 12. D. ° *profectis* ed. er. Pa. Fr. pr. CD. ° om. one Ms of G. H. RH. CD. adv. cf. Virg. Æ. i, 34. S.—*terræ* F. ° *ablata* conj. CD. but cf. xl, 21; xvii, 47, v; Cic. Leg. ii, 11. D.

° 2 'To wreak exemplary vengeance,' such as shall be a warning to other nations; C. *adversum exemplum severitatis*, Cic. ad Q. F. i, 2, 2; cf. Cæs. B. G. i, 31; Ter. Eu. v, 5, 4 sqq. ED. παραδείγματα. R.

3 In other sacrifices the entrails were boiled in a pot, which Plautus calls *aula extaris*; cf. G, on xxv, 16, c; *semicruda exta rapta faco prosecuit*, Suet. ii, 1. (CS.) DU.  
 4 Cf. SL, on P. 9. DU.

M.C. Ceth. nebula<sup>c</sup> exstitit<sup>d</sup>, vix ut concursus navium inter se vitarent. lenior ventus in alto factus. noctem insequentem

P.S.Tudita.

eadem caligo obtinuit: sole orto est discussa<sup>e</sup>, et addita vis vento. jam terram cernebant. haud ita multo post gubernator Scipioni ait 'non plus quinque millia passuum Africam abesse; Mercurii promontorium<sup>5</sup> se cernere. 'si jubeat eo dirigi, jam<sup>6</sup> in portu fore omnem classem.' Scipio, ut in conspectu terra fuit, precatus<sup>f</sup> uti 'bono rei publicæ suoque Africam viderit, dare vela et alium infra<sup>7</sup> navibus accessum petere' jubet. vento eodem ferebantur. ceterum nebula sub idem ferme tempus quo pridie exorta conspectum terræ ademit, et ventus<sup>h</sup> premente nebula cecidit. nox deinde incertiora<sup>8</sup> omnia fecit. itaque ancoras, ne aut inter se concurrerent naves aut terræ inferrentur, jecere. ubi illuxit, ventus idem coortus, nebula disjecta, aperuit omnia Africæ littora. Scipio, 'quod esset proximum promontorium,' percunctatus, cum 'Pulchri promontorium<sup>9</sup> id vocari' audisset, "placet omen" inquit; "huc dirigite naves." eo classis decurrit, copiæque<sup>i</sup> omnes in terram expositæ sunt.

The Roman fleet makes "Cape Fair."

Prosperam navigationem sine terrore ac tumultu fuisse permultis Græcis Latinisque auctoribus credidi. Cœlius unus præterquam quod non<sup>j</sup> mersas fluctibus naves, ceteros omnes cælestes maritimosque terrores, postremo 'abreptam tempestate ab Africa classem ad insulam Ægimurum, inde ægre correctum cursum' exponit; 'et prope obrutis navibus, injussu imperatoris, scaphis, haud secus quam

xxx, 24.

<sup>c</sup> or *nebula* pl. and opt. Mss.—*nebulae* F 1st? V 1st. <sup>d</sup> em. cf. Pliny ii, 60. G. pr. C.—*cepit* pl. and opt. Mss.—*accepit* RH. ed. G. C. D.—*accepit* ant. Edd.—*cepit* D. L. N.—*cepit* (2 L.) or *excepti* al. Mss. of C.—*ita* ad. pl. and opt. Mss. Edd. G. C. D.—*excepti* ita conj. ED. <sup>e</sup> *discussa* F 1st. V 1st. 1 L.—*dies visa* F 2d. V 2d. 2 L. HV. <sup>f</sup> T. Præthumius ad. al. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>g</sup> *deos* ad. G. C. as in iv, 13; but cf. v, 21. GR.—om. opt. Mss. D. pr. GR. C. <sup>h</sup> *vento* 1 P. V. 1, 2, 5 L. B 2d. HV. L. N. pr. S. adv. cf. Virg. G. i, 354; Ov. M. viii, 2; Sen. Ag. 676; Pliny ii, 47; G. xxxvi, 43; D. xxv, 27; xxvi, 39; DU. and xxii, 6, 8; ED. and *vixdum satis certa luce et eam ipsam premente caligine* [ex *nebula*] x, 32. DU. <sup>i</sup> F. V. five L. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd.—*copiæ* ed. FR 2. G. C. D. <sup>j</sup> om. F. V. five L. HV.

5 <sup>h</sup> 'Ἐγμῖν ἄκρον,' Cape Bon or Ras Adder.' R. xxx, 24, 4. seen clearly: RS. see the quotation in note h.

6 'Presently;' ii, 19. R.

7 'Further in shore and nearer Carthage.' R.

8 *Incerta* are properly those things which are not capable of being discerned [*cerni*] or

9 Probably 'the promontory of Hercules,' SHA, Tr. pl. to p. 148; p. 168: *τὸ καλὸν ἀγκυροῦν*, Pol. iii, 22 sqq. It might have been named after Ap. Claudius Pulcher. HY, O. A. t. iii, p. 47 sq. R. xxx, 24, 4.

'naufragos, milites sine armis cum ingenti tumultu in  
'terram evasisse.'

M. C. Ceth.  
P. S. Tudita.

Expositis copiis Romani castra in proximis tumulis Alarm in  
metantur. jam non in maritimos modo agros conspectu Africa.  
primum classis, dein tumultu egredientium in terram  
pavor terrorque pervenerat, sed in ipsas urbes. neque  
enim hominum modo turba, mulierum puerorumque  
agminibus<sup>1</sup> immixta<sup>2</sup>, omnes passim compleverat vias,  
sed pecora quoque præ se agrestes agebant, ut<sup>3</sup> relinqui<sup>4</sup>  
subito Africam diceres. urbibus vero ipsis majorem quam<sup>iii</sup>, 11, 2.  
quem secum attulerant terrorem inferebant. præcipue  
Carthaginis<sup>c</sup> prope ut captæ tumultus fuit. nam post  
M. Atilium Regulum et L. Manlium consules<sup>d</sup>, annis  
prope quinquaginta<sup>5</sup>, nullum Romanum exercitum vide-  
rant præter prædatorias classes, quibus excensiones<sup>e</sup> in  
agros maritimos<sup>f</sup> factæ erant; raptisque quæ obvia fors  
fecerat, prius recursum semper ad naves, quam clamor  
agrestes conciret, fuerat. eo major tum fuga<sup>4</sup> pavorque  
in urbe fuit. et hercule neque exercitus domi validus  
neque dux quem opponerent erat. Hasdrubal Gisgonis  
filius genere, fama, divitiis, regia tum etiam affinitate, 23.  
longe primus civitatis erat: sed eum ab illo ipso<sup>g</sup> Scipione  
aliquot præliis fustum pulsumque in Hispania meminerant,  
nec magis ducem duci parem quam tumultuarium exerci-  
tum suum Romano exercitui esse. itaque velut si urbem  
extemplo aggressurus Scipio foret, ita 'ad arma' est con-  
clamatum; portæque raptim<sup>h</sup> clausæ et armati in muris  
vigiliæque et stationes dispositæ, ac nocte insequenti

<sup>a</sup> P. 3, 5 L. H. B. HV.—agebantur F.—agebant ed. [er? cf. viii, 13, 3. D.] GR.  
<sup>b</sup> reliqui P. F. <sup>c</sup> Carthagini 3 L. II. B. D. ant. Edd. but cf. non fuit tumultus ille nec  
pavor, qualis captarum urbium [i. e. in captis urbibus DE.] esse solet, i, 29. Yet why not præci-  
pius? DU. <sup>d</sup> M. Atilium (or Attilium) consulem F. V. HV. N. L.—M. Atilium Regulum  
consulem 1, 2 L.—Atilium (only) 5 L. <sup>e</sup> RH. pr. LT. DU. excensio is 'to disembark,'  
ascendere 'to embark,' cf. xxii, 20, f; xxviii, 8. G, on viii, 17, 9.—excursiones S. R. D. pr.  
S. adv. GB.—descensiones V. 1, 2, 5 L. B. GA. HV. N. L. ant. Edd.—excesiones 3 L.—  
ascensiones F.—escensioes conj. SAL. <sup>f</sup> maritimos om. F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. HV. <sup>g</sup> om.  
F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. but cf. ii, 56, 12. D. <sup>h</sup> partim P. ME. V. F. 1, 2, 5 L. HV.  
L. N.

1 Multis passim agminibus per omnes vias  
cum clamore curritur, ii, 23. DU.

2 For the simple mixta, as in xxvi, 36;  
xxxv, 34. DU.

3 Prope lx or plus quam l conj. R. This  
being the 53d year: cf. xxviii, 43, p. C.

4 'Running to and fro about the streets in  
haste,' DU. διὰ δρόμων or διὰ δρόμων.

M. C. Ceth. vigilatum est. postero die quingenti<sup>1</sup> equites, speculatum  
P.S. Tudita. ad mare turbandosque egredientes ex navibus missi, in  
stationes Romanorum inciderunt. jam enim<sup>2</sup> Scipio, classe  
Uticam missa, ipse haud ita multum progressus a mari  
tumulos proximos ceperat, equites et in stationibus locis  
The Ro- idoneis posuerat et per agros miserat prædatum. ii cum 20  
mansavage the enemy's territory, after dis-  
persing the cavalry. Carthaginiensi equitatu prælium cum commisissent, paucos  
in ipso certamine, plerosque fugientes persecuti, in quibus  
præfectum quoque Hannonem, nobilem juvenem, occide-  
runt<sup>3</sup>. Scipio non agros modo circa vastavit, sed urbem<sup>4</sup>  
etiam proximam Afrorum satis opulentam cepit; ubi  
præter cetera, quæ extemplo in naves onerarias imposita  
missaque in Siciliam erant, octo millia liberorum<sup>5</sup> servo-  
rumque capitum sunt capta. lætissimus tamen Romanis<sup>6</sup>  
Masinisea comes to Scipio; 33. in principio rerum gerendarum adventus fuit Masinissæ,  
quem quidam 'cum ducentis haud amplius equitibus,'  
plerique 'cum duum millium equitatu' tradunt 'venisse.'  
ceterum cum longe maximus omnium ætatis suæ regum  
hic fuerit plurimumque rem Romanam juverit, operæ  
pretium videtur excedere<sup>7</sup> paullulum ad enarrandum  
quam varia fortuna usus sit in amittendo recuperandoque  
paterno regno.

xxvii, 18, 6. Militanti<sup>8</sup> pro Carthaginiensibus in Hispania pater ei  
His vicissitudes of fortune: AP. 11 sq. moritur: Galæ nomen erat. regnum ad fratrem regis  
Cesalcem<sup>9</sup> pergrandem<sup>10</sup> natu (ita mos apud Numidas est<sup>11</sup>)  
pervenit. haud multo post Cesalce quoque mortuo, major  
ex duobus filiis ejus Capusa, puero admodum altero, pater-

<sup>1</sup> om. P. F. V. 1, 2 L. HV. L. N.—*de* (and om. *die*) conj. G. adv. D.—*m* conj. (*χίλιους* App. Pun. 14) for *eo* might very likely be omitted; cf. xxxix, 42, 3. D. pr. ED. j *tamen* (only) F. V. 1, 2 L. HV.—*tum* (only) 5 L.—*nam* V int. <sup>2</sup> *virorum* F. <sup>3</sup> *omnibus* VI. conj. G 1st. pr. D. adv. C.—*omnis* P. V. F. 1 L. cet. *Mas* of C.—*animis* 5 L.—*lætissimi...ominis* conj. cf. Ov. F. i, 178; Stat. Th. viii, 705. G 2d. <sup>4</sup> PE. GA. F 2d. D. L. N. pl. *Mas* of D.—*militandi* P. RE. V. ME. F 1st. V 1st.—*militandique* H.—*militando* HF. 4 L. HV.—*militante eo* B. ant. Edd.—*et ad* GA.—*ei* tr. hither (or om.) conj. DE. <sup>5</sup> *prægrandem* 2 L. pr. cf. xxi, 54, 7; vii, ep. G, diatr. Stat. 14; BU, on Su. iii, 60. D.

1 According to App. he was taken prisoner by Masinissa, and afterwards exchanged for that prince's mother. D. 35, 1.

2 *Λεχάα*, App. S. But this town was taken subsequently. It was perhaps either Aquilaria, or Carpos, or Misua, which all lay in the same route. Scipio led his army up the country, to invest Carthage by land,

while his fleet coasted along the shore. HY, O. A. t. iii, p. 47 sqq. R.

3 'To digress:' R.

4 The same name as *Isalces* Sil. v, 289; cf. also xxiii, 18. G.

5 See GRO, J. B. P. ii, 7, 24. DU. The same order of succession appears to have been observed in Spain; xxvii, 21. C.

num imperium accepit. ceterum cum magis jure gentis<sup>6</sup> quam<sup>7</sup> auctoritate<sup>8</sup> inter suos aut<sup>9</sup> viribus obtineret regnum, existit quidam<sup>10</sup> Mezetulus nomine, non alienus sanguine regibus<sup>7</sup>, familiae<sup>8</sup> semper inimicae ac de imperio varia fortuna cum iis qui<sup>1</sup> tum obtinebant certantis. is concitatis popularibus, apud quos invidia regum<sup>9</sup> magnae auctoritatis erat, castris palam positis descendere regem in aciem ac dimicare de regno coegit. in eo praelio Capusa cum multis principum cecidit. gens Massylorum omnis in dicionem<sup>xxiv, 48, 1</sup> imperiumque Mezetuli concessit. regio tamen nomine<sup>and n.</sup> abstinuit<sup>1</sup>, contentusque nomine modico tutoris puerum Lacumacen, qui stirpis regiae supererat, regem appellat. Carthaginensem nobilem feminam, sororis filiam Hannibalis, quae proxime Oesalci regi nupta fuerat, matrimonio sibi jungit spe Carthaginensium<sup>10</sup> societatis; et cum Syphace hospitium vetustum legatis missis renovat, omnia<sup>30</sup> ea auxilia praeparans adversus Masinissam. et Masinissa audita morte patrum, dein nece fratris patruelis, ex Hispania in Mauritaniam (Bocchar ea tempestate rex Maurorum erat) trajicit. ab eo supplex infimis<sup>1</sup> precibus auxilium itineri, quoniam bello non poterat, quattuor millia Maurorum impetravit. cum iis, praemisso nuntio ad paternos suosque amicos, cum ad fines regni pervenisset, quingenti ferme Numidae ad eum convenerunt. igitur Mauris inde, sicut convenerat, retro ad regem remissis, quanquam ali-

\* om. RH. 3 P. pr. RH.—ceterum cum and jure...quam om. H. <sup>f</sup> auctoritatis F. V. 1—3 L. HV. <sup>8</sup> quam RH. 2, 3 P. H. pr. RH. <sup>h</sup> om. C. as in xxxii, 22; xxiv, 34, a: but cf. ib. 5; xxv, 23. GR. <sup>1</sup> S. Μεζέτουλος, App. p. 18; S. or Μεζέτουλος Pun. 33. Lacumaces is probably the same as Δακίμας, App. 41. R.—var. Mss. as in almost all proper names. <sup>j</sup> id conj. ad. DU. pr. R. <sup>k</sup> apsunxit F 1st.—assunto F 2d.—*assumpto* 5 L.—*absumpto* HF. V. 4 L.—*spreto* 2 L. HV.

6 The law of the country makes a sovereign legitimate, authority procures him respect, power gives him real security. C. Authority, indeed, affords a precarious safety, so long as a belief prevails that any indignity or violence offered to the prince would be avenged by his subjects. Aratus, Timoleon, and Hiero, by virtue of the authority and influence which they possessed over their fellow-citizens, were almost absolute; they had the substantial power without the inviolable name of a monarch: thus Evander auctoritate magis quam imperio regebat, i, 7. G.

7 'Connected by blood with the royal

family:' xxxv, 49; Prop. i, 8, 18; [Ov. M. ix, 326: *alienus* is opposed to *propinquus*, Cic. Dom. 27; Ov. M. x, 340. R.] Repeat *regibus* with *inimicae*. D.

8 'But of a house &c.' R.

9 The genitive case of the object. C.

10 Hence it appears that the Carthaginians favoured Lacumaces and Mezetulus against Masinissa, who was then in Spain; and this would sow the seeds of that prince's enmity to Carthage, which other causes afterwards developed: cf. 23, 1; xxviii, 16, 3. C.

1 As in viii, 2; 'most humble:' RS. cf. Her. i, 90, n. 71; 116, n. 48.

M. C. Ceth. quanto minor spe multitudo, nec cum qua tantam rem  
P.S. Tudita. aggredi satis auderet, conveniret, ratus agendo ac moliendo  
vires quoque ad agendum aliquid collecturum<sup>2</sup>, proficiscenti  
ad Syphacem Lacumaci regulo ad † Thapsum<sup>a</sup> occurrit.  
trepidum agmen cum in urbem refugisset, urbem<sup>b</sup> Masinissa primo impetu capit, 'ex regni alios tradentes se recipit<sup>c</sup>, alios vim parantes occidit. pars maxima cum ipso puero inter tumultum ad Syphacem, quo primum intenderant<sup>d</sup> iter, pervenerunt. fama hujus modicæ<sup>e</sup> rei in principio rerum prospere actæ<sup>f</sup> convertit ad Masinissam Numidas<sup>h</sup>, affluebantque undique ex agris vicisque veteres milites Galæ, et invitabant<sup>i</sup> juvenem ad recuperandum paternum regnum. numero militum aliquantum Mezetulus superabat: nam et ipse eum exercitum quo Capusam vicerat, et ex receptis<sup>g</sup> post cædem regis aliquot habebat; et puer Lacumaces ab Syphace auxilia ingentia adduxerat. quindecim millia peditum Mezetulo, decem millia equitum erant, quibus cum<sup>j</sup> Masinissa<sup>k</sup>, nequaquam tantum peditum equitumve<sup>l</sup> habente<sup>l</sup>, acie conflixit. vicit tamen et veterum militum<sup>m</sup> virtus et prudentia inter Romana et Punica arma exercitati ducis. regulus cum tutore et exigua Massæylorum manu in Carthaginiensem<sup>n</sup> agrum perfugit. ita recuperato regno paterno, Masinissa quia sibi adversus Syphacem<sup>o</sup> haud paullo majorem restare dimi-

<sup>a</sup> *Thapsus* (cf. nn. on Sil. iii, 261; D.) seems quite out of the question, being much too far to the east. GL. P.—*Tapsum* (ant. Edd.) or *Tarsum* or *Trasum* or *Thasum* or *Tasum* or *Chasum* al. Mss.—*Thebestam* or *Tubusuptum* conj. DJ.—*Thalam* or *Capiam* c. cf. CE, G. A. iv, 5, p. 122. D.—*Tipasam* (now 'Tifas') c. ED. <sup>b</sup> *et urbem* 3 P. H. RH.—*eam* conj. R. <sup>c</sup> *et ad* 3 P. H. RH. ed. G. om. GR. <sup>d</sup> F. al. Mss. ed. GR.—*recepit* ant. Edd....G. <sup>e</sup> *intenderat* F. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. B. GA. HV. em. RH. <sup>f</sup> *hujusmodi* 1 P. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. B. GA. HV.—*hujusmodi* F 2d. <sup>g</sup> *acmæ* P.—*agmen* 1 P. V. 1 L. HV.—*actæ agmen* 4 L. <sup>h</sup> *Numidarum* 1 P. V. 1, 4 L. HV. <sup>i</sup> *or invitabantque* pl. and opt. Mss.—*et incitabant* H. RH.—*incitabantque* 1 P.—*mutabantque* 2 P. <sup>j</sup> *qui* (i. e. *Mezetulus*) *cum* conj. D 1st.—*quibuscum* vulg. ed. G. C. D. making *Masinissa* the nominative. adv. ED. <sup>k</sup> *equitumque* 4 L. H. RH. pr. DŒ. <sup>l</sup> *pl. and opt. Mss. ed. er. A. to agree with Masinissa;* D 2d. or *acie*. C. adv. ED.—*haberet* 2 L.—*habens* al. Mss. ant. Edd. RH. em. A. ed. G. C. D. <sup>m</sup> *veterum* (only) P. RE. ME. V. F. 1, 2, 5 L. HV. L. Mss. of C. but the substantive is necessary; C. cf. xxvi, 28; xxxi, 4; xxxiv, 17; xlii, 31. D.—*veteranorum* conj. cf. xxxvii, 20; G. adv. but cf. xl, 39; xlv, 34; cxiii, ep. D. <sup>n</sup> *Carthaginiensium* ant. Edd. G. (em. GR. cf. 31; vi, 21, 8. D.) *er?* Ox. <sup>o</sup> *cum Syphace* 2 P. H. D. L. RH.

2 *Viresque acquirit eundo*, Virg. Æ. iv, 175. ED. The account of the marches and countermarches of these princes seems inconsistent with what Polybius states respecting the extent of the Carthaginian dominions,

iii, 39. GL.

3 'Of those whom he had received into his service after Capusa's death.' C.

4 The ablative. 'With which forces Mezetulus engaged Masinissa.' D 2d.

cationem cernebat, optimum ratus cum fratre patruale <sup>M. C. Ceth.</sup>  
 gratiam reconciliare, missis qui et<sup>p</sup> puero spem facerent, <sup>P. S. Tudita.</sup>  
 'si in fidem Masinissæ sese permisisset, futurum eum'  
 'in eodem honore quo apud Galam CEsalces quondam  
 'fuisset,' et [qui]' 'Mezetulo præter impunitatem sua  
 'omnia cum fide restitui' sponderent, ambo<sup>a</sup> præoptantes  
 exsilio modicam domi fortunam, omnia, ne id fieret, Car-  
 thaginiensibus de industria agentibus, ad sese perduxit.

1 Hasdrubal tum forte, cum hæc gerebantur, apud Sypha- <sup>Hasdrubal</sup>  
 cem erat. qui Numidæ, haud sane multum ad se pertinere <sup>stirs up</sup>  
 credenti utrum penes Lacumacen an Masinissam regnum <sup>Syphax</sup>  
 Massylorum esset, 'falli eum magnopere' ait, 'si Masi- <sup>against that</sup>  
 nissam eisdem contentum fore quibus patrem Galam <sup>young</sup>  
 'aut patruum ejus CEsalcem credat. multo majorem <sup>prince.</sup>  
 'indolem in eo animi ingenique esse quam in ullo  
 'gentis ejus unquam<sup>a</sup> fuisset. sæpe eum in Hispania  
 'raræ inter homines virtutis specimen dedisse sociis  
 'pariter hostibusque. et Syphacem et Carthaginienses,  
 'nisi orientem illum ignem oppressissent, ingenti mox <sup>F. iii, 5;</sup>  
 'incendio<sup>1</sup>, cum jam nullam<sup>b</sup> opem<sup>c</sup> ferre<sup>d</sup> possent<sup>e</sup>, <sup>VP. ii, 125.</sup>  
 'arsuros. adhuc teneras et fragiles ejus vires esse, vixdum  
 'coalescens<sup>f</sup> foventis<sup>g</sup> regnum.' instando stimulandoque  
 pervincit ut 'exercitum ad fines Massylorum admoveat,  
 'atque in agro de quo sæpe cum Gala non verbis modo  
 'disceptatum sed etiam armis certatum fuerat, tanquam  
 'haud dubie<sup>h</sup> juris sui, castra locet. si quis arceat<sup>i</sup>, id<sup>1</sup>  
 'quod maxime opus sit, acie dimicaturum<sup>j</sup>: sin per me-  
 'tum agro cedatur, in medium regnum eundum. aut sine  
 'certamine concessuros in dicionem ejus Massylos, aut

<sup>p</sup> et qui tr. conj. ED.      <sup>q</sup> pl. and opt. Mss.—om. RH. G. C. D.      <sup>r</sup> conj. om. G.  
 pr. (unless these envoys were different from the former.) C. adv. cf. note p. ED.      <sup>s</sup> pl.  
 and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.—ambos ed. A.      <sup>a</sup> usquam F. V. 1, 3, 4 L. cf. xxxix, 31, 5. D.  
<sup>b</sup> nulla F.      <sup>c</sup> molem F. 2 P marg.—moram 1, 2 P. V. 5 L. HF. HV.—inoram 2 L. 1st.—  
 morem 1 L.      <sup>d</sup> ferret 1 L.      <sup>e</sup> posset F. 2, 5 L. HF. HV.—poscit 1, 2 P.—om.  
 1 L. V.      <sup>f</sup> coalescent RE. ME. F. V.—coalescere ant. Edd.      <sup>g</sup> foventi ant. Edd.—  
 foventi is 'to preserve by dint of care and great attention.' RS.      <sup>h</sup> dubii P. HV. pr.  
 ED. cf. xxxiv, 62, 11; DU. 43, 5. D.—dubi F 1st.—ubi RE. V. 1, 4 L.—om. (with haud)  
 2; 5 L.      <sup>i</sup> 2 P. HV. pr. C. ed. cf. vi, 17, 6. D.—ut 1 P. P. RE. ME. V. C. F. 1,  
 2 L. L. N. Mss of C. cf. 33; vii, 4; GR. vii, 33; GR. on xlv, 18, 8. D.—tum 5 L.—om.  
 ed. G. C.      <sup>j</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.... G. C. D.—dimicaturus ed. [er?] GR. CL.

1 This is a favourite metaphor with our p. Mar. 9; T. Q. iv. 32; de Or. ii, 47.  
 author; xxxi, 48; xxxvii, 25; GB. vii, 30; 2 'If any one should offer to drive him  
 x, 24; xxi, 10; R. cf. also Cic. p. Mur. 25; thence.' R.

M.C.Ceth. 'nequaquam pares futuros armis.' his vocibus incitatus  
P.S.Tudita.

Syphax  
defeats  
Masinissa.

Syphax Masinissæ bellum infert, et primo certamine Massylos fundit fugatque. Masinissa cum paucis equitibus ex acie in montem (Balbum incolæ vocant) perfugit. familiæ aliquot cum mapalibus<sup>k</sup> pecoribusque suis (ea<sup>k</sup> pecunia<sup>l</sup> illis est) persecuti<sup>l</sup> sunt regem; cetera Massylorum multitudo in dicionem Syphacis concessit. quem ceperant exsules montem, herbidus aquosusque est; et quia pecori bonus alendo erat, hominum quoque carne ac lacte vescens abunde sufficiebat alimentis. inde nocturnis primo ac furtivis incursionibus, deinde aperto latrocinio infesta omnia circa esse: maxime uri<sup>m</sup> Carthaginiensis<sup>n</sup> ager, quia et plus<sup>o</sup> prædæ<sup>o</sup> quam<sup>a</sup> inter Numidas, et latrocinium tutius erat. jamque adeo licenter<sup>s</sup> eludebant, ut ad mare<sup>r</sup> devectam<sup>r</sup> prædam venderent mercatoribus appellentibus naves ad id ipsum, pluresque quam justo sæpe in bello Carthaginiensium<sup>t</sup> caderent caperenturque. deplorabant ea apud Syphacem Carthaginienses, infensumque<sup>u</sup> et ipsum ad reliquias belli persequendas instigabant. sed vix regium videbatur latronem vagum in montibus consectari. Bocchar ex præfectis regiis<sup>a</sup> vir acer et impiger<sup>32</sup> ad id delectus. ei<sup>b</sup> data quattuor millia peditum, duo equitum; præmiorumque ingentium<sup>c</sup> spe oneratus<sup>d</sup>, 'si caput Masinissæ rettulisset aut vivum (id vero inæsti-

<sup>k</sup> illa F.—var. al. Mss. <sup>l</sup> 2, 3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. DCE. cf. xlv, 6, 4. For *persecutæ* 12, 4. R.—*persecuti* pl. and opt. Mss. G. C. v, 40, 4. D. R. <sup>m</sup> P. pl. Mss of D. cf. xxvi, 21. D.—*juris* 1 L. Mss of G and C. pr. cf. *Asia Persarum juris*, Just. ix, 5; xlii, 5; G. id. ix, 1; *juris Ægyptii civitates*, id. xxxi, 1. adv. D. pr. because *juris sui* occurs above; and Livy often uses such phrases a second time within a short space. C.—*viri* V.—ut H.—*veris* L. <sup>n</sup> Carthaginiensium B. GA. ant. Edd. pr. G. em. A. <sup>o</sup> inde ad. 2 P. HV. (tr. after *quia*) B. <sup>p</sup> de F. V. 1 L.—om. HV. <sup>q</sup> qua F. V. 1 L.—om. 5 L. <sup>r</sup> male F. <sup>s</sup> delectam F. 1 P. V. 1—4 L. HV. cf. ii, 14, 3. D.—*dejectam* 5 L. cf. xxxi, 45, 8. D. <sup>t</sup> Carthaginienses F. V. 1, 5 L. B. GA. HV. N. <sup>u</sup> *intensumque* 1, 2 P. 1 L. V. N. all Mss of G and C. Our author alludes to the Greek expression "*ἐπιχόρη βεβήσας*" GB.—*intentumque* S. F. H. cf. xxxiv, 15, 5.—*incensumque* 2—5 L. conj. G. cf. i, 25, 2. D. aliv. C. <sup>a</sup> regis F. V. five L. H. GA. HV. cf. xxxii, 6, 6. D. <sup>b</sup> et F. 1—3 L. HV. V. <sup>c</sup> em. RH. pr. C. cf. vi, 3, 8. D.—*ingenti* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. iv, 8, 6. D. <sup>d</sup> honoratus F. V. 1 L. B. 1st. GA. N. ed. Rom. Parm. adv. cf. iv, 14, 13. D.

3 Cf. nn. on Sil. ii, 85; xiv, 7; xvii, 88 sq; R. Sal. J. 18; (CO.) Virg. Luc. Claud. &c. BT, G. S. ii, 9. D.

4 'Their wealth and medium of traffic;' 'That which stands them in the stead of money': cf. Ov. F. v, 279 sqq; *hinc ipsa pecunia dicta est* ib. 281; from originally

bearing the impression of the cattle, for which it was substituted: cf. PK, on Deut. xxviii. 4; see also the derivations of *πρωτῆς*, *ἀρίστης*, &c. C. R. ED.

5 'With such perfect freedom and impunity.' ED. The accusative 'those whom they plundered' is und. RS.

'mabile' gaudium fore) cepisset, palatos incurioseque<sup>a</sup> M. C. Ceth. agentes improviso adortus, pecorum hominumque ingenti<sup>b</sup> P.S.Tudita. multitudine a praesidio armatorum exclusa, Masinissam ipsum cum paucis in verticem montis compellit. inde prope ut jam debellato, nec praeda modo pecorum hominumque captorum missa ad regem, sed copiis etiam<sup>c</sup>, ut aliquanto majoribus quam pro reliquiis<sup>d</sup> belli, remissis, cum<sup>e</sup> haud amplius peditibus mille<sup>f</sup> ducentisque equitibus, degressum jugis Masinissam persecutus in valle arta, faucibus utrinque obsessis<sup>g</sup>, inclusit. ibi ingens caedes Massylorum facta. Masinissa cum quinquaginta haud amplius equitibus per amfractus montis ignotos sequentibus se<sup>h</sup> eripuit. tenuit tamen vestigia Bocchar, adeptusque eum patentibus prope Clupeam<sup>i</sup> urbem campis ita circumvenit<sup>j</sup>, ut praeter quattuor equites omnes ad unum interficeret<sup>k</sup>. cum iis ipsum quoque Masinissam saucium prope e manibus inter tumultum amisit. in conspectu erant fugientes; ala equitum dispersa toto<sup>l</sup> campo, quibusdam<sup>m</sup>, ut occurrerent, per obliqua tendentibus, quinque<sup>n</sup> hostes sequebatur<sup>o</sup>. amnis ingens fugientes accepit (neque enim cunctanter, ut quos major metus urgeret, immiserant equos), raptique gurgite et in obliquum praelati<sup>p</sup>. duobus in conspectu hostium in prae rapidum gurgitem haustis ipse perisse creditus. at<sup>q</sup> duo reliqui equites<sup>r</sup> xxx, 38.

He escapes, with two other horsemen, by crossing a river.

xxi, 54, 7.

<sup>a</sup> incuriose 1 P. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. GA. HV.—se ad. 1 P. V. 1—3, 5 L. GA. HV. adv. cf. 3; GB. Tac. H. iv, 28. D.—si ad. F. <sup>f</sup> om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. <sup>g</sup> om. V. 1—3, 5 L. B. ant. Edd. ad. RH. <sup>h</sup> reliquis F. 5 L. cf. xl, 57, 8. D. <sup>i</sup> P. ME. G. V. 1, 2 L. HV. N. F. cet. Mss of G and C. pr. R.—quingentis ad. (after amplius) 5 L. ant. Edd. G. C. D. <sup>j</sup> P. ME. G. V. 1, 2 L. HV. N. pr. R.—om. al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>k</sup> oppositus P 1st. ed. G 1st.—oppositus P 2d. BS. 1—3 L. V 2d. pr. cf. 34; PZ. xxvi, 46. G.—oppositus RE. V. ME. F. 5 L. N.—obseptis conj. G. <sup>l</sup> sese pl. Mss.—om. F. but cf. i, 14. D. <sup>m</sup> GL suspects this name also: 30, a. ED. <sup>n</sup> circumdedit H. RH. but cf. iv, 28; v, 38; x, 26. D. <sup>o</sup> interfecerit RH. ed. G. C.—interficeret [interficerent er. D.] pl. and opt. Mss. ed. D. <sup>p</sup> dispersato F. V. al.—dispersæ lato (and alæ) ed. FR. but cf. xxvii, 41; xxxvii, 20. G. <sup>q</sup> opt. Mss. ed. G.—quacumque ant. Edd. <sup>r</sup> F. V. HV. L.—sequebantur opt. Mss of G. ant. Edd.—flectebat (and hostis) ed. FR 2. <sup>s</sup> opt. Mss. 'carried down the stream, beyond the spot where they had wished to land.' praer, in composition, has often the force of praeter, xxxviii, 27; Tac. A. vi, 35; GB. xxi, 55, n; ED. praevahi xxiv, 44, m; Tac. H. ii, 2; Luc. ix, 1002; prae navigare V. Max. i, 8, 9; Sen. Ep. 51; 70; P. Mela ii, 3; praelabi Col. xi, 1; praefluere Pliny H. N. iii, 5; cf. RG; V. L. 14; BU, on Q. I. O. ii, 3, 151; DU, on Fl. iii, 8, 3. G. D.—perlai 2 P. F. B 2d. HV. BR. L.—relati H. GA. B 1st. ant. Edd. RH. <sup>t</sup> em. G.—ac Mss.

1 'To be prized above all things,' 'incalculable:' cf. xxxi, 34; R. V. Max. iv, 8. 2 Viz. 'of the pursuers.' G.

M. C. Ceth. cum eo inter<sup>u</sup> virgulta ulterioris<sup>v</sup> ripæ emergerunt<sup>w</sup>. is finis  
P. S. Tudita. Bocchari sequendi fuit, nec ingredi flumen auso, nec  
habere credenti se jam quem sequeretur. inde vanus  
auctor<sup>5</sup> absumpti Masinissæ ad regem rediit<sup>z</sup>, missique  
qui Carthaginem gaudium ingens nuntiarent; totaque  
Africa fama mortis<sup>4</sup> Masinissæ repleta<sup>1</sup> varie animos  
affecit.

He lies hid  
in a cave,  
till cured of  
his wounds.

Masinissa in spelunca occulta, cum herbis curaret vul-  
nus, duorum equitum latrocinio per dies aliquot vixit. ubi  
primum ducta<sup>5</sup> cicatrix patique<sup>z</sup> posse visa<sup>a</sup> jactationem,  
audacia ingenti pergit ire ad regnum repetendum; atque  
in ipso itinere haud plus quadraginta equitibus collectis,  
cum in Massylos, palam jam quis esset ferens, venisset,  
tantum motum cum favore pristino tum gaudio insperato,  
quod quem perisse crediderant incolumem cernebant,  
fecit, ut intra paucos dies sex millia peditum armatorum,  
quattuor equitum ad eum convenirent, jamque non in  
possessione modo paterni regni esset, sed etiam socios  
Carthaginiensium populos Masæsylo<sup>6</sup>rumque<sup>6</sup> fines (id  
Syphacis regnum erat) vastaret. inde irritato ad bellum  
Syphace, inter Cirtam Hipponemque in jugis opportu-  
norum<sup>b</sup> ad omnia montium consedit. majorem igitur<sup>33</sup>  
eam rem<sup>b</sup> Syphax ratus quam ut per<sup>1</sup> præfectum<sup>c</sup> ageret,  
cum filio juvene (nomen Verminæ erat<sup>d</sup>) parte exercitus

Syphax  
marches  
against him.

<sup>u</sup> om. 3 P. H. B. RH.      <sup>v</sup> interioris 3 P. H. RH. adv. G.      <sup>w</sup> tenuerunt 3 P. H.  
ed. Rom. Parm. RH.      <sup>x</sup> P. F. V. 3—5 L. B. GA. ed. D.—rediit RH. ed. G. C.  
<sup>y</sup> om. (making tota Africa the ablative) conj. C. pr. D.—perlata conj. cf. cum ad eum fama  
tanti comparati exercitus perlata esset, xxviii, 13; et literis multorum et sermone omnium  
perfertur ad me, Cic. Fam. xiv, 1; clamore ad illos perlato, Curt. v, 12, 13; hasta sub exsertam  
perlata popillam hæsit, Virg. Æ. xi, 803 sq. ED.      <sup>z</sup> pati conj. G.      <sup>a</sup> P. RE. V.  
1 P. F. L. al.—est visa 3 L. B. or tr. 4 L. ant. Edd.—visus RH. H. pr. RH. but cf. xxi,  
48, g. D.      <sup>b</sup> opportuniorum II. RH.      <sup>c</sup> jam ad. 1 P. (and om. eam) F. V. 1, 2,  
4, 5 L. HV.      <sup>d</sup> rex F. V.—rex ad. (and om. Syphax) 3 L. (after Syphax) B. ant.  
Edd.—jam ad. L. ant. Edd.      <sup>e</sup> præfectus RH. but Bocchar is meant. D.      <sup>f</sup> Verminerat  
F 1st.—Vermina erat F 2d. 2—4 L. H. HV.

3 'Reporting what was not the fact.' C.  
4 For 'the report of his death, which  
pervaded all Africa.'

5 A wound is said cicatricem ducere or  
inducere, or ad cicatricem perducere. SH.  
RHO, L. S. p. 361; MA, L. C. p. 76; R.  
tempore ducitur longo fortasse cicatrix; hor-  
rent admotas vulnera cruda manus, Ov. Pon.  
i, 3, 15 sq. DE.

6 Μισὰ τῇ τῶν Μαυρουσίων γῇ τῶν Μασσι-

συλίαν ἱστῶν, ἀπὸ τοῦ Μολοχᾶδ ποταμοῦ τὸν  
ἀρχὴν λαμβάνοντα. τολιουῶσα δὲ ἐστὶ τῇν ἄκραν,  
ἢ καλεῖται Ἰβριον τῆς τοῦ Μασσισυλίου καὶ τοῦ  
Μασσικυβίου, Strabo xvii, 829; μισὰ δ' αὖ  
Τριτὸν ἡ Μασσυλιῶν ἱστὶ καὶ ἡ Καρχηδονίαν  
παραπλησία χῶρα, ib. 832. GL.

1 Darius statuit ipse decernere; quippe,  
quæ per duces suos acta erant, cuncta dampnabat,  
ratus pluribus curam, omnibus fortunam ab-  
fuisse, Curt. iii, 2. GB.

missa, imperat ut 'circumducto agmine in se intentum <sup>M.C. Ceth.</sup> 'hostem ab tergo invadat'.<sup>1</sup> nocte profectus Vermina, <sup>P.S. Tudita.</sup> qui ex occulto aggressurus erat; Syphax autem interdiu aperto itinere<sup>2</sup>, ut qui signis collatis acie dimicaturus esset, movit castra. ubi tempus visum est, quo pervenisse<sup>3</sup> jam circummissi videri poterant, et ipse leni<sup>4</sup> clivo ferente ad hostem, cum multitudine fretus tum praepræparatis ab tergo insidiis, per adversum montem erectam aciem ducit. Masinissa fiducia<sup>5</sup> maxime loci, quo multo æquiore pu-<sup>32</sup>; xxii, gnaturus erat, et ipse dirigit suos. atrox praelium et diu<sup>16, 1.</sup> anceps fuit, loco et virtute militum Masinissam, multitudine, quæ nimio major<sup>6</sup> erat, Syphacem juvante. ea multitudo divisa, cum pars a fronte urgeret, pars a tergo se circumfudisset, victoriam haud dubiam Syphaci dedit; et ne effugium quidem patebat hinc a fronte hinc ab tergo inclusis. itaque ceteri pedites equitesque cæsi aut capti<sup>7</sup>: Masinissa ducentos ferme equites Masinissa circa se conglobatos, <sup>escapes</sup> <sup>with a few</sup> <sup>followers.</sup> divisosque turmatim in tres partes, 'erumpere' jubet, loco prædicto in quem 'ex dissipata convenirent fuga.' ipse, qua intenderat, inter media tela hostium evasit. duæ turmae hæserunt<sup>8</sup>: altera metu dedita hosti, 'pertinacior in repugnando telis obruta et confixa est. Verminam prope vestigiis instantem in alia atque alia<sup>7</sup> flectendo itinera<sup>1</sup> eludens<sup>1</sup>, tædio et desperatione tandem fessum abeistere sequendo coegit. ipse cum sexaginta equitibus ad minorem Syrtim pervenit. ibi<sup>8</sup> cum conscientia egre-

<sup>1</sup> *illum* (for *imperat ut*)...*invadere jubet*. RH. H. R. D. pr. RH. <sup>2</sup> *opportunitate* HF. (tr. after *loci*) HV.—om. F. V. 1, 4 L. <sup>3</sup> *aut capti* om. RH. H. pr. RH. <sup>4</sup> *altera* ad. 2 P. 5 L. B. GA. HV. al. from gl. adv. RH. cf. x, 29; iii, 37; G. GR. on Gel. vi. 12; DU. xxxi, 21; D. xxii, 29, e; Tac. A. i, 57, 1. Thus the Greeks omit *δ μὲν* before *δ δέ*: SH. cf. B, dis. de Th. p. 43. R. <sup>5</sup> ed. G. D.—*itinere* C. V. HF. 1, 2, 4 L. N. al. Mas. ed. C. *flectere iter* occurs i, 60; viii, 19; xxxv, 31; (nn.) xxxviii, 22; D. xxi, 31; xxii, 18; xxiii, 2; xxv, 22; xxvii, 43; xxxii, 29: cf. also xxiv, 14, 7. GR.—*viam iter* (and *in aliam atque aliam transfectens*) HV. <sup>6</sup> *ludens* 1—3 L. HF. V. B 1st. ant. Edd. but cf. xxvii, 18, 12. R. The preposition's being transferred to the end of the preceding word seems to have given rise to v. l. in note i. D.

<sup>2</sup> This is opposed to *occultum iter*, xxxi, 2; as *apertum praelium* to *insidiis*, [see below, ED.] xxxi, 36; and *apertum discrimen* to *improvisus tumultus*, x, 14. R.

<sup>3</sup> 'To have reached their destination,' i. e. 'to have arrived in the enemy's rear.' R.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. ii, 50, 10; CO, on Pl. v, 6, 14; D.

vi, 24; xxv, 36; xxxviii, 20; Cæs. B. G. [ii, 18; 29; ED.] vii, 19; 83. R.

<sup>5</sup> Thus *nimio plus*, i, 2; ii, 37. D.

<sup>6</sup> 'Were surrounded and unable to extricate themselves.' E.

<sup>7</sup> Und. *loca*. R.

<sup>8</sup> 'Wandering about from spot to spot.' C.

M. C. Ceth. <sup>1</sup>gia <sup>2</sup>sæpe repetiti regni paterni inter Punica Emporia  
P.S. Tudita. gentemque <sup>1</sup>Garamantum omne tempus usque <sup>2</sup>ad <sup>3</sup>C.

25, 4. Lælii classisque Romanæ adventum in Africam con-  
29. sumpsit<sup>1</sup>. hæc animum inclinant ut cum modico potius  
quam cum magno præsidio equitum ad Scipionem quoque  
xxii, 22, 13; postea venisse Masinissam credam: quippe illa regnantis<sup>2</sup>  
xxviii, 19, multitudo, hæc paucitas exulis fortunæ conveniens est.  
m.

29. The  
Cartha-  
ginians  
raise a  
fresh body  
of horse.

Carthaginienses ala equitum cum præfecto amissa, alio<sup>3</sup>  
equitatu per novum delectum <sup>4</sup>comparato, Hannonem  
Hamilcaris filium præficiunt. Hasdrubalem subinde ac  
Syphacem per litteras nuntiosque, postremo etiam per  
legatos arcessunt: Hasdrubalem <sup>5</sup>opem ferre prope cir-  
<sup>6</sup>cumsessæ patriæ<sup>7</sup> jubent; Syphacem orant ut <sup>8</sup>Cartha-  
<sup>9</sup>gini, ut <sup>10</sup>universæ Africæ subveniat. ad Uticam tum  
castra Scipio, ferme mille passus ab urbe, habebat, trans-  
lata a mari <sup>11</sup>, ubi paucos dies stativa conjuncta classi  
fuerant. Hanno, nequaquam satis valido non modo ad  
laccendum hostem sed ne ad tuendos quidem a popu-  
lationibus agros equitatu accepto, id omnium primum egit  
ut per conquisitionem <sup>12</sup>numerum equitum augetet. nec  
aliarum gentium <sup>13</sup>aspernatus, maxime tamen Numidas  
(id longe primum equitum in Africa est genus) conducit.  
jam ad quattuor millia equitum habebat, cum Salecam <sup>14</sup>  
nomine urbem occupavit, quindecim ferme millia ab  
Romanis castris. quod ubi Scipioni relatum est, <sup>15</sup>“æstiva<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>16</sup>“sub<sup>4</sup> tectis<sup>5</sup> equitatus!” inquit. <sup>17</sup>“sint vel plures, dum  
<sup>18</sup>“talem ducem habeant.” eoque minus sibi<sup>19</sup> cessandum<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> egregie D. ed. FR 2. sqq. Edd. pr. cf. xxi, 40. DCE. adv. cet. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>1</sup> om.  
4 L.—Syrtilimque or Leptimque cf. xxxiv, 62; conj. G. adv. D. <sup>2</sup> Garamantum...usque  
om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. adv. C. D. <sup>3</sup> ad om. CO. <sup>4</sup> permansit (1st)  
consensuit (2d cf. v, 43, 7) conj. G.—concessit 2 L. HV. would be preferable, cf. v, 39, 7.  
But cf. xxvii, 13, 3; xxxviii, 22; Prop. i, 3, 37; (PA, p. 157.) consumere diem iii, 62;  
v, 21; x, 22; xxiii, 46; [Juv. i, 4; absumere diem xxx, 8; ED.] annum xxxii, 26;  
æstatem xxv, 1. D. <sup>5</sup> regnanti 4 L. H. B 1st. HV. ant. Edd. (and exuli) F. <sup>6</sup> dilec-  
tum F. <sup>7</sup> a mare F 1st. V. 1, 2 L.—ad mare 5 L.—mari GA. <sup>8</sup> egit...conquisi-  
tionem om. F. V. 1, 2 L. HV. (together with id) 5 L. <sup>9</sup> VI. V. 1—3 L. B. GA. N.  
ant. Edd. R.—Salecam P. F. al. Mss.—var. cet. Mss. cf. 35, e.—Saleram ed. [er? R.] Ve.  
G. C. D.—Appian mentions Θολούρα a town taken by Syphax, Pun. 10; which is perhaps  
the same place. S. <sup>10</sup> agere ad. H. GA. B 1st. 3 L. ant. Edd. ed. G. <sup>11</sup> igitur  
S.—om. GT. C.

1 On this repetition cf. iv, 4, nn. D.  
2 Und. equites. R.  
3 Und. agit; cf. xxvii, 8; 21. G.

4 Opposed to sub pellibus, under which  
they ought to have been encamped. C.  
5 This was the feeling which led Cyrus on

ratus quo<sup>s</sup> illi segnius rem agerent, Masinissam cum M.C. Ceth. P.S.Tudita.  
 equitatu præmissum 'portis obequitare atque hostem ad  
 ' pugnam elicere' jubet. 'ubi omnis multitudo se effu-  
 ' disset, graviorque jam in certamine esset quam ut facile  
 ' sustineri posset, cederet<sup>h</sup> paullatim: se in tempore pugnae  
 ' obventurum<sup>i</sup>.' tantum moratus quantum satis temporis  
 prægresso visum ad eliciendos hostes, cum Romano equi-  
 tatu secutus, tegentibus tumultis qui peropportune<sup>j</sup> circa  
 viæ flexus oppositi<sup>k</sup> erant, occultus processit. Masinissa An engage-  
 ex composito, nunc terrentis nunc timentis modo aut ipsis ment of the  
 obequitabat portis, aut cedendo, cum timoris<sup>l</sup> simulatio<sup>m</sup> cavalry;  
 audaciam hosti faceret, ad insequendum<sup>n</sup> temere eliciebat.  
 nondum omnes egressi erant, varieque dux fatigabatur,  
 alios vino et somno graves arma capere et frenare equos  
 cogendo, aliis, ne sparsi et inconditi sine ordine, sine  
 signis omnibus portis excurrerent, obsistendo. primo<sup>o</sup> in-  
 caute se evehentes<sup>p</sup> Masinissa excipiebat; mox plures  
 simul conferti porta effusi æquaverant certamen; postremo  
 jam omnis equitatus prælio cum adesset, sustineri ultra ne-  
 quiere. non tamen effusa fuga Masinissa, sed cedendo sen-  
 sim<sup>q</sup> impetus eorum excipiebat<sup>r</sup>, donec ad tumultos tegentes  
 Romanum equitatum pertraxit. inde exorti equites, et ipsi xxii, 28, 2.  
 integris viribus et recentibus equis, Hannoni<sup>s</sup> Afrisque  
 pugnando ac sequendo fessis se circumfudere; et Masinissa  
 flexis subito equis in pugnam rediit. mille ferme<sup>t</sup>, qui in which  
 primi<sup>u</sup> agminis fuerant, ut<sup>v</sup> quibus haud facilis receptus<sup>v</sup> the Cartha-  
 fuit, cum ipso duce Hannone interclusi atque interfecti<sup>v</sup> ginians are  
 beaten.

<sup>s</sup> quod F. 1—3 L. <sup>h</sup> cedere II. BR. 4 L<sup>1</sup> RH. ed. G. C. DCE. but cf. xxxix, 14. (D.) R. <sup>i</sup> pl. and opt. Mas. used as *occurrere* is in x, 43; xxxi, 29; 48; Plaut. Ps. iv, 7, 100. G.—*venturum* vulg. pr. DJ. but cf. xxi, 61, 1; xxii, 25, 11; R. viii, 7, 5. D. <sup>j</sup> opportune H. RH. but cf. i, 42; vi, 18; (nn.) xxi, 39; xxii, 46; xxx, 4; xliv, 7; *peropportunus* x, 45, 2. D. <sup>k</sup> RH.—*flexus oppositi* F 1st.—*effusus oppositi* (and *viam*) 3 P.—*flexus suppositi* vulg. <sup>l</sup> timore conj. RH. <sup>m</sup> *simulati* RH. 3 P. B 1st. ant. Edd.—*simulatii* H.—*simulato* conj. RH.—*spem* ad. B 1st. ant. Ed.—*specie* ad. al. ant. Edd. <sup>n</sup> *insequentem* P. F 1st. (and om. ad) RE. ed. G. C. <sup>o</sup> *primos* conj. PZ. <sup>p</sup> em. G. cf. ix, 40; xxii, 45; xxxi, 35. D.—*evehentes* (and *incautos*) RE.—*seuheris* P.—*seuentis* F 1st.—*sequentis* F 2d.—*sevientis* ME. V. 1, 2, 5 L. HF. HV. L. N.—*se invehentes* 3, 4 L. B. GA. D.—*sine invehentis* H. <sup>q</sup> *accipiebat* F. V. five L. H. GA. IIV. but cf. xxx, 35; ii, 47, 7; x, 18, 9. D. <sup>r</sup> *Hannone* 4 L. H. B. ant. Edd. RH. but cf. xxvi, 27. D. <sup>s</sup> *fere* F. 5 L. GA. HV. cf. xxxvii, 38, 5. D. <sup>t</sup> *prius* RH. H.—*prioris* conj. RH. <sup>u</sup> om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. B. HV. ant. Edd. ad. RH. <sup>v</sup> *dereptus* P. F 1st.

to the walls of Sardis, after Cræsus had Her. i, 77 sqq.

retired to his capital and disbanded his army; 6 *Sensim et pedetentim* Cic. T. Q. iii, 22.

M. C. Ceth. sunt. ceteros ducis præcipue territos cæde, effuse fugientes  
P.S. Tudita.

per tria<sup>w</sup> millia passuum victores secuti ad duo præterea  
millia equitum aut ceperunt aut occiderunt. inter eos satis  
constabat non minus ducentos Carthaginensium equites  
fuisse, et divitiis quosdam et genere illustres.

Eodem forte quo hæc gesta sunt die naves, quæ prædam<sup>ss</sup>  
in Siciliam vexerant, cum commeatu rediere, velut ominatæ  
ad prædam alteram repetendam<sup>a</sup> sese venisse. ‘duos  
29, 1; 34. ‘eodem<sup>b</sup> nomine<sup>1</sup> Carthaginensium duces duobus eque-  
‘stribus præliis interfectos’ non omnes auctores sunt,  
veriti, credo, ne falleret bis relata eadem res. Cælius  
quidem et Valerius ‘captum etiam Hannonem’ tradunt.

Scipio præfectos equitesque, prout cujusque<sup>c</sup> opera  
fuerat<sup>d</sup>, ante omnes Masinissam insignibus donis donat.  
et firmo præsidio Salecæ<sup>e</sup> imposito ipse cum cetero  
exercitu profectus, non agris modo, quacunque incede-  
bat, populatis, sed urbibus etiam quibusdam vicisque<sup>f</sup>  
expugnatis, late fuso terrore belli, septimo die quam  
profectus erat, magnam<sup>g</sup> vim<sup>h</sup> hominum et pecoris et  
omnis generis prædæ trahens in castra redit, gravesque  
iterum hostilibus<sup>i</sup> spoliis naves dimittit. inde omissis  
expeditionibus parvis populationibusque<sup>j</sup> ad oppugnandam  
Uticam omnes belli vires convertit, eam deinde, si cepisset,  
sedem<sup>k</sup> ad cetera exsequenda habiturus. simul et a classe  
navales socii, qua ex parte urbs mari alluitur, simul et  
terrestris exercitus ab imminente prope ipsis incenibus  
tumulo<sup>l</sup> est admotus. tormenta machinasque et advexerat  
secum, et ex Sicilia missa cum commeatibus<sup>m</sup> erant; et

<sup>w</sup> S. B 2d. HV. but this is too short a distance to be worth mentioning. GR.—x 3 L. R. GA. D. L. pr. ED.—xxx V. G. C. P. N. cet. Mss of D. ed. C. but this is by far too much. DU. <sup>a</sup> om. RH. VI. 3 P. 1, 2 L. V. H. pr. and und. *rehendam* RH. C.—*alteram* also om. H. <sup>b</sup> enim F. V. 1—3, 5 L. <sup>c</sup> quorum RH. 3 P. H. pr. RH. <sup>d</sup> fuerant RH. 1 P. H. 1—4 L. B 2d. GA.—*fusi erant* conj. RH. adv. GB. G. <sup>e</sup> Salecæ P. F. V. 1—3 L. N.—Salecæ B.—var. cet. Mss. cf. 34, d. <sup>f</sup> magnum F. V. 2, 5 L. <sup>g</sup> om. F. 2 L. V.—*numerum* V marg. 1 L. (and tr. after *pecoris*) 5 L. from gl. cf. xxxviii, 20, 1. D. <sup>h</sup> P. V. F. 1, 2, 5 L. HV. BR. Mss of C. ed. cf. lxxvi, ep. D.—*hostium* al. Mss. ed. G. C. <sup>i</sup> parvis populationibusque om. F. 5 L. N. (exc. que) V. 1 L. HV. <sup>j</sup> em. RH.—*ad iminentem...tumulum* F. V. 1—3, 5 L. B 2d. GA. HV. HF. ant. Edd. but cf. xxvii, 20, 4. ED. <sup>k</sup> P. V 1 al. Mss of G. cf. ix, 15, 3. D.—*commeatu* F. V 1 five L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. RH.

1 One only is called Mago, and the other Hanno, by App. P. 14 sq. S. R.  
2 Cf. G. Obs. ii, 20, end. DU.

3 Suet. vii, 10; cf. CS, on P. i, 18; DU. xxvi, 7, 1; R. V. Pat. ii, 74; Suet. vii, 10; Tac. H. iii, 8; Lac. ii, 394.

nova<sup>1</sup> in armamentario, multis talium operum artificibus <sup>M. C. Ceth.</sup> de industria inclusis, fiebant. Uticensibus tanta undique <sup>P. S. Tudita.</sup> mole circumsessis in Carthaginiensi populo, Carthaginiensibus in Hasdrubale ita, si is movisset Syphacem<sup>4</sup>, spes omnis erat. sed desiderio<sup>5</sup> indigentium auxilii<sup>6</sup> tardius cuncta movebantur. Hasdrubal intentissima conquisitione <sup>Hasdrubal</sup> cum ad triginta millia peditum, tria equitum confecisset<sup>7</sup>, <sup>raises a</sup> non tamen ante adventum Syphacis castra propius hostem <sup>large army.</sup> movere est ausus. Syphax cum quinquaginta millibus pe- <sup>Syphax</sup> ditum, decem equitum advenit, confestimque motis ab <sup>joins him;</sup> Carthagine castris haud procul Utica munitionibusque <sup>P. xiv, l.</sup> Romanis consedit. quorum adventus hoc tamen<sup>8</sup> momenti <sup>The siege</sup> fecit, ut Scipio, cum quadraginta ferme dies nequicquam <sup>of Utica</sup> omnia experiens obsedisset Uticam, abscederet inde irritum <sup>raised.</sup> incepto<sup>9</sup>. et (jam enim hiems instabat<sup>9</sup>) castra<sup>6</sup> hiberna in promontorio, quod tenui jugo continenti adhærens<sup>7</sup> in aliquantum maris spatium extenditur, communit; uno vallo et navalia et<sup>1</sup> castra amplectitur. jugo medio legionum castris impositis, latus<sup>4</sup> ad septentrionem versum subductæ naves navalesque socii tenebant, meridianam<sup>1</sup> vallem ad alterum latus<sup>6</sup> devexam<sup>7</sup> equitatus<sup>7</sup>. hæc in Africa usque ad extremum autumnus gesta.

Præter convectum undique ex populatis circa agris <sup>Supplies</sup> frumentum commeatusque ex Sicilia atque Italia advectos, <sup>brought to</sup> Scipio.

<sup>1</sup> *missæ...novæ* RH. but though the last noun is feminine, the two together require a neuter adjective: G. cf. xxvi, 34, e. D. <sup>m</sup> *auxilia* V. 1—3, 5 L. G. A. II V. ed. G.—*auxili* F 1st.—*auxilio* F 2d. <sup>n</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. cf. Cæs. B. G. viii, 23; G. x, 38; xxiii, 41; *conficere pecuniam*, 'to make up a sum of money,' xxxviii, 14, 10. D.—*efficere* RH. H. cf. xxiii, 25, 6. D. <sup>o</sup> For *tantum*. FN, on Fl. iii, 5, 25. adv. DU, ib. cf. xxiii, 19, 10; xxxvii, 25, 11; D. xxii, 39, 4. R.—*tam* F 1st. but cf. xxii, 59, n.—*tum* L.—*tantum* F 2d. 4 L. BR. cf. ix, 12, 6. D. <sup>p</sup> *cripto* conj. RH. but cf. xxiv, 19, 3. D. <sup>q</sup> F. V. 1—3 L. H. RH. pr. C.—*incepto*; *jam...instabat*. ed. FR 2. G. C. <sup>r</sup> PE. pr. G. C. <sup>s</sup> *navalia* App. Pun. 24. R.—*navalia* RH. P. RE. V. ME. H. ed. cf. xxx, 9; Cæs. B. G. v, 22. D.—*navatium* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. G. C. <sup>t</sup> opt. Mss. cf. xxii, 19, t. D.—*littus* vulg. ant. Edd. ed. G. C. D. <sup>u</sup> cf. xxxviii, 20; xxxi, 41; xl, 47. D.—*meridionalem* 2 L. pr. FBR, Ap. p. 52. adv. SM. VO. CE. al.—*meridiale* RH. <sup>v</sup> V. 1, 2 L. al. Mss.—*littus* vulg. ant. Edd. ed. G. C. D.—*ad...latus* conj. om. G. <sup>w</sup> om. pl. and opt. Mss.

<sup>4</sup> 'Provided only he could stir up Syphax to war.' C.

<sup>5</sup> 'Too slow for the wishes.'

<sup>6</sup> This spot was afterwards called *Cornelia* or *Corneliana castra*: CL. Cæs. B. C. ii, 24; (MO.) Pliny v, 4. C. The promontory, mentioned here and Pol. xiv, 6, 7, was to the east of Utica; and a different place from the

hill in xxx, 4; and Pol. xiv, 2, 3, which was more to the south of that town. R. CE, G. A. iv, 4, 101. Livy adds the substantive in xxxiv, 13; as the best writers sometimes do: but elsewhere he always puts *hiberna*, *æstiva*, or *stativa*, simply; D. xxv, 8, 6.

<sup>7</sup> 'It was connected with the main land by an isthmus consisting of a narrow ridge.' C.

M.C.Ceth. Cn. Octavius proprætor ex Sardinia ab Tl. Claudio præ-  
P.S.Tudita- tore, cujus ea provincia erat, ingentem vim frumenti  
advexit; horreaque non solum quæ jam facta erant re-  
pleta, sed nova ædificata. vestimenta exercitui deerant.  
id mandatum Octavio, ut 'cum prætore ageret, si quid  
'ex ea provincia comparari ac mitti posset.' ea quoque  
haud segniter curata res: mille ducentæ togæ<sup>a</sup> brevi spatio  
et<sup>b</sup> duodecim millia tunicarum missa.

Sempronius  
is unsuc-  
cessful in  
an engage-  
ment with  
Hannibal.

Æstate ea qua hæc in Africa gesta sunt, P. Sempronius  
consul, cui Bruttii provincia erat, in agro Crotoniensi<sup>c</sup> cum  
Hannibale in ipso itinere tumultuario prælio confixit.  
agminibus magis quam acie pugnatum est. Romani pulsi,  
et tumultu verius quam pugna ad<sup>d</sup> mille et ducenti de  
exercitu consulis interfecti; in castra trepide reditum. ne-  
que oppugnare tamen ea hostes ausi. ceterum silentio  
proximæ noctis profectus inde consul, præmisso nuntio  
ad P. Licinium proconsulem ut 'suas legiones admoveret,'  
copias conjunxit<sup>e</sup>. ita duo duces, duo exercitus ad Han-  
nibalem redierunt. nec mora dimicandi facta est, cum  
consuli<sup>f</sup> duplicatæ vires, Pæno recens victoria animo esset.  
in primam aciem suas legiones Sempronius induxit; in  
subsidiis locatæ P. Licinii legiones. consul principio pu-  
gnæ 'ædem Fortunæ primigeniæ' vovit, 'si eo die hostes  
'fudisset;' composque ejus voti fuit. fusi ac fugati Pæni;  
supra quattuor<sup>g</sup> millia armatorum cæsa; paullo minus  
trecenti vivi capti, et equi quadraginta, et undecim mili-  
taria signa. percussus adverso prælio Hannibal Crotonem  
exercitum abduxit<sup>h</sup>.

The other  
consul, Cor-

Eodem tempore M.<sup>k</sup> Cornelius consul in<sup>i</sup> altera parte

<sup>a</sup> *ducenta saga* conj. E. but cf. xxii, 54, 1. R. <sup>b</sup> F. 2, 5 L. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. ed. D.—om. pl. Mss. ed. FR 2. G. C. <sup>c</sup> *Crotonensi* ed. G. but cf. xxviii, 26, a. D.  
<sup>d</sup> R. GA. B. V. 4 L. HV. ed. cf. x, 17, 8. D.—a F 1st.—ac F 2d.—om. al. Mss. ed. G. C.  
<sup>e</sup> *junxit* F. <sup>f</sup> om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV.—tr. GA. <sup>g</sup> et ad. F. V. 1, 3, 5 L.  
<sup>h</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. und. in, cf. xxxi, 18; Plaut. Mer. ii, 3, 12; G. 'was borne in mind,'  
'was present to their mind.' D. Or 'contributed to inspire them.' DCE.—*animos faceret*  
cet. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. cf. xxii, 26, d; D. R. xxv, 23. ED. <sup>i</sup> xl (or *quadraginta*) F.  
1 L. V. HV. N.—vii. (and om. *millia*) 2 L.—x (and *Pæni sunt*: om. *supra*) L. <sup>j</sup> cf.  
xxvii, 20, 4. D.—*adduxit* 3 P. 4 L.—*reduxit* 1, 2 P. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. B. GA. N. ant.  
Edd. <sup>k</sup> *miles* H.—om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. N. <sup>l</sup> om. al. Mss. ed. FR. G.

<sup>1</sup> This temple was afterwards erected on the Quirinal hill, xxvii, 53; xliii, 13. There was a more ancient temple to the same goddess, dedicated by Servius Tullius. *Τέχνη*

*Πρωτογενία* was considered as the guardian of the first-born. Plut. Q. R. 106, p. 281; de Fort. R. 17, p. 322. C. R. See also Cic. de Leg. ii, 11.

Italiæ non tam armis quam judiciorum terrore Etruriam <sup>M. C. Ceth.</sup> continet, totam ferme ad Magonem ac per eum ad spem <sup>P. S. Tudita.</sup> novandi res versam. eas quæstiones ex senatus consulto <sup>nelius,</sup> minime ambiciose habuit; multique nobiles Etrusci, qui <sup>keeps</sup> aut ipsi ierant aut miserant ad Magonem de populorum <sup>Etruria in</sup> suorum defectione, primo præsentibus erant<sup>m</sup> condemnati: <sup>its alle-</sup> <sup>giance.</sup> postea conscientia<sup>2</sup> sibimet ipsi<sup>n</sup> exsilium consciscentes<sup>o</sup>, <sup>16, 4.</sup> cum absentes damnati essent<sup>p</sup>, corporibus subtractis bona tantum<sup>q</sup>, quæ publicari poterant, pignoranda<sup>s</sup> pænæ præbebant.

- 37 Dum hæc consules diversis regionibus agunt, censores <sup>Censorship</sup> interim Romæ M. Livius et C. Claudius senatum recita- <sup>of Livius</sup> verunt<sup>1</sup>. princeps iterum lectus<sup>a</sup> Q. Fabius Maximus. <sup>and Clau-</sup> notati septem; nemo tamen qui sella curuli sedisset. <sup>dus.</sup> sarta tecta acriter et cum summa fide exegerunt<sup>2</sup>. viam <sup>xxvii, 11.</sup> e foro Boario<sup>b</sup> ad Veneris, et circa foros publicos<sup>3</sup>, et <sup>xxi, 62, 12.</sup> ædem matris magnæ in Palatio faciendam<sup>4</sup> locaverunt. vectigal etiam novum<sup>5</sup> ex salaria annona<sup>6</sup> statuerunt. sextante sal<sup>7</sup> et Romæ et per totam Italiam erat. Romæ

<sup>m</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ed. A. C. D.—tr. B. ant. Edd.—om. GT 4. G.—sunt conj. G.  
<sup>n</sup> ipsi ed. CL. adv. Mss. and cet. Edd. <sup>o</sup> cf. v, 53, 5. D.—conscientes P. 5 L. F. Ist.—  
 conscientes F. 2d. HV. cf. xxxiii, 49, 2. D. <sup>p</sup> cum...essent conj. om. as gl. GT.  
<sup>q</sup> tamen tum H.—tamen conj. G. Ist. <sup>a</sup> cf. xxvii, 11. GB.—delectus 1, 2 P. V. 1, 2, 4,  
 5 L. B. GA. HV.—delectus F. <sup>b</sup> Boario F. V. 1, 2, 4 L.—et ad. F. V. 2, 4 L. GA.  
 B. N. ant. Edd.

2 'From a guilty conscience.' The proposition *ex* is sometimes expressed, as in x, 18; but often omitted, as before *notitia*, iv, 19. R. Those persons are probably here meant, of whose guilt there was not satisfactory legal proof. DU.

3 'They left by way of pledge, as it were, to exonerate their persons from punishment.' C. cf. vi, 35, 2. D. BD, on l. 34, d. de Pign. DU.

1 'Read out the names of the senators transcribed in their new list.' RS.

2 *Opera publica, quæ locantur ut integra præstentur, sarta tecta vocantur: etenim sarcire est integrum facere*; Fest. *exigere* is 'to exact a fulfilment of the contract'; C. vi, 4. R.

3 In the *circus maximus* were *loci divisi patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent, fori appellati*, i, 35; GL. i, 56; xlv, 1: cf. SM, on Sol. p. 646; GV, Th. A. R. pr. t. ix; DU. AG, on PAN, de L. C. i, 5. R. These were perhaps seats or boxes

from which they saw the combats of gladiators, that sometimes took place in the Ox-market. C.

4 This was built by Scipio Nasica; Aur. V. 46; cf. Ov. F. iv, 37. (HS. BU.) R.

5 This salt tax was now imposed for the first time. Its amount is nowhere specified. The salt pits were established by Ancus Marcius, i, 33; Pliny xxxi, 7. They were public property, both at Rome and in the provinces; and were worked by men condemned to labour in them as others were to work in the mines: BU, de V. P. R. 6, p. 90 sq. D. R.

6 'The yearly produce'; DÆ. cf. xxxv, 44. R.

7 That is 'a certain measure of salt' (how much, Livy thought it needless to specify, as being what every one then knew;) 'used to sell [esse often has this sense, xxxix, 44, 2; Cic. Ver. iii, 45; Of. iii, 23; p. R. C. 12; R.] for the 6th part of an *as*.' C. cf. C, de P. V. i, p. 261; D. and iv, 12. Thus Cicero

M. C. Ceth. pretio eodem<sup>a</sup>, pluris in foris et conciliabulis, et alio alibi  
P.S.Tudita. pretio præbendum locaverunt. id vectigal commentum  
xxv, 5, 6 alterum ex censoribus satis credebant populo iratum, quod  
and 7. iniquo<sup>c</sup> iudicio quondam damnatus esset; et<sup>d</sup> in pretio  
xxvii, 34. salis maxime oneratas tribus quarum<sup>e</sup> opera damnatus  
erat credebant. inde Salinatori<sup>e</sup> Livio inditum cognomen.  
The census. lustrum<sup>10</sup> conditum serius, quia per provincias dimiserunt  
censores<sup>11</sup>, ut civium Romanorum in exercitibus, quantus  
ubique esset, referretur numerus. censa cum iis ducenta  
decem quattuor<sup>f</sup> millia hominum. condidit lustrum C.<sup>g</sup>  
15; xxvii, Claudius Nero. duodecim deinde coloniarum, quod nun-  
9. quam antea factum erat, deferentibus ipsarum coloniarum  
censoribus<sup>12</sup>, censum<sup>h</sup> acceperunt, ut quantum numero  
xliiii, 15; censum<sup>h</sup> acceperunt, ut quantum numero  
xxxix, 44; xxvii, 15; xxxvii, 24; xlii, 52.

<sup>a</sup> in ad. F. <sup>d</sup> om. F. V. 2, 5 L. HV. <sup>e</sup> Salinator F. 5 L. <sup>f</sup> pl. and  
opt. Mas. cf. xxviii, 38; xxiv, 10; 52; *decem tria* [2, v: ED.] xxxvii, 30; 46; *decem*  
*septem* xxvii, 15; *decem octo* x, 21; *Græci ætæri nati Mian, Mian nati ætæri, nos contra quin-*  
*decim et decem et quinque: Livius tamen frequenter etiam sine conjunctione septem-*  
*decem et decem septem dixit*; Prisc. xviii, p. 1170. D. adv. C.—xiiii two Mas of C.—xiv  
(L. a. quatuordecim) ed. C. cf. ep.—*quindæcim* ed. Tar. pr. DJ.—xxv or *scraginta quinque*  
RH. S. 3, 4 L. H. B. R. GA. D. ant. Edd. <sup>g</sup> om. F. V. 2—4 L. HV. L. N.  
<sup>h</sup> om. F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. HV.

uses indiscriminately *frumentum, triticum est binis ternis us and modius frumenti, tritici est binis ternis us*, Ver. iii, 83 sqq; and Livy, *frumenti vim ingentem quaternis aris populo diviserunt*, xxxi, 4; and *f. v. magnam binis æ. in modios p. d. ib. 50; ternis tetradrachmis triticum apud Dolabellam est*, Cic. Fam. xii, 13. DU.

8 'The original price,' 'the same price as before the tax was laid on: DU. or 'a fixed and uniform price.' DE.

9 'That is, 'all the tribes but the Mæcian.' But how the burthen fell almost exclusively upon these, we are unable now to explain. DU.

10 *Lustrum* (νάλαγνος Dion.) was so called, because the victims, before the sacrifice, were led round among the Roman people to purify them: [or *lustrum tempus quinquennale a luendo, id est solvendo, quod quinto quoque anno vectigalia et ultro tributa per censores solvebantur*, Var. L. L. v, 2, p. 46; GL.] cf. V. Max. iv, 1. The census was held every fifth year, (whence *lustrum* comes to signify the space of five years,) originally by the king, afterwards by the consuls, and from 312 Y. R. by one or both of the censors; cf. iv, 8. The lustration was the last official act of the censors; hence the phrases *condere* 'to finish' or *perficere lustrum* xxiv, 43. R. After the law of Mam. Æmilius,

the censorship lasted for a year and a half. Consequently, the lustration was performed in the second year. xxvii, 11; 36; xxiv, 44; xxxv, 9; xxxvii, 58; xxxviii, 36; xli, 27; xlii, 10. Unless the censors sent round into the provinces, immediately on their coming into office, they would scarcely have time to get returns of all the citizens serving in the army. In the present case, it appears that the censors, in order to collect these returns, held their office beyond the ordinary time; for we do not read of this ever happening before; and both in the former lustrum. xxvii, 36; and in 560 Y. R. xxxv, 9; the number included in the census was much smaller. To hold their office over the eighteen months, they must have obtained the consent of the people; probably by petitioning the senate to apply to the tribunes for that purpose; cf. xlv, 15; PG, on 634 Y. R. DU.

11 Some make this the accusative; but it is rather the nominative, as the noun of the persons sent is often understood; x, 29; xxxv, 13; as with *mittere* and *præmittere* xxvi, 8; xxvii, 43; xxxv, 6; DU. after ἀποστέλλειν St Matthew ii, 16; &c.

12 Cf. S, A. J. I. ii, 4; 8; SN, P. U. N. x, 2, 2 sq; O. R. E. i, 9. The assertion of L. M. R. 1, that 'the Roman censors held the census in the colonies' is not made good by this passage of Livy. DU.

militem, quantum pecunia valeret, in publicis tabulis <sup>M.C.Ceth.</sup>  
monumenta exstarent. equitum deinde census agi coeptus <sup>P.S.Tudita.</sup>  
est; et ambo forte censores equum publicum<sup>13</sup> habebant.  
cum ad tribum<sup>14</sup> Polliam ventum est, in qua M.<sup>1</sup> Livii <sup>The censors</sup>  
nomen erat, et præco cunctaretur citare ipsum censorem, <sup>degrade</sup>  
“cita” inquit Nero “M. Livium.” et sive ex residua et<sup>1</sup> <sup>each other.</sup>  
vetere similitudine, sive intempestiva<sup>k</sup> jactatione severitatis  
inflatus, M.<sup>1</sup> Livium, ‘quia populi judicio esset damnatus, V. ii, 4.  
‘equum vendere’ jussit. item M. Livius, cum ad tribum  
Arniensem<sup>m</sup> et nomen collegæ ventum est, ‘vendere  
‘equum’ C. Claudium jussit, ‘duarum rerum causa, unius,  
‘quod falsum adversus se testimonium dixisset<sup>15</sup>, alterius,  
‘quod non sincera fide secum in gratiam redisset.’ æque<sup>n</sup>  
foedum certamen inquinandi famam alterius cum suæ  
famæ<sup>o</sup> damno factum est exitu censuræ. cum in leges  
jurasset<sup>16</sup> C. Claudius et in ærarium escendisset<sup>p</sup>, inter  
nomina eorum quos ærarios relinquebat<sup>17</sup> dedit collegæ<sup>xxiv</sup>, 18, 7.  
nomen. deinde M. Livius in ærarium venit, et ‘præter  
‘Mæciam tribum, quæ se nec<sup>1</sup> condemnasset’ neque con-

<sup>1</sup> om. F. J om. F. H. <sup>k</sup> intempestiva F.—var. al. Mss. <sup>1</sup> om. GT 4.  
G. C. <sup>m</sup> em. cf. vi, 5; Cic. Agr. ii, 29; (nn.) and an inscription on a marble in the  
walls of a temple at Vulturni. MN, de C. R. p. 26. S, J. C. R. i, 3, p. 13. ed. GT 4. nn, on  
vi, ep. PG, p. 217, in 549 Y. R. D. PAN, de C. R. 50, p. 279. DU.—Narniensem Mss. ed.  
S 1. G. C. <sup>n</sup> em. G.—*ferdum æque* tr. BR.—*neque* pl. and opt. Mss.—*neque* ibi 2, 3 P.  
H.—*itaque* ibi 3, 5 L. vulg. ed. G. C. D. <sup>o</sup> conj. om. G. adv. D. <sup>p</sup> 3 P. P. ed.  
G. C. D.—*escendisset* F 1st—*escendisset* F 2d.—var. al. Mss.—*ascendisset* B. ant. Edd. <sup>q</sup> *ne-*  
*que* F. 2, 4, 5 L. H. HV. <sup>r</sup> xl F. V. 1—3 L. I. N. but cf. xxxiii, 12, 12. R.

13 The knights, whether admitted into the senate from appointment by the censors, or from the right of any office which they held, might either retain the public horse, if their strength was equal to military duty, V. Max. ii, 7, 6; or resign it, as Pompey did in his first consulship; Plut. The equestrian order did not form a third body in the state, distinct from the patrician and the plebeian orders, (Pliny H. N. xxiii, 1;) till after the judicial laws of C. Gracchus and other subsequent legislators. But cf. xxx, 18, 11; MN, de C. R. in Th. A. R. t. i, p. 3; GC, de C. R. i, 4, ib. p. 605; GV, ib. prol. S, A. J. C. R. ii, 3. DU. Those were said to have a public horse, who had an allowance from the treasury for the keep of a horse. cf. xxiv, 18, 5. C.

14 Livy is now speaking of the review of the equestrian centuries, which he calls *equitatum recensere* xxxviii, 28; or *recognoscere* xxxix, 44; and which took place immedi-

ately after the review of the senate, xxvii, 11; xxxiv, 44; xxxviii, 28; xxxix, 44; xli, 27; xlv, 15. Therefore the use of the word *tribum* does not prove that the census proceeded according to tribes and not according to centuries, as is maintained by MN, de C. R. p. 33. DU.

15 Perhaps at the time when Livius was condemned by the people; D. xxii, 35, 6. R.

16 Magistrates, on taking office, used to swear that they would observe the laws; on quitting office, they took an oath that they had done nothing illegal: to this the censors added that they would do (or had done) nothing through favour or spite, but would act (or had acted) impartially and for the public good. cf. xxxi, 50; Zon. vii, 9; Pliny Pan. 64 sq; (nn.) Cic. Fam. v, 2. C. R.

17 The censor on quitting office left in the treasury a list of those whom he exchequered. R.

M. C. Ceth. 'demnatum aut consulem aut censorem fecisset, populum  
P.S. Tedita. 'Romanum omnem, quattuor et triginta tribus,' ærarios

reliquit', 'quod et innocentem se condemnâssent et con-  
'demnatum consulem et censorem fecissent, neque infitiri  
'possent aut iudicio semel' aut comitiis bis ab se peccatum  
'esse. inter quattuor et triginta tribus et C. Claudium  
'ærarium fore: quodsi exemplum haberet bis eundem  
'ærarium relinquenti, C. Claudium nominatim se inter  
'ærarios fuisse relicturum.' prævum certamen notarum  
inter censores: castigatio inconstantiae populi censoria  
et gravitate temporum illorum digna<sup>18</sup>. in invidia censores  
cum essent, crescendi ex his ratus esse occasionem Ca.  
Bæbius tribunus plebis diem ad populum utrique<sup>a</sup> dixit.  
ea res consensu patrum discussa<sup>19</sup> est, ne postea obnoxia

xxii, 26, 3. populari auræ censura esset.

C. ii, 414. Eadem æstate<sup>1</sup> in Bruttiiis Clamptia<sup>a</sup> a<sup>b</sup> consule<sup>c</sup> vi<sup>38</sup>

C. ii, 435. capta<sup>d</sup>, Consentia et Pandosia et ignobiles aliæ civitates  
voluntate in dicionem<sup>e</sup> venerunt. et cum comitiorum jam  
appeteret tempus, Cornelium potius ex Etruria, ubi nihil  
belli erat, Romam acciri placuit. is consules Cn. Servilium  
Election of  
magistrates. Cæpionem et C. Servilium Geminum<sup>e</sup> creavit. inde  
prætoria comitia habita. creati P.<sup>h</sup> Cornelius Lentulus,

<sup>a</sup> deliquit F 1st.—dereliquit F 2d. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. <sup>b</sup> simul F. V. <sup>c</sup> utriusque F. V.  
2, 5 L. B. HV.—utriusque 1 L. <sup>d</sup> opt. Mss.—var. cet. <sup>e</sup> om. 1 P. F. V. BS. 1, 2,  
5 L. N. L. HF. HV. pr. RB.—ad conj. G. <sup>f</sup> cos. F.—coso 5 L.—cosa 1 P. V. BS. 1 L.  
L. N. HV. HF.—cosa 2 L.—Cosa RB. <sup>g</sup> 3, 4 L. H. B 2d. HF. D. ed. FR 2. vi and  
voluntate are often opposed, 3; Cic. Fin. ii, 20; Sall. J. 13. (CO.) DU.—vi capta conj.  
RB.—devicasta P.—dedita conj. G.—devicta pl. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>h</sup> P. RE. F 1st. al.  
Mss. cf. xxxii, 31. DU.—deditionem F int. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. GA. HV. L. N. cf. xxxiii, 27;  
xxxii, 16; xxxiii, 17; xxviii, ep. Flor. iv, 2, 33. DU. Livy uses both words; ix, 20, 4;  
xxvi, 21, n; xxxiii, 37, 4. D. <sup>i</sup> S. 2 L. and the Capitoline Tables. S. ed. D.—Servilium...  
C. om. F. 5 L. HV.—Cn. pl. Mss. ant. Edd. GL. <sup>j</sup> om. S. and the Cap. Tab. pr.  
because this is the plebeian consul. S. adv. PG, p. 222 [and 231,] 550 [and 551] Y. R.  
There might be at the same time Servilii Gemini among both the patricians and the plebeians;  
as there were Atilii Longi, Genucii Augurini, and Minucii Augurini: and next year we have  
M. Servilius Geminus (xxx, 26, a; xxxi, 4; Cassiod. who was probably the brother of Caius,  
as each of them was c. r. v. nepos. Fast. Cap.) as colleague of Ti. Claudius Nero a patrician  
consul. PZ, A. H. 2, p. 46. D. <sup>k</sup> F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. D.—  
Cn. em. S. pr. PG, l. c. ed. G. C. adv. This Cn. Lentulus was curule edile in 548 Y. R.  
11; and consul in 552: but it did not always follow that curule ediles were made prætors  
two years afterwards; and, in those times, before the enactment of the *leges Annales*, consuls

18 'This personal contest was very undignified; but the censure passed on the public inconsistency was highly becoming.' C.

19 'Quashed.' RS.

1 Consentia and Clamptia (Λαμπτία,

ωίλις Βεγγίνας, Steph.) are said to have revolted, next year, to the consul C. Servilius, xxx, 19. Hence it is plain that some impediment occurred, whereby the surrender was not completed this year. G. cf. also xxv, 1; xxviii, 11; DU. Pol. xiii, 10, 2. (SW.) R.

P.<sup>1</sup> Quintilius Varus, P. Ælius Pætus, P. Villius Tap-<sup>M.C. Ceth.</sup>  
 pulus<sup>1</sup>. hi duo cum ædiles plebis essent, prætores creati <sup>P.S.Tudita.</sup>  
 sunt. consul comitiis perfectis ad exercitum in Etruriam  
 rediit.

Sacerdotes eo anno mortui atque in locum eorum suf-<sup>Vacancies</sup>  
 facti: Ti. Veturius Philo flamen Martialis in locum M.<sup>k</sup> in the  
 Æmilii Regilli, qui priore anno mortuus erat, creatus <sup>sacerdotal</sup>  
 inauguratusque; et in M.<sup>1</sup> Pomponii Mathonis auguris<sup>m</sup> <sup>body filled</sup>  
 et decemviri locum creati decemvir M. Aurelius Cotta, <sup>up.</sup>  
 augur Ti. Sempronius Gracchus admodum adolescens<sup>n</sup>, <sup>xxvii, 6, m.</sup>  
 quod tunc perrarum in mandandis sacerdotiis erat<sup>2</sup>. qua-  
 drigæ aureæ eo anno in Capitolio positæ ab ædilibus curu-  
 libus C. Livio et M. Servilio Gemino. et ludi Romani  
 biduum instaurati; item<sup>o</sup> per biduum plebei ab ædi-  
 libus P. Ælio P. Villio. et Jovis epulum fuit ludorum  
 causa.

were sometimes elected from being curule ediles, or only quæstors. Besides the *Lentulus*,  
 who was prætor of Sardinia in 560, was proprætor in 561, (*ceteris prorogata imperia* xxx, 27;  
 41;) and could not have been chosen consul, unless he had either left his province before  
 the time or been elected in his absence, neither of which is hinted at by Livy. *DU.* cf. xxx,  
 1, p. *D.*—om. 2 L. N. <sup>1</sup> L. F. V. 2—5 L. B. GA. HV. L. N. ant. Edd. but cf. xxx,  
 18; 27. *D.*—om. 1 L. <sup>2</sup> P. Villius, *T. Appilius* F. cf. xl, 44, 1; xxxi, 4, 3. *D.*—var.  
 al. *Mm.* <sup>k</sup> om. F. 1—3, 5 L. HV. <sup>1</sup> *M.* conj. because *M. Pomponius Matho* is  
 found in command of the fleet next year: cf. xxii, 35. *PZ.* But *M.* *Pomponius Matho*, a  
 pontiff, died before this time, xxvi, 23: and two of the family might just as well have the  
 forename *Marcus* as that of *Manius*. *D.* <sup>m</sup> *et* and *auguris* om. F. V. 2, 3, 5 L. HV.  
<sup>n</sup> *adulescens* F. <sup>o</sup> ant. Edd. S. pr. *DJ. DE.*—*idem* pl. and opt. *Mss.* ed. G. C. *D.*—  
*itorum* H. RM.

2 Cf. *L.* on Sen. ad Mar. 24; *NO.* C. P. ii, 5; *SN.* P. U. N. xii, 4, 5. *DU.*

## BOOK XXX.

### EPITOME.

In Africa Scipio Carthaginienses et eundem Syphacem Numidarum regem Hasdrubalemque pluribus præliis vicit, adjuvante Masinissa, binaque hostium castra expugnavit, in quibus quadraginta millia hominum ferro ignique consumpta sunt. Syphacem per C. Lælium et Masinissam cepit. Masinissa Sophonisbam uxorem<sup>a</sup> Syphacis, filiam Hasdrubalis, captam statim adamavit<sup>b</sup> et nuptiis factis uxorem habuit. castigatus a Scipione venenum ei misit, quo hausto illa decessit. effectumque est multis Scipionis victoriis ut Carthaginienses, in desperationem acti, in auxilium publicæ salutis Hannibalem ex Italia revocarent. isque anno sexto decimo Italia decedens<sup>c</sup> in Africam trajecit, tentavitque per colloquium pacem cum Scipione componere; et cum de condicionibus pacis non convenisset, acie victus est. pax Carthaginiensibus data est petentibus. Hannibal Gisgonem pacem dissuadentem manu sua detraxit; excusata deinde temeritate facti ipse pacem suasit. Mago, qui bello<sup>1</sup> in agro Insubrium cum Romanis conflixerat, vulneratus, dum in Africam per legatos revocatus revertitur<sup>d</sup>, ex vulnere mortuus est. Masinissæ regnum restitutum est. reversus in urbem Scipio amplissimum nobilissimumque egit triumphum, quem Q. Terentius Culleo senator pileatus secutus est. Scipio Africanus incertum militari prius favore an populari aura ita<sup>e</sup> cognominatus: primus certe hic imperator victæ a se nomine gentis nobilitatus est.

B. C. 203—  
Y. R. 549. Cn. Servilius Cæpio et C. Servilius Geminus<sup>a</sup> consules 1  
Consuls, (sexthus decimus is annus belli Punici erat) cum de re  
Cn. Servi- publica belloque et provinciis ad senatum rettulissent,  
lius Cæpio, C. Servilius  
Geminus. censuerunt patres ut 'consules inter se compararent

<sup>a</sup> om. BG. cf. *L*, on T. H. iv, 43; *MD*, N. L. ep. 15; *D*. Virg. *Æ*. iii, 319; *S* Matthew i, 6. *ED*. <sup>b</sup> LD. BG. BO. NO. ant. Edd. C. *D*.—*adamat* *GT* 4. *G*.

<sup>c</sup> LD. V. BG. ed. Cam. C. *D*.—*decedens* 1 Ed.—*discedens* vulg. cf. 33, c; ii, 31, 11; *excedere* 20. *D*. <sup>d</sup> V. cf. *G*, on ii, 47; xxi, 34; xxxiii, 48; and xxxv, 8. *DU*. ed. cf. i, 40, 7; xxviii, ep. *D*.—*reverteretur* vulg. <sup>e</sup> conj. om. *DU*. <sup>a</sup> conj. om.

cf. xxix, 38, g. *S*. pr. *G*. adv. P2.—var. *Mss*.

1 For *prælio*. *C*.

‘sortirentur uter Bruttios adversus Hannibalem, uter  
 ‘Etruriam ac Ligures provinciam haberet. cui Bruttii  
 ‘evenissent, exercitum a P. Sempronio<sup>b</sup> acciperet. P.  
 ‘Sempronius’ (ei quoque enim proconsuli imperium in  
 annum prorogabatur) ‘P. Licinio succederet: is Romam  
 ‘reverteretur,’ ‘bello quoque bonus<sup>d</sup> habitus ad cetera<sup>1</sup>  
 quibus nemo ea tempestate instructor civis<sup>c</sup> habebatur.  
 congestis omnibus humanis a natura fortunaque bonis,  
 nobilis idem ac dives erat; forma viribusque corporis  
 excellebat; facundissimus<sup>2</sup> habebatur, seu causa oranda,  
 seu in senatu, ‘ad populum suadendi ac dissuadendi  
 locus esset; juris pontificii<sup>3</sup> peritissimus. super hæc  
 bellicæ quoque laudis consulatus<sup>4</sup> compotem fecerat.  
 quod<sup>1</sup> in Brutiis provincia, idem<sup>1</sup> in Etruria ac Ligu-  
 ribus decretum: M. Cornelius ‘novo consuli tradere  
 ‘exercitum’ jussus; ‘ipse prorogato imperio Galliam pro-  
 ‘vinciam obtinere<sup>5</sup> cum legionibus iis<sup>1</sup> quas prætor  
 ‘L. Scribonius priore anno habuisset.’ sortiti deinde  
 provincias: Cæpioni Bruttii, Servilio Gemino<sup>6</sup> Etruria  
 evenit. tum prætorum provinciæ in sortem conjectæ.  
 jurisdictionem urbanam Pætus Ælius<sup>5</sup>, Sardiniam P.  
 Lentulus, Siciliam P. Villius, Ariminum cum duabus  
 legionibus (sub Lucretio Spurio eæ fuerant) Quintilius  
 Varus est sortitus. et Lucretio prorogatum imperium,

Ca. S. Cæp.  
C. S. Gemini.

Division of  
the pro-  
vinces.

Character  
of P. Lici-  
nius.

<sup>b</sup> *consule* ad. S. ed. G. but he was no longer consul. C. <sup>c</sup> *ut pontifex maximus sacris publicis esset præsto. quamvis* conj. ad. PG, p. 152, 535 Y. R. adv. DU. D. <sup>d</sup> *bonus, ut* conj. PG. <sup>e</sup> *cetera; ...civis,* conj. PG. <sup>f</sup> P. F. V. 1, 4 L. L. opt. Mss of G. Mss of C. pr. G. ed. C. D.—*et* ad. al. Mss. ed. G. <sup>g</sup> *ac dissuadendi* om. RH. H. pr. RH. adv. D. <sup>h</sup> *pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. C. D.—laudes...fecerant* 2, 3 P. BR. al. Mss. ed. GT 4. G.—*laudes...fecerunt* H. R. <sup>i</sup> *cui* RH. H. B. 4 L. GA. 3 P. ant. Ed.—*quæ* conj. RH. <sup>j</sup> *item* 4 L.—*eidem* RH. H. B. GA. 4 L.—*et dein* 3 P. ant. Ed.—*eadem* conj. RH. <sup>k</sup> *obtinere* RH. 2 L. H. D. L. pr. RH. but cf. G, on i, 50; Obs. ii, 14; nn, on xxxi, 8. D. <sup>l</sup> *his* F. V. 1—4 L. GA. HV. <sup>m</sup> *proconsul* 3 P. H. ant. Edd.—om. 1, 2 P. F. V. 4, 5 L. HV. B. GA. N. ed. Rom. Parm. <sup>n</sup> P. 1 P. F. V. 3—5 L. HV. ed. Rom. Parm. but cf. xxix, 11; &c. D.—Q. 2 P. B. GA. N. cet. ant. Edd.—om. 3 P. 1, 2 L. H. <sup>o</sup> om. S. al. Mss. pr. cf. a. S. <sup>p</sup> *Cn.* conj. cf. xxix, 38, h. S. ed. G. C.—om. (with *Lentulus, Siciliam*) F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV.

1 ‘In addition to all other accomplishments.’ C. cf. xxvi, 5, 3. D. *DGE* connects *congestis* with *ad cetera*, thinking that otherwise it would be followed by *in eo. adv. R.*

2 Yet no mention of him is made in Cic. Brut. see *SAB*, L. S. i, 14. D.

3 He was chief pontiff. C.

4 ‘His consulship afforded him an oppor-

tunity of distinguishing himself in a military point of view.’ C.

5 The surname is prefixed to the name, as in iv, 14; 57; 18; 42; 23; vi, 18; ix, 38; xxi, 11; xxii, 40; xxvii, 6; xxx, 3; xxxiv, 5; xxxvii, 31; xxxix, 45; xxi, 22; *RHO*, on S. L. 121; *SN*, de P. U. N. x, p. 55; *CO*, on S. C. pr. nn, on iv, ep. D.

C.n. S. Cæp. ut Genuam oppidum a Magone Pœno<sup>1</sup> dirutum exœdificaret. P. Scipioni non temporis sed rei gerendæ fine, 'donec debellatum in Africa foret;'<sup>2</sup> prorogatum imperium est; decretumque ut 'supplicatio fieret, quod is in Africam 'provinciam trajecisset, ut ea res salutaris populo Romano' 'ipsique' duci atque exercitui esset.' in Siciliam<sup>3</sup> tria<sup>4</sup> millia militum sunt scripta, et quia, quod roboris ea provincia habuerat, in Africam transvectum fuerat<sup>5</sup>, et<sup>6</sup> quia<sup>7</sup>, ne qua<sup>8</sup> classis ex Africa trajiceret, quadraginta navibus custodiri placuerat Siciliæ maritimam oram. tredecim novas naves Villius secum in Siciliam duxit: ceteræ in Sicilia veteres reffectæ. huic classi M. Pomponius, prioris anni prætor, prorogato imperio præpositus novos milites ex Italia advectos in naves imposuit. parem navium numerum Cn. Octavio, prætori item prioris<sup>1</sup> anni, cum pari jure imperii ad tuendam Sardinie oram patres decreverunt. Lentulus prætor 'duo millia militum dare in' naves<sup>2</sup> jussus. et Italiæ ora, quia incertum erat quo missuri classem Carthaginienses forent, videbantur autem, quicquid nudatum præsidii esset, petitori, M. Marcio<sup>3</sup>, prætori prioris anni, cum totidem navibus tuenda data est. tria millia<sup>4</sup> militum in eam classem ex decreto patrum consules xxv, 15, 7. scripserunt, et duas legiones urbanas ad incerta belli<sup>5</sup>. Hispaniæ cum exercitibus imperioque veteribus imperatoribus, L. Lentulo et L. Manlio Acidino, decretæ. 20 legions: viginti omnino legionibus et centum sexaginta<sup>6</sup> navibus 160 ships. longis res Romana<sup>1</sup> eo anno gesta.

<sup>1</sup> pœne F. V. 1, 4, 5 L. B. HV. <sup>2</sup> populo ed. G 3.—pr. (for P. n.) P. <sup>3</sup> sique P. F 1st.—sicque 1, 2, 5 L. H.—sibique V.—sive F 2d. <sup>4</sup> P. F. C? V? al. Mss. PG, p. 224, 550 Y. R. GT 4.—Siciliam pl. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>5</sup> Et... fuerat om. RH. H. pr. RH. adv. GB. <sup>6</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. C. D.—om. G. C. D. <sup>7</sup> pr. C. D.—qui P.—que 1 L.—quod V? 2, 4 L.—Punica conj. G.—om. 3 L. ed. G. C. D. <sup>8</sup> antequam pl. and opt. Mss.—ante qua P.—antiqua HF.—all these om. ne <sup>9</sup> ad C. pr. cf. xxii, 19, d. GR. <sup>10</sup> Mario P. 2, 3 L. (and om. M.) V. 1, 5 L.—Mantio B.—Valerio HV. <sup>11</sup> var. Mss. from the copyists not understanding the characters ∞ ∞ ∞ D. cf. 4, g; 6, m; 26, c. ED. <sup>12</sup> res publica or res publica Romana conj. cf. vi, 6; GR. ii, 64, 5; viii, 31, 2; vi, 23, 10; xxvii, 40, 2. D.

1 Cf. 24, 3; xxiii, 40, 1; xxvi, 1; PZ, A. H. 8, p. 342. D. C.  
2 This phrase xxxix, 54; is the same as incertis belli eventus vi, 23; τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἀνέλα. Similar expressions are incerta fortuna 15; i. casuum 30; cetera belli xxvii, 20; subita b. Tac. H. v, 13; Ag. 37; Flor. i, 1; s. rerum ix, 43; (cf. xxv, 15, 7; v, 11; xxviii, 39, 4;) and without the noun, Tac. A. vi, 11; dura atque aspera belli xxxiii, 11; D. G. ED. d. levitatis Prop. i, 15, 1; (an.) GB. cf. Hor. O. ii, 13, 27 sq.  
3 Pomponius, Octavius, Marcus, and Scipio (cf. xxix, 26, e) had each 40 ships. D.

Prætores 'in provincias ire' jussi. consulibus impera-<sup>Ca. S. Cæp.</sup>  
tum, 'priusquam ab urbe proficiscerentur, ludos<sup>4</sup> magnos <sup>C.S. Gemin.</sup>  
' facerent, quos T. Manlius Torquatus dictator in quintum <sup>xxvii, 33.</sup>  
' annum vovisset, si eodem statu res publica staret.' et novas <sup>Prodigies.</sup>  
religiones<sup>5</sup> excitabant in animis hominum prodigia ex pluri-  
bus locis nuntiata. aurum in Capitolio corvi non lacerâsse  
tantum rostris crediti, sed etiam edisse. mures Antii co-  
ronam auream arrosere. circa Capuam omnem agrum  
locustarum vis ingens, ita ut unde advenissent parum  
constaret, complevit. equuleus Reate cum quinque pedi-  
bus natus. Anagninæ sparsi primum ignes in cælo, dein  
fax ingens arsit. Frusinone arcus solem tenui linea am-  
plexus est<sup>1</sup>; circulum deinde ipsum major solis orbis  
extrinsecus inclusit. Arpini terra campestri agro in in-<sup>C. ii, 114.</sup>  
gentem sinum consedit. consulum alteri primam hostiam  
immolanti caput jocinoris defuit. ea prodigia majoribus <sup>xxvii, 26, 9.</sup>  
hostiis procurata. editi a collegio pontificum dii, quibus  
sacrificaretur.

- 3 Iis transactis consules prætoresque in provincias profecti.  
omnibus tamen, velut eam sortitis, Africæ cura erat, seu  
quia ibi summam rerum bellique verti cernebant, seu ut  
Scipioni gratificarentur, in quem tum omnis versa civitas  
erat. itaque non ex Sardinia tantum, sicut ante dictum  
est<sup>a</sup>, sed ex Sicilia quoque et Hispania vestimenta fru-  
mentumque<sup>b</sup>, et arma etiam ex Sicilia et omne genus  
commeatus eo portabantur. nec Scipio ullo tempore <sup>Transac-</sup>  
hiemis belli opera remiserat, quæ multa simul undi-<sup>tions in</sup>  
que eum circumstabant. Uticam obsidebat; castra in  
conspectu Hasdrubalis erant; Carthaginienses deduxerant  
naves, classem paratam instructamque ad commeatus  
intercipiendos habebant. inter hæc ne Syphacis qui-  
dem reconciliandi curam ex animo miserat<sup>c</sup>, si forte

<sup>1</sup> om. H. RH.

<sup>a</sup> om. H. RH.

<sup>b</sup> vestimentumque and om. etiam F.

<sup>c</sup> dimiserat B. H. RH. from gl. cf. xxxviii, 60, 6; Suet. iii, 37; BU, on O. M. i, 209;

4 Cf. xxvii, 33, 6. As these games were celebrated next year, 27; it seems that the consuls did not execute this order of the senate: GL. perhaps on account of the prodigies which occurred. PG, 551 Y. R. p. 228. D.

5 Cf. xxii, 33, 6; R. vii, 3; xxxi, 13; xxxvii, 3; xxi, 62; xxvii, 37. Hence *religiosus* means 'superstitious,' xxiv, 10. 'Superstition' itself is called *prava religio*, xxvii, 23; and *superstitutiones* is used, xxix, 14. cf. CS, on Su. ii, 90; GV, on J. xxii, 6. DU.

Cn.S.Cæp. jam<sup>a</sup> satias<sup>c</sup> amoris in uxore<sup>e</sup> ex multa copia cepisset<sup>f</sup>.  
 C.S.Gemin. ab Syphace magis pacis cūm Carthaginiensibus con-  
 ditiones, ut Romani Africa, Pœni Italia excederent,  
 quam, si bellaretur, spes ulla desciturum<sup>1</sup> afferebatur.  
 hæc per nuntios magis equidem acta crediderim (et  
 P. xiv. 1; ita pars major auctores sunt) quam ipsum Syphacem,  
 AP. 17. ut Antias Valerius prodit, in castra Romana ad collo-  
 quium venisse. primo eas condiciones imperator Roma-  
 nus vix auribus admisit. postea<sup>2</sup>, ut causa probabilis suis<sup>3</sup>  
 commeandi foret in castra hostium, mollius eadem illa  
 abnuere, ac spem facere sæpius ultro citroque agitantibus  
 rem conventuram<sup>4</sup>.

Camp of  
 Hasdrubal  
 and Sy-  
 phax, S.  
 xvii, 88-90.

Hibernacula<sup>2</sup> Carthaginiensium, congesta temere ex  
 agris materia exædificata, lignea ferme tota erant. Nu-  
 midæ præcipue arundine textis, storeaque pars maxima  
 tectis<sup>5</sup>, passim nullo ordine, quidam, ut sine imperio  
 occupatis locis, extra fossam etiam vallumque habitabant<sup>1</sup>.  
 hæc relata Scipioni spem fecerant castra hostium per  
 occasionem incendiendi. cum legatis quos mitteret ad<sup>4</sup>  
 Syphacem, calorum loco primos<sup>1</sup> ordines<sup>a</sup> spectatæ vir-  
 tutis atque prudentiæ servili habitu mittebat, qui, dum  
 in colloquio legati essent, vagi per castra, alius alia, aditus  
 exitusque omnes, situm formamque et universorum ca-

*mittere e manibus* xxxii, 9, 10; *D. mitte hanc de pectoris curam*, Virg. *Æ.* vi, 85; *G. mittere ambages* vi, 16; *odium* xl, 46. *R.*—*amiserat* conj. *P.* <sup>d</sup> ed. *G. C.* adv. *Mss.* <sup>e</sup> ed. *Mo.* *GT* 4. *ab yphace amoris in uxore ex multa copia cepisset*, Ter. *Eu.* v, 6, 3; *GB.* cf. xxv, 23, n. *D.*—*satias* B. ant. Edd.—*satias* pl. *Mss.* al. ant. Edd. <sup>f</sup> pl. and opt. *Mss.* cf. *Ov. M.* iv, 258; *G. VN*, on *T. A.* iii, 31; *DU.* *Ov. H.* 4, 99; 9, 33; *G.* on *Sen. H. CE.* 369. *D.*—*uxorem* S. 2 P. <sup>g</sup> *excepisset* 3 P.—*percepisset* conj. cf. xxii, 51; Ter. *Eu.* v, [6, 2. *ED*] *GB.* <sup>h</sup> om. *H. RH.* <sup>i</sup> V int. pl. al. *Mss.* *RH.*—*sui* F. V. 1, 2 L.—*visa* al. *Mss.* ant. Edd.—*vis suis* 4 L. B 1st. <sup>j</sup> *conventurum RH.* pr. and join *agitantibus rem* as in 4; for *agitere* is rarely put absolutely: but cf. xxiv, 27; Cic. *Ph.* i, 3. *DU.* Yet *rem* may be taken twice, in sense. *D.* <sup>a</sup> P. V. F. BR. D. L. N. al. *Mss.* of *D.* cf. xlv, 36; *primis ordinibus castris* [cf. Virg. *Æ.* xi, 304;] *Cæs.* B. G. vi, 7; Front. *St.* i, 5, 12; Hyg. de L. p. 160; *G.* xlv, 33; *IOS*, and *HS*, on V. P. ii, 112; *TN*, on Fr. iv, 5, 8. *D.*—*ordinis* vulg.

1 'Than any hope of his deserting his Carthaginian allies, in case of the Romans making war upon them.' *R.*

2 Cf. *SL*, on Hyg. p. 1110. *DU.*

3 'And, for the most part, thatched.' *C.*

4 'Were quartered;' *habere* 4, c: hence their huts or tents are called *tecta*, 6. *tentorium suum cuique militi domus ac Penates sunt*, xlv, 39. *D.*

1 'The centurions of the six first ranks,' viz. 'the first two centurions of each of the three divisions, *triarii*, *principes*, and *hastati*.' Vegetius is inaccurate in this point, ii, 7 sq. cf. *L.* M. R. ii, 8. *G.* They are called *principes ordinum*, viii, 39; or *centurionum*, ii, 45; of *centuriones primorum ordinum*, i, 35. cf. *Pol.* xiv, 1, 13; *D. MO*, on C. B. G. v, 30.

strorum et partium, qua Poeni qua<sup>b</sup> Numidæ haberent<sup>c</sup>, Cn. S. Cæp. C.S. Gemin.  
quantum intervalli inter Hasdrubalis ac regia castra esset,  
specularentur; moremque simul noscerent stationum vigili-  
arumque, nocte an interdiu opportuniore insidiant essent.  
et inter crebra colloquia alii atque alii de industria, quo  
pluribus omnia nota essent, mittebantur. cum sæpius  
agitata res certiore spem pacis in dies et Syphaci et  
Carthaginiensibus per eum faceret, legati Romani 'vetitos  
'se reverti ad imperatorem' aiunt<sup>2</sup>, 'nisi certum respon-  
'sum detur. proinde, seu ipsi staret jam sententia<sup>3</sup>, seu <sup>xxi, 29, 3</sup>  
'consulendus Hasdrubal et Carthaginienses essent, con-<sup>and g.</sup>  
'suleret. tempus esse aut pacem componi aut bellum  
'naviter geri.' dum consulitur Hasdrubal ab Syphace, ab  
Hasdrubale Carthaginienses, et speculatores omnia visendi  
et Scipio ad comparanda ea quæ in rem<sup>4</sup> erant tempus  
habuit. et ex<sup>e</sup> mentione ac spe pacis negligentia, ut fit,  
apud Poenos Numidamque orta cavendi ne quid hostile  
interim paterentur. tandem relatum responsum, quibus-  
dam, quia nimis cupere Romanus pacem videbatur, iniquis<sup>f</sup>  
per occasionem<sup>5</sup> adjectis; quæ peropportune cupienti tol-  
lere indutias Scipioni causam præbuere. ac nuntio regia,  
cum 'relaturum se ad consilium' dixisset, postero die  
respondit 'se uno frustra tendente nulli alii pacem pla-  
'cuisse<sup>6</sup>: renuntiaret igitur nullam aliam spem pacis  
'quam relictis Carthaginiensibus Syphaci cum Romanis  
'esse.' ita tollit indutias, ut libera fide<sup>7</sup> incepta exse- P. xiv, 2.

<sup>b</sup> *quas...quas* F 2d. al. Mss. pr. R 2d.—*quam...quam* 3 L. <sup>c</sup> cf. 3, 4; xxvi, 34; xxxii, 14; nn, on Sil. viii, 370; D. SDR, on P. Tri. i, 2, 156; SR, Lex. R.—*haberentur* conj. cf. nn, on Tac. A. ii, 58, 2. R 1st.—*tenderent* conj. G. pr. R 3d. <sup>d</sup> *ab imperatore* RH. B. H. D. al. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. RH. GL. em. A. cf. Pol. xiv, 2. G, Obs. iv, 6, p. 89. <sup>e</sup> om. F. C. V. 1—3, 5 L. GA. HV. pr. cf. ii, 6, 2; but on the other hand, v, 32, 4; xxvii, 46, k; xxxiii, 14, 6; 39, 2; xxxiv, 3, 2; xxxv, 29, 8; xxi, 15; &c. D. <sup>f</sup> *condicionibus* ad. 2 P. from gl. GB. but the adjective is neuter; cf. 29, 4. ED.

2 By this artifice time was gained for the legates to make their observations; and it would also be made to appear that the Roman general was eager for peace. G. This transaction closely borders on perfidy, and does not redound to the honour of Scipio. GL.

3 Und. 'he should at once give an answer.' The same verb appears to belong to both the clauses of a sentence, when it is, in reality, applicable but to one: cf. iii, 67;

Cic. Att. x, 4; SA, M. iv, 8. (PZ.) C.

4 Cf. xxii, 3, b; D. Plaut. Am. pr. Aul. ii, 1; &c. G.

5 'By reason of the eagerness for peace, which Scipio feigned.' DCE.

6 'That while he (Scipio) alone was ineffectually striving for peace, all the other members of the council' [xxii, 3, 7; ED.] 'set their faces against it.' R.

7 'Freely, as far as good faith was concerned.' R.

Ca. S. Cæp. queretur; deductisque navibus (et jam veris principium C.S.Gemin. erat) machinas tormentaue, velut a mari aggressurus

Uticam, imponit. et duo millia<sup>a</sup> militum ad capiendum quem antea tenuerat tumultum super Uticam mittit; simul ut ab eo quod parabat in alterius rei curam converteret hostium animos, simul ne qua, cum ipse ad Syphacem Hasdrubalemque profectus esset, eruptio ex urbe et impetus in castra sua relictæ cum levi præsidio fieret.

His præparatis advocatoque<sup>1</sup> consilio, edicere<sup>2</sup> exploratoribus jussis 'quæ comperta afferrent,' Masinissaque, cui omnia hostium nota erant, postremo 'ipse quid pararet 'in proximam noctem' proponit; tribunis edicit<sup>a</sup> ut, 'ubi prætorio dimisso signa concinuissent, extemplo educerent'<sup>3</sup> 'castris legiones.' ita ut imperaverat, signa sub occasum solis efferri sunt coëpta. ad primam ferme vigiliam agmen explicaverunt; media nocte (septem enim millia itineris erant) modico gradu ad castra hostium perventum est. ibi Scipio partem copiarum Lælio Masinissamque ac Numidas attribuit, et 'castra Syphacis invadere ignesque 'conjicere'<sup>d</sup> jubet. singulos<sup>3</sup> deinde separatim Lælium ac Masinissam seductos<sup>e</sup> obtestatur ut, 'quantum nox providentiæ adimat, tantum diligentia<sup>f</sup> expleant<sup>g</sup> curaque<sup>h</sup>. 'se Hasdrubalem Punicaque castra aggressurum: ceterum 'non ante coëpturum quam ignem in regis<sup>i</sup> castris conburnat by 'spexisset.' neque ea res morata diu est: nam ut primis<sup>j</sup> Scipio. casis<sup>k</sup> injectus ignis hæsit, extemplo proxima quæque et S. xvii, 86 deinceps continua<sup>l</sup> amplexus totis se passim dissipavit sqq. castris. et trepidatio quidem, quanta<sup>m</sup> necesse erat, in

<sup>a</sup> var. Mss. again: cf. 2, h. D. <sup>a</sup> proponi tribuni se dicit F. <sup>b</sup> e ad. F. B. GA. <sup>c</sup> 1 P. F. C. V. 1—3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd.—om. FR 2. G. C. D. <sup>d</sup> colligere for conjicere or concinere F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. HV. cf. xxxvi, 12, 4. D. <sup>e</sup> cf. iii, 48; G, on Sen. Apoc. near the beginning. D.—deductos F. C. V. 1—3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. <sup>f</sup> diligenti 1, 2 P. H. B. ant. Edd. <sup>g</sup> ευνεπληροῦν Pol. S.—expleant. RH.—expleterent: 3 P. <sup>h</sup> P. F. C.—cura: et 1, 2 P. 2—4 L. H. HV. V. L. N. ed. A.—unaque 3 P. RH.—cura: unaque H. B. ant. Edd. <sup>i</sup> regis ed. GT 4. G. <sup>j</sup> em. from Pol. G. pr. C. D. R. ed. CL.—proximis Mss. Edd. G. C. D. cf. 6. R. <sup>k</sup> castris ant. Edd. but cf. xxv, 39; xxxv, 27. G. <sup>l</sup> contigua B. but cf. 6; BU, on O. M. iv, 57; and G. C. 8. D.—om. V. 1, 2 L. GA. <sup>m</sup> quantam conj. G.

1 Cf. xxiii, 32, 3; DU. xxvi, 41, 1.

2 Cf. FE, on C. Ph. i, 5; DU. xxi, 63,

1. R.

3 Singulos applies to Lælius and Masinissa; separatim as relates to each other. seductos with regard to the troops under their respective commands. C.

nocturno effuso tam late incendio orta est: ceterum for- Ca. S. Cæp.  
C.S. Gemia.  
tuitum, non hostilem ac bellicum ignem rati esse, sine  
armis ad restinguendum incendium effusi in armatos  
incidere hostes, maxime Numidas ab Masinissa notitia  
regiorum castrorum ad exitus itinerum idoneis locis dis-  
positos. multos<sup>a</sup> in ipsis cubilibus semisomnos hausit<sup>xxv, 39;</sup>  
flamma; multi in præcipiti fuga, ruentes super alios alii, CF. vii, 1.  
6 in angustiis portarum obtriti sunt. relucentem flammam  
primo vigiles Carthaginiensium<sup>1</sup>, deinde excitati alii no-  
cturno tumultu cum conspexissent, ab eodem errore<sup>a</sup>  
credere et<sup>b</sup> ipsi sua sponte incendium ortum. et clamor<sup>2</sup>  
inter cædem et vulnera sublatus an ex<sup>c</sup> trepidatione  
nocturna esset<sup>d</sup>, confusus<sup>e</sup> sensum veri adimebat. igitur  
pro se quisque inermes, ut quibus nihil<sup>f</sup> hostile suspectum  
esset, omnibus portis, qua cuique proximum erat, ea modo  
quæ restinguendo igni forent portantes, in agmen<sup>3</sup> Roma-  
num ruebant. quibus cæsis omnibus, præterquam hostili<sup>xxii, 3, 16.</sup>  
odio, etiam ne quis nuntius effugeret, extemplo Scipio  
neglectas ut in tali tumultu portas invadit; ignibusque  
in proxima tecta conjectis, effusa flamma primo veluti<sup>3, 4; 5, j</sup>  
sparsa<sup>h</sup> pluribus locis reluxit, dein per continua serpens<sup>and k.</sup>  
uno repente<sup>l</sup> omnia incendio hausit. ambusti homines  
jumentaue foeda primum fuga, dein strage obruerant<sup>34, g.</sup>  
itinerata portarum. quos non oppresserat ignis, ferro ab-  
sumpti; binaque castra clade<sup>h</sup> una deleta. duces tamen  
ambo, et<sup>i</sup> ex tot millibus armatorum duo millia<sup>m</sup> peditum

<sup>a</sup> om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. cf. G, on iii, 37, 8. D. but cf. Pol. xiv, 4. R. <sup>a</sup> *terrore*  
F. 1, 2, 5 L. HF. HV. cf. xxiv, 30, e. D. <sup>b</sup> *credaret* F 1st.—*credarent* F 2d. <sup>c</sup> *cum*  
(and om. an) conj. G.—ac ex V. 1 L. <sup>d</sup> om. GA. pr. G. <sup>e</sup> *confusus* (dative)  
conj. cf. 15; RH. pr. cf. *confusus atque incertus animi*, i, 7. DCE. <sup>f</sup> om. F. 1 P. but  
ad. F marg. <sup>g</sup> *velut* F. C. five L. H. HV. <sup>h</sup> *sparsa* opt. and al. Mss. viz.  
*incendio*; opposed to *uno*. G. pr. C. cf. 7, f. D. <sup>i</sup> *per* and *serpens*...*repente* om. RH. H.  
pr. RH. <sup>j</sup> *obruerant* F. C. V. 1—3 L. B. GA. HV. <sup>k</sup> PV. RH.—*de P.*—*die*  
S. F. V. five L. B. GA. HV. pr. (*μῆς ἐν ἄλλῃ μίξυ νυκτός*, App.) S. cf. nn. on Sil. ii, 5.  
D. adv. G. for Livy uses *unus* (and not *una*) with *dies*, ii, 10; vi, 25; viii, 11, 15; x, 17;  
xxiv, 13; xxv, 7; xxvi, 48; xxviii, 28; xxxii, 1; 22; &c. D. <sup>l</sup> om. F. C. V.  
2, 5 L. GA. HV. <sup>m</sup> cf. 2, h. ED.

·1 'The sentinels in Hasdrubal's camp first  
saw the fire in the king's camp;' Pol. xiv, 5.  
R.

2 'The uncertainty whether the outcry  
were not occasioned by the alarm of the fire's  
breaking out in the night:' cf. xxix, 6, 5. C.  
βοή τῶν παρυγῶν καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ νύκτι ἀρτίως καὶ  
βραχὺ χρόνῳ ἐκ τῆς πυρρῆς ἤρξαντο Ῥωμαῖοι,

App. P. 21. Polybius does not mention this.  
R.

3 'Which Scipio in person had brought  
up, for the purpose of setting fire to the  
Carthaginian camp, as soon as he saw the  
other camp in flames;' Pol. xiv, 5. S.  
Appian reverses the order of these events, 21  
sq. R.

Cn. S. Cæp. et quingenti<sup>a</sup> equites semiermes, magna pars saucii afflati-  
 C. S. Gemin. que incendio effugerunt<sup>4</sup>. cæsa aut hausta flammis quadra-  
 xxviii, 23, 3. ginta millia hominum sunt, capta supra quinque millia;  
 multi Carthaginensium nobiles, undecim senatores, signa  
 militaria centum septuaginta quattuor, equi Numidici  
 supra duo millia septingenti, elephanti sex capti; octo  
 flamma ferroque absumpti, magnaque vis armorum capta.  
 ea omnia imperator Vulcano sacrata incendit.

P. xiv, 6, 12; Hasdrubal ex fuga cum paucis Afrorum<sup>a</sup> urbem pro-7  
 AP 24. ximam petierat; eoque omnes qui supererant, vestigia

ducis sequentes, se contulerant. metu deinde ne dede-  
 retur Scipioni, urbe excessit. mox eodem patentibus  
 portis Romani accepti; nec quicquam hostile, quia vo-  
 luntate concesserant in dicionem, factum. duæ subinde  
 urbes captæ direptæque. ea præda, et quæ castris in-  
 census<sup>b</sup> ex<sup>c</sup> igne rapta erat, militi concessa est. Syphax  
 octo millium ferme inde spatio loco communito<sup>d</sup> consedit;  
 Hasdrubal Carthaginem contendit, ne quid per metum ex  
 recenti clade mollius consuleretur. quo tantus primo terror  
 est allatus, ut omissa Utica Carthaginem crederent ex-

9. templo Scipionem obsessurum. senatum itaque sufetes,  
 Cf. xxviii, quod velut consulare imperium apud eos erat, vocaverunt  
 37, d. ibi e<sup>e</sup> tribus<sup>f</sup> una de pace legatos ad Scipionem decernebat,  
 altera Hannibalem ad tuendam ab exitiabili bello patriam  
 revocabat, tertia Romanæ in adversis rebus constantiæ<sup>1</sup>  
 erat: 'reparandum exercitum Syphacemque hortandum<sup>g</sup>

<sup>a</sup> om. F. C. V. 1, 5 L. HV. <sup>a</sup> equorum RH. 3 P. H.—*Pænorum* or *suorum* conj.  
 RH. but join *Afrorum urbem*: C. the name of which was 'Αἰῶς App. S. <sup>b</sup> 4 L. H.  
 B. GA.—*ex incensis* G. 1 L. ed. G. C. (cf. vi, 28, 6) D. and tr. *ex* before *castris* HV.—  
*excensis* 1 P. P. F 1st. C. V. pl. Mas of G.—*accensis* 5 L. L. <sup>c</sup> et G. 2 L. ed.  
 G. C. D.—*et ex* 1 P. 1, 3 L. V. pr. cf. vi, 28, 6. D. <sup>d</sup> *munio* RH. H. D. L. but cf.  
 iii, 42; viii, 15; xxi, 48; xxxv, 51. D. <sup>e</sup> 5 L. em. G. ed. D. adv. C.—om. pl. and  
 opt. Mss. ed. G. C. <sup>f</sup> *dictis sententiis* ad. ant. Edd. G. C. from gl. Similar instances  
 of brevity occur in *haud magni certaminis* [res] fuit, xxv, 41; *haud procul urbe* [locus est qui]  
 &c. xxxii, 39; *ceteræ urbes* Græciæ, xxxiii, 31; *Atticorum* [tetradrachmorum], xxxiv, 52;  
*plebs deterioribus* [studiis] erat inclinata, xlii, 30; cf. Obs. iv, 4; nn. on Stat. Th. i, 112;  
 G. xxi, 43, b. R. <sup>g</sup> 3 P. H. GA. ed. D.—*ortandum* P. C. F.—*orandum* vulg. ed.  
 G. C. cf. HS, on Cl. de L. S. ii, 23; BU, on Su. x, 7. D.

<sup>4</sup> The 2500, above mentioned, fled with  
 Hasdrubal, Pol. xiv, 6. And these, added  
 to the 45,000, make but 47,500. But Has-  
 drubal had 33,000, and Syphax 60,000; in  
 all 93,000; xxix, 35; Pol. xiv, 1. There

are therefore 45,500, whom Livy has not  
 accounted for. DU. Some of these fled with  
 Syphax, and the rest dispersed themselves in  
 various directions.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Cic. Off. i, 31.

'*ne bello absisteret*' censebat<sup>h</sup>. hæc sententia, quia Hasdrubal præsens Barcinæque omnes factionis bellum malebant, vicit<sup>i</sup>. inde delectus in urbe agrisque haberi cœptus, et ad Syphacem legati missi, summa ope et ipsum reparantem bellum, cum uxor non jam, ut ante, blanditiis, satis potentibus ad animum amantis, sed precibus et misericordia valuisset, plena lacrimarum obtestans 'ne patrem suum patriamque proderet, iisdemque flammis Carthaginem, quibus castra conflagrassent, absumi sineret.' spem quoque opportune oblatam afferebant legati: 'quattuor millia Celtiberorum circa urbem nomine Obbam<sup>k</sup>, ab conquistoribus suis conducta in Hispania, egregiæ juventutis, sibi occurrisset; et Hasdrubalem prope diem affore cum manu haudquaquam contemnenda.' igitur non benigne modo legatis respondit, sed ostendit etiam multitudinem agrestium Numidarum, quibus per eosdem dies arma equosque dedisset, et 'omnem juventutem' affirmat 'excitutum ex regno. scire incendio, non prælio cladem acceptam: eum bello inferiorem esse qui armis vincatur.' hæc legatis responsa. et post dies paucos rursus<sup>l</sup> Hasdrubal et Syphax copias junxerunt. is omnis exercitus fuit triginta ferme millium<sup>m</sup> armatorum.

Cn. S. Cæp. C. S. Gemin.

xxi, 2, 6; AP. 24; 29 sq; 36; 38.

The Carthaginians prepare for renewing war.

Junction of Hasdrubal and Syphax.

- 8 Scipionem, velut jam debellato quod ad Syphacem Carthaginiensesque attineret, Uticæ oppugnandæ intentum, jamque machinas admoventem muris, avertit<sup>a</sup> fama redintegrati belli; modicisque præsidiis ad speciem modo obsidionis terra marique relictis, ipse cum robore exercitus ire ad hostes pergit. primo in tumulto quattuor ferme millia distante ab castris regiis consedit; postero die cum equitatu in Magnos (ita vocant) Campos<sup>l</sup>, subjectos ei tumulto, degressus succedendo ad<sup>2</sup> stationes hostium lacessendoque levibus præliis diem absumpsit. et per insequens biduum

Scipio marches against the enemy: P. xiv, 8.

<sup>h</sup> conj. om. C. pr. D.—(una...censebat) conj. G. ed. C. D. <sup>i</sup> vincit F. ) om. G. A. conj. DU. <sup>k</sup> pl. and opt. Mss.—Obam 1 L.—Oblam 2 L.—Olbam ant. Edd.—Aban L.—Abbum em. ("Αββαν Pol. xiv, 7;) S. G. B. ed. G. C. D. <sup>l</sup> reversus F. 1, 2, 5 L. HV. <sup>m</sup> millia pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. x, 36; GR, on vii, 35, 6. D. <sup>a</sup> That is 'turns elsewhere, away from Utica;' cf. x, 14, 14. D.—advertit F. V. und. ad se; cf. i, 12, 10; vi, 23, 8. D.

1 Τα Μεγάλα Πεδία. Pol. xiv, 8; S. Cic. En. p. 169. DU. de Or. iii, 42; cf. VC, V. l. x, 2; C. I. M., on 2 Differs from in, Cæs. G. iv, 32.

Ca. S. Cæp. tumultuosis hinc atque illinc excursionibus in vicem nihil  
C.S.Gemin. dictu satis dignum fecerunt. quarto die in aciem utrinque  
descensum est. Romanus principes post<sup>b</sup> hastatorum prima  
signa, in subsidiis triarios constituit; equitatum Italicum  
ab dextro cornu, ab lævo Numidas Masinissamque op-  
posuit. Syphax Hasdrubalque Numidicis<sup>c</sup> adversus Italicum  
equitatum, Carthaginiensibus contra Masinissam locatis<sup>d</sup>,  
Engage- Celtiberos<sup>e</sup> mediam aciem<sup>f</sup> in<sup>g</sup> adversa<sup>h</sup> signa legionum  
ment in which the Romans are victorious. acceperunt<sup>i</sup>. ita instructi concurrunt. primo impetu simul  
utraq<sup>j</sup> cornua<sup>k</sup>, et Numidæ et Carthaginienses pulsi:  
vi, 24, 11. nam neque<sup>l</sup> Numidæ, maxima pars agrestes, Romanum  
equitatum, neque Carthaginienses<sup>m</sup>, et ipse novus miles,  
xxviii, 43. Masinissam recenti super cetera victoria terribilem susti-  
nuere. nudata utrinque cornibus Celtiberum acies stabat,  
1. quod nec in fuga salus ulla ostendebatur locis ignotis,  
neque spes veniæ ab Scipione erat, quem bene meritum  
de se et gente sua mercenariis armis in Africam oppugna-  
tum venissent. igitur circumfusus undique hostibus, alii  
super alios cadentes, obstinati<sup>n</sup> moriebantur; omnibusque  
in eos versis, aliquantum ad fugam temporis Syphax et  
Hasdrubal præceperunt<sup>o</sup>. fatigatos cæde diutius quam  
pugna victores nox oppressit.

Postero die Scipio Lælium Masinissamque cum omni<sup>p</sup>  
xxviii, 39. Romano et Numidico equitatu expeditisque militum ad  
4; xxii, 30. persequendos Syphacem atque Hasdrubalem mittit. ipse  
2; xxvi, 5. cum robore exercitus urbes circa<sup>q</sup>, quæ omnes Carthagi-  
d. niensium dicionis erant, partim spe partim<sup>r</sup> metu partim

<sup>b</sup> em. VC, V. L. x, 2. cf. viii, 8; GL. 32; xxxvii, 39; xxii, 5, c; Pol. xiv, 8; xv, 9;  
ἀσάρεσσι ἀπὸ τῶν ἐργαζομένων. Suid. S. pr. L. M. R. iv, 1.—post principes Mss.  
ant. Edd. <sup>c</sup> Und. equitibus. R.—Numidis al. Mss. ant. Edd.—Numidicos conj. G.  
<sup>d</sup> Carthaginienses...locant: conj. G. <sup>e</sup> P. V. al. Mss of G. F. 1—3 L. L. putting  
aciem in apposition to Celtiberos, cf. xxii, 41, d; xxix, 25, 3; G. xl, 36, 8. D. pr. R.—in ad-  
al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>f</sup> media acie 5 L. but cf. xxi, 46, h. D. <sup>g</sup> om. conj. G. pr.  
R. <sup>h</sup> adversam (2d) adversos (3d) conj. G.—adversus conj. R. <sup>i</sup> acciperat F.—  
accipere V. 1, 4 L. GA. <sup>j</sup> utroque F 2d. 3, 4 L. B. GA. HV. <sup>k</sup> cornu F.  
3, 4 L. B. GA. HV. <sup>l</sup> om. F. <sup>m</sup> Carthaginiens F 1st. V 1st.—Carthaginiens  
F 2d. V 2d. 2—5 L. al. Mss. pr. G. <sup>n</sup> obstinate F.—obstricti 4 L.—obstricti R. 3 P.  
ant. Edd.—om. V. 1—3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. N.—instructi conj. GB. <sup>o</sup> perceperunt  
F 2d. 2, 3 L. B. GA. but cf. xxii, 41, e. D. <sup>p</sup> P. RE. 1 PE. D. N.—separatim ME.—  
separatim F 1st.—superante BS. V. 1 L.—separat L.—superat F 2d. 4, 5 L.—spe ac 2 L.  
HV.—om. vulg. but cf. xxxii, 21; xxxiii, 20; xxxiv, 29. G.

<sup>q</sup> 1 'The surrounding cities;' cf. i, 17; ix, iii, 19; iv, 12; GF, on Cic. Ag. i, 7.  
15; xxi, 49, 8; xxix, 29; xxxv, 12; Flor. E. R.

vi subegit<sup>b</sup>. Carthagini quidem erat ingens terror, et circumferentem arma Scipionem, omnibus finitimis raptim perdomitis, ipsam Carthaginem repente aggressurum credebant. itaque et muri reficiebantur propugnaculisque armabantur; et pro se quisque, quæ diutinæ obsidionis tolerandæ sunt, ex agris convehit<sup>d</sup>. rara mentio est pacis, frequentior legatorum ad Hannibalem arcessendum mittendorum. pars maxima 'classem, quæ ad commeatus excipiendos<sup>e</sup> parata erat, mittere' jubent 'ad opprimendam stationem navium ad Uticam incaute agentem: forsitan etiam navaliam<sup>e</sup> castra, relicta cum levi præsidio, oppressuros.' in hoc consilium maxime inclinant, legatos tamen ad Hannibalem mittendos censent: 'quippe classi ut felicissime gerantur<sup>f</sup> res, parte aliqua levare Uticæ obsidionem; Carthaginem ipsam qui tueatur<sup>g</sup>, neque imperatorem alium quam Hannibalem neque exercitum alium quam Hannibalis superesse.' deductæ ergo postero die naves, simul et legati in Italiam profecti. raptimque omnia stimulante fortuna agebantur; et in quo quisque cessâsset, prodi ab se salutem omnium rebatur.

Scipio gravem jam spoliis multarum urbium exercitum trahens, captivis aliisque præda in vetera castra ad Uticam missis, jam in Carthaginem intentus occupat relictum fuga custodum Tuneta. abest ab Carthagine quindecim<sup>h</sup> millia ferme passuum locus cum operibus tum suapte natura tutus<sup>i</sup>, et qui<sup>j</sup> et<sup>k</sup> ab Carthagine conspici et præbere ipse prospectum<sup>l</sup> cum ad urbem tum ad<sup>m</sup> circumfusum<sup>n</sup> mare urbi posset<sup>o</sup>. inde, cum maxime vallum Romani jacerent, conspecta classis hostium est Uticam<sup>a</sup> Carthagine petens.

<sup>b</sup> subegit 3 P. pr. cf. cxviii, ep. D.—subicit 1, 2 P. F. C. 3, 5 L. H. HV. <sup>e</sup> F. C. V. 3, 5 L. pr. D. cf. xxvii, 9, 6; obligandæ fidei 12; averruncandæ iræ viii, 6; tuendæ libertatis et firmandæ concordia Tac. A. iii, 27. RS.—obsidioni pl. Mss. cf. ii, 5; x, 5; xxviii, 25; RH. xxii, 35, 4. R. <sup>d</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. because it is more expressive of haste. G. ed. C. D.—convehebat RH. ed. G.—convehebant 2 P. 4 L.—convehebantur 3 P.—convehebatur H.—convehunt B 2d. <sup>e</sup> vetera (as below) or hiemalia (xxix, 35, 6) conj. R. <sup>f</sup> geratur 4 L. H. RH. <sup>g</sup> tueantur RH. H. ed. G. C.—tuebantur 4 L. <sup>h</sup> xii B. V. 1—3 L. GA. ant. Edd. RH. em. cf. Pol. S. <sup>i</sup> Tuneta (abest...passuum) locum...tutum, 2 P. 4, 5 L. H. R. D. N. pr. RH. adv. cf. Pol. S. <sup>j</sup> quia F. C. HV. <sup>k</sup> om. ant. Edd. CL. <sup>l</sup> conspectum F. V. GA. five L. ant. Edd. <sup>m</sup> cum...ad om. F. V. GA. 2, 3 L. <sup>n</sup> cumfusum F. V. GA. <sup>o</sup> possit F. V. GA. 1—3, 5 L. <sup>a</sup> a or ab ad. three P. F. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. GA. HV. ant. Edd.

Cn. S. Cæp. igitur omisso opere pronuntiatum iter, signaque raptim  
 C.S.Gemin. ferri sunt cœpta, ne naves in terram et obsidionem versæ,  
 The Car- ac minime navali prælio aptæ<sup>1</sup>, opprimerentur. qui<sup>2</sup> enim  
 thaginians restitissent agili et nautico instrumento aptæ et armatæ  
 attack the Roman classi naves tormenta machinasque portantes, et<sup>3</sup> aut in  
 fleet; P. onerariarum<sup>4</sup> usum versæ<sup>5</sup>, aut ita appulsæ<sup>6</sup> ad muros<sup>7</sup> ut  
 xiv, 10; AP. 24 sq. pro aggere ac pontibus præbere adscensus possent? itaque  
 Scipio, contraquam<sup>8</sup> in navali certamine solet, rostratis<sup>9</sup>,  
 quæ præsidio aliis esse poterant, in postremam aciem  
 receptis prope terram, onerariarum quadruplicem ordinem  
 pro muro adversus hostem opposuit; easque ipsas, ne in  
 tumultu pugnae turbari ordines possent, malis<sup>4</sup> antennisque  
 de nave in navem trajectis ac validis funibus velut uno  
 inter se vinculo illigatis comprehendit<sup>10</sup>; tabulasque super-  
 instravit<sup>11</sup>, ut<sup>5</sup> pervium<sup>1</sup> ordinem<sup>1</sup> fecisset<sup>1</sup>; et sub ipsis  
 xxii, 19, 4. pontibus<sup>6</sup> intervalla fecit, qua procurrere speculatoriæ  
 naves in hostem ac tuto recipi possent. his raptim pro

<sup>1</sup> conj. om. RH. <sup>2</sup> onerarium al. Mss. <sup>3</sup> aut...versæ om. RH. H. pr. RH.  
<sup>4</sup> pulæ pl. and opt. Mss. ed. G. C. <sup>5</sup> ad muris F 1st.—muris RH. GA. pr. RH. 2  
 xxv, 26; but cf. ii, 36, 6. D. <sup>6</sup> 3 P. N. RH. cf. 19; Plaut. Tri. i, 2. G.—postquam  
 pl. and opt. Mss.—præterquam V marg.—post L.—eo ventum est corona quam ut ad. PE.—  
 eo...corona qua 2, 4 L.—eo ventum est ut ad. 3 L. H. B. R. D. vulg.—ut ad. BA. ME. V.  
 S. 1 L. GA. HV. adv. cf. xxxvii, 30; Thuc. vii, 36; Hirt. de Bel. A. 46; Pol. xvi,  
 1. G. <sup>7</sup> h. P. 'he connected or united.' RH.—comprehendit 4, 6 L. RH.—comprehit F.  
 V. 1, 2 L. B. GA. HV. L. N. cf. MR, on St. S. i, 2, 45; nn, on Sil. v, 281. D.  
<sup>8</sup> superstravit H. RH. but cf. ii, 10, 11; vii, 10, 9. D.—super his instravit HV.—instravit  
 F.—supra instruit 3 L. <sup>9</sup> (or parvium) 3, 4, 5 L. R. pr. cf. Fest. "vici;" Tac. H.  
 iii, 8. G 1st. 'a thoroughfare.' C. adv. G 2d. ed. D.—pervius RH. ed. G. C.—pervii conj.  
 G 2d.—parvium HF.—proviium H.—per unum 1, 2 L.—inter conj. ad. G 1st.—inter se c. ad.  
 G 2d.—in totum aut ultro ad. H.—in totum ad. RH. some Mss of G. pr. C.—in totum navium  
 ad. 3, 4 L. R. RH. ed. G. C.—in tot navium 2 L.—navium ad. B. GA. ant. Edd.  
<sup>10</sup> ordine P. RE.—ordines conj. G.—ordo conj. RH. ed. G. C.—navium iter ad. 5 or 4 L.  
<sup>11</sup> P. RE. F. C. HV. L.—fecissent 1 L. V.—faceret B. GA. 2—5 L. R. HF. ant. Edd.  
 ed. D.—cepit H.—esset RH. some Mss of G. pr. RH. ed. G. C.—essent conj. G.

1 The participle of the ancient verb *apio*;  
 'fitted, prepared, furnished.' RS.

2 'How could the Roman ships, thus en-  
 cumbered, have resisted the Carthaginian  
 fleet, which was light for action, and well  
 provided both with tackle and with arms?'  
 C. R.

3 As Scipio found himself unable to cope  
 with the enemy in point of numbers, and had  
 no time to prepare for action the ships which  
 he had; he placed in the rear his beaked  
 galleys, which, had it been a regular naval  
 engagement, would have been drawn up in  
 front of the vessels of burthen, to cover and  
 defend them; and in the van, he placed the  
 latter ships, with bridges from one to the

other at certain intervals, through which the  
 lighter craft could sally out to annoy their  
 assailants. The ships of war were thus  
 reserved for a future day, and perhaps took  
 no further part in the action than by keep-  
 ing up a shower of missiles from the military  
 engines. G. cf. SF, de M. N. iii, 5; D.  
 SW, on P. t. v, p. 40; R. Her. vii, 36,  
 n. 79.

4 Pol. xiv, 10; "αἰγίαι," Suid. Poly.  
 Str. ii, 22, 1. GR.

5 'So that there was a passage from one  
 end to the other of this quadruple line of ships  
 of burthen.' G.

6 'Under the gang-boards, which formed  
 a passage from ship to ship.' C.

tempore instructis, mille ferme delecti propugnatores <sup>Cn.S. Cæp. C.S. Gemin.</sup> onerariis imponuntur; telorum maxime<sup>m</sup> missilium, ut quamvis longo certamine sufficerent, vis ingens congeritur. ita parati atque intenti<sup>7</sup> hostium adventum opperiebantur. Carthaginienses, qui si maturâssent, omnia permixta turba trepidantium primo impetu oppressissent<sup>8</sup>, perculsi terrestribus cladibus atque inde ne<sup>o</sup> in mari quidem, ubi ipsi plus poterant, <sup>9</sup> satis fidentes, die segni navigatione absumpto sub occasum solis in portum (Ruscinona<sup>1</sup> Afri vocant) classe<sup>r</sup> appulere. postero die sub ortum solis instruxere ab alto naves velut ad justum prælium navale et tanquam exituris contra Romanis. cum diu stetissent, postquam nihil moveri ab hostibus viderunt, tum demum onerarias aggrediuntur. erat res<sup>a</sup> minime certamini navali similis<sup>1</sup>, proxime<sup>8</sup> speciem muros oppugnantium navium. altitudine<sup>n</sup> aliquantum onerariæ superabant<sup>r</sup>: ex rostratis Pœni vana pleraque utpote supino<sup>9</sup> jactu tela in superiorem locum mittebant; gravior ac pondere ipso libratior<sup>10</sup> superne ex onerariis ictus erat. speculatoriæ naves ac<sup>n</sup> levia ipsa<sup>n</sup> navigia, quæ sub constratis pontium per inter-<sup>xxviii, 39,</sup> valla excurrerant, primo ipso<sup>r</sup> tantum<sup>n</sup> impetu ac<sup>n</sup> magni-<sup>4; ix, 3.</sup> tudine rostratarum obruebantur; deinde et propugnatoribus quoque incommodæ erant<sup>11</sup>, quod permixtæ cum hostium navibus inhibere sæpe tela cogeant, metu ne ambiguo

<sup>m</sup> om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. GA. HV. <sup>n</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. ed. A. cf. v, 16; x, 32; G. above; 12; xxxvii, 4; Just. v, 6, 2; &c. D.—*deprehendissent* B. H. R. D. ant. Edd.—*deprendissent* RH. adv. G. <sup>o</sup> om. F. V. 2 L. HV. <sup>p</sup> hand ad. V. <sup>q</sup> var. Mss.—*Rusucrona* 1 P. P. F.—*Rusucrona* conj. [*Rusicorum* or *Rusucurum* Pliny H. N. v, 2 s. 1. (HD.)] GR, Diss. Geog. ii, p. 16. adv. WE, on A. I. p. 17. ed. (cf. HL, de Pat. Rom. p. 94.) R.—*Rusconias* or *Rusconium* or *Rusucurum* conj. [*Ρουσωνίαν* or *Ρουσωνίαν* Ptol. iv, 2.] R. <sup>r</sup> P. em. G. adv. C.—*classem* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>s</sup> om. P. ME. V. F. 1, 2 L. HV. L. N. Mss. of C. pr. G. adv. C. D. <sup>t</sup> *certamen... simile* conj. G. <sup>u</sup> *altitudinem* F. V. 1, 2 L. HV. <sup>v</sup> om. GA. al. Mss. <sup>w</sup> om. conj. DU.—*ac...* *navigia* conj. om. DE. <sup>x</sup> *alia* 3, 4 L. H. pr. ED.—conj. om. C.—*ipsa* conj. DU. <sup>y</sup> *ipsa* P. F. 4 L. pr. (as opposed to *propugnatoribus*) C. ED.—*ipse* H.—*ipsa* V. 1—3 L. HV. C. B 2d. al. Mss.—*et* ad. V. 1—4 L. HV. C. al. Mss. <sup>z</sup> *tanto* P. F. pr. C. ED.—*alto* V. 1—4 L. HV. al. Mss.—*ante* C.—*adactæ* conj. G. <sup>a</sup> *et* F. V. five L. HV.

<sup>7</sup> xxiv, 39; xxix, 6; xxxv, 11; Sall. J. 49. (CO.) D.

<sup>8</sup> 'It came nearest in appearance, to ships attacking the walls of a town.' C.

<sup>9</sup> 'With the body thrown back and the face turned upwards.' R.

<sup>10</sup> 'With greater impetus or momentum;' cf. xxxviii, 29; E. vii, 23; Quadr. in Gell.

ix, 1; MAG, M. ii, 16; DU. Sil. xv, 429; and especially Tac. H. ii, 22.

<sup>11</sup> 'At first, the only harm was, that they were sunk by the mere superior force and weight of the Carthaginian gallies; but afterwards, they were in the way of their own soldiers, who were stationed in the ships of burthen, &c.' C. cf. Her. iii, 78, n. 22.

Cn. S. Cæp. ictu suis inciderent. postremo asseres ferreo unco præfixi  
 C.S. Gemin. (harpagones<sup>b</sup> vocant<sup>c</sup>) ex<sup>d</sup> Punicis navibus<sup>e</sup> injici in Ro-  
 xxiv, 34, 10. manas cepti. quos cum neque ipsos neque catenas quibus  
 xxvi, 39. suspensi injiciebantur incidere possent, ut quæque retro  
 inhibita rostrata onerariam hærentem<sup>f</sup> unco traheret, scindi  
 videres vincula quibus alia aliis innexa erat, seriem aliam<sup>g</sup>  
 simul plurium navium trahi. hoc maxime modo lacerati  
 quidem omnes pontes, et vix transsiliendi in secundum  
 They take  
 six ships. ordinem navium spatium propugnatoribus datum est. sex  
 ferme onerariæ puppibus abstractæ Carthaginem sunt.  
 major quam pro re lætitia, sed eo gratior<sup>h</sup> quod inter  
 assiduas clades ac lacrimas unum quantumcunque ex in-  
 sperato gaudium affulserat, cum eo<sup>i</sup> ut appareret hand  
 procul exitio fuisse Romanam classem, ni cessatum a  
 præfectis suarum navium foret et Scipio in tempore sub-  
 venisset.

Masinissa  
 recovers his  
 kingdom;  
 9; xxiv, 48,  
 1; xxix,  
 29—33. Per eosdem forte dies, cum Lælius et Masinissa quinto<sup>11</sup>  
 decimo ferme die in Numidiam pervenissent, Massyli<sup>12</sup>,  
 regnum<sup>1</sup> paternum Masinissæ, læti ut ad regem dis-  
 desideratum concessere<sup>2</sup>. Syphax pulsus inde præfectis  
 præsidiisque suis vetere se continebat regno<sup>3</sup>, neutiquam  
 quieturus. stimulabant<sup>4</sup> ægrum amore<sup>4</sup> uxor socerque;  
 et ita viris equisque abundabat, ut subjectæ oculis regni  
 per multos florentis<sup>5</sup> annos vires etiam minus barbaro  
 Syphax  
 prepares for  
 a renewal  
 of hostili-  
 ties. atque impotenti animo spiritus<sup>5</sup> possent facere. igitur  
 omnibus, qui bello apti erant, in unum coactis equos  
 arma tela dividit. equites in turmas, pedites in cohortes,

<sup>b</sup> harpugonas ed. G. C. but cf. Cæs. B. C. i. 57; (GDN.) Hirt. B. H. 16; Curt. iv, 2, 12. D. <sup>c</sup> vocat ed. G. C. adv. Mss. <sup>d</sup> five L. GA. D. L. conj. C. ed. D. —milix P. F. al. opt. Mss. —miles) ex ed. G. C. —milites) ex vulg. ant. Edd. —mitti ex conj. G. —om. al. Mss. <sup>e</sup> et conj. ad. G. <sup>f</sup> habentem P. —haberentem F 1st. —adherentem F 2d. <sup>g</sup> seriemque aliam B. al. Mss. ant. Edd. —seriemque conj. G. pr. C. but aliam is for reliquam. R. <sup>h</sup> gravior F 1st. V. 1, 2, 5 L. HV. —major B. ant. Edd. —cognicio (and om. eo) H. <sup>i</sup> Massylii ed. G. C. <sup>j</sup> stimulabat F. V. five L. B. HV. ant. Edd. cf. xxxvii, 29, 6; and i, 31, 7. D. —stimulat one P. <sup>k</sup> flores F 1st. —florentis B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. —fiorens 1, 4 L. V.

12 'Besides that it appeared:' C. cf. xxxvi, 5; DE. viii, 14; i, 32. R.

1 Exegetical of Massyli, as Gabios, tanquam in regnum suum, profectus, i, 60; Heraclæenses, regnum tyrannorum, Just. xvi, 8. GR.

2 'Went over to Masinissa.' R.

3 Viz. 'that of the Massesyli.' R.

4 'Love-sick.' RS.

5 'Might create presumption.' C. Compare the phrases, tumidior sermo xlv, 23; verba tumidiora xlv, 24; and the words, φέρμα. ὕψος, αἰδμα, πρῶται, &c; R. Her. v, 91, n. 17.

sicut quondam ab Romanis centurionibus didicerat, distri-  
buit. exercitu haud minore quam quem prius habuerat,  
ceterum omni prope novo atque incondito, ire ad hostes  
pergit. et castris in propinquo positis, primo pauci equites  
ex tuto speculantes ab stationibus progredi, dein<sup>d</sup> jaculis  
summoti recurrere ad suos; inde excursiones in vicem  
fieri, et cum pulsos indignatio accenderet, plures subire:  
quod irritamentum certaminum equestrium est, cum aut  
vincentibus<sup>e</sup> spes aut pulsus ira aggregat suos. ita tum a  
paucis prælio accenso, omnem<sup>f</sup> utrinque postremo equita-  
tum<sup>g</sup> certaminis studium effudit<sup>h</sup>. ac dum sincerum<sup>i</sup>  
equestre prælium erat, multitudo Masæsylo-  
rum, ingentia agmina Syphace emittente, sustineri vix poterat. deinde  
ut pedes Romanus repentino per turmas suas<sup>j</sup> viam dantes<sup>k</sup>  
intercursu stabilem aciem fecit, absterruitque effuse inve-  
hens sese hostem, primo barbari segnius permittere  
equos, deinde stare ac prope<sup>l</sup> turbari novo genere pugnae,  
postremo non pediti solum cedere, sed ne equitem quidem  
sustinere peditis præsidio audentem<sup>m</sup>. jam signa quoque  
legionum appropinquabant. tum vero Masæsyli non modo  
primum impetum sed ne conspectum quidem signorum  
atque armorum tulerunt: tantum seu<sup>n</sup> memoria priorum  
12 cladium seu præsens terror<sup>o</sup> valuit. ibi Syphax, dum obe-  
quitat hostium turmis, si pudore<sup>p</sup>, si periculo suo fugam  
sistere posset, equo graviter icto effusus opprimitur capi-  
turque, et vivus<sup>q</sup>, lætum ante omnes Masinissæ præbiturus  
spectaculum, ad Lælium pertrahitur<sup>r</sup>.

Cn. S. Cæp.  
C. S. Gemin.

xxiv, 48.

He is con-  
quered by  
Lælius and  
Masinissa,  
S. xvii, 125

sq.

and taken  
prisoner.

<sup>d</sup> F. 4 L. H. pr. D.—inde vulg. ed. G. C. D. <sup>e</sup> *vigentibus* RH.—*ingentibus* H.—*ingerentibus* 3 P.—*urgentibus* conj. RH. <sup>f</sup> *omnes* 3 P. H. und. *equites*. RH. <sup>g</sup> pl. and opt. Mss.—*equitum* 3 P. H. RH.—*exercitum* S. 4 L. pr. S. <sup>h</sup> *effundit* F. V. five L. GA. HV. <sup>i</sup> P. RE. F. 5 L. three F opt. of G. Obs. iv, 6, p. 91. <sup>j</sup> Without any admixture of infantry. C. cf. 34, e. ED.—*sincere* V. 1—4 L. B 2d. HV. two Mss of G.—om. vulg. <sup>k</sup> *suam* F. V. 1, 2 L.—*suis* 5 L. B. HV. BR. <sup>l</sup> *dantis* F. V. 1 L.—*dans* 2 L.—*dantibus* 5 L. B. HV. BR. <sup>m</sup> *propere* pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. GR.—*prosperare* H. <sup>n</sup> *eum* F.—*tunc* V. 1—3 L. HV.—*tunc seu* 5 L. <sup>o</sup> *error* F 1st. V. 2 L 1st. HV. cf. xxiv, 30, e. D. <sup>p</sup> *visus* P. F. C. B 2d. HV. N. al. opt. Mss.—*unus* L.—*vinctus* conj. G. <sup>q</sup> pl. and opt. Mss. cf. xi, 5; vii, 39; Val. Max. i, 1, 21; (TO.) Phæd. iii, 10, 34; (SF.) *perducere* v, 15, 8; Just. xii, 5; Curt. iii, 3; viii, 13; Tert. ad Nat. Cod. Theod. de Cust. Reor. l. i. G. D.

<sup>6</sup> 'Which grew bold.' R. *audere in prælia*, possit xxii, 13; RS. *αὐτὸς δόνατο* Her. v, 30, n. 54; vi, 101, n. 28; vii, 145, n. 35; ix,

<sup>1</sup> 'By exciting a sense of shame.' si forte 14, n. 69.

Cn. S. Cap.  
C. S. Gemina.

VE. i.  
68 sqq.

xxv, 30, b.

Sophonisba  
becomes a  
supplicant  
to Masi-  
nissa; xxix,  
23; Eur.  
Hec. 725-  
743.

Cirta<sup>c</sup> caput regni Syphacis erat: eo se<sup>d</sup> ingens<sup>e</sup> hominum contulit<sup>f</sup> vis. caedes in eo praelio minor quam victoria fuit, quia equestri tantummodo praelio certatum fuerat, non plus quinque millia occisa, minus dimidium ejus hominum captum est, impetu in castra facto, quo perculsa rege amisso multitudo se contulerat. Masinissa<sup>g</sup> 'sibi qui-  
'dem<sup>h</sup> dicere 'nihil esse in praesentia pulchrius quam  
'victorem recuperatum<sup>i</sup> tanto post intervallo patrium  
'invisere regnum: sed tam secundis quam adversis rebus'  
'non dari spatium ad cessandum. si se Laelius cum equi-  
'tatu vinctoque<sup>j</sup> Syphace Cirtam praecedere sinat, trepida  
'omnia metu se oppressurum.' Laelium cum peditibus  
subsequi<sup>k</sup> modicis itineribus posse. assentiente Laelio prae-  
gressus Cirtam, evocari ad colloquium principes Cirtensium  
jubet. sed apud ignaros regis<sup>l</sup> casus nec<sup>m</sup> quae acta essent  
promendo nec minis nec suadendo ante valuit quam rex  
vinctus in conspectum datus est<sup>n</sup>. tum ad spectaculum  
tam foedum comploratio orta; et partim pavore mœnis  
sunt deserta, partim repentino consensu gratiam apud  
victorem quaerentium patefactae portae. et Masinissa prae-  
sidio circa portas opportunaque mœnium dimisso, ne cui  
fugae pateret exitus, ad regiam occupandam citato vadit  
equo. intranti vestibulum<sup>o</sup> in ipso limine Sophonisba uxor  
Syphacis, filia Hasdrubalis Pœni, occurrit; et cum in  
medio agmine armatorum Masinissam insignem cum armis  
tum cetero<sup>p</sup> habitu conspexisset, regem esse, id quod erat,  
rata, genibus advoluta ejus, "omnia quidem<sup>q</sup> ut posses in  
"nobis<sup>r</sup>, dii<sup>s</sup> dederunt virtusque et felicitas tua. sed si  
"captivæ apud dominum vitæ necisque suæ vocem sup-

<sup>c</sup> V. 1, 2 L. D. N. cf. xxix, 32; D. Mela i, 6; (VS. adv. SM.) Sall. res publica Cirtensium, l. ix, § 5, d. de Jur. et Fact. Ign. DU. The royal residence of Syphax was Siga according to Pliny v, 2; Strabo xvii, p. 829. GL.—Cirta opt. Mss. ed. G.—Cirta C. 3, 4 L. GA.—Cirta or Circha L. <sup>d</sup> eoque 1, 2 P. P. RE. ME. V. F. C. HV. pr. G 2d. D 2d.—eo 1 L.—eo quod 2 L.—ipse ad. 2 P. <sup>e</sup> vis tr. hither 2 L. HV.—se conj. ad. D 2d. <sup>f</sup> confugit conj. G 2d.—e fuga contulerat 2 P. <sup>g</sup> receptum S. pr. S. from gl. G. <sup>h</sup> om. 1, 2 P. F. V. HV. cf. xxviii, 42; x, 6, 2; (G.) Ter. An. v, 6, 11. D. <sup>i</sup> em. cf. below; G. HS, on O. M. xi, 238; and O. F. i, 422; BU, on Su. ii, 16; nn. on Sil. vi, 348. D.—vinctoque vulg. <sup>j</sup> sub F. C. V. 1 L.—succedere V marg.—sub ad. 2 L. <sup>k</sup> regi F 1st.—regii F 2d. <sup>l</sup> F. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. B. HV. cf. ix, 9, 14. D.—neque ed. G. C. D. <sup>m</sup> esset F. B. HV. V. all Mss Gall. of G. <sup>n</sup> vestibulo V. 1 L. cf. HS, on Sil. vi, 498; vii, 464; ix, 288; xi, 473; but this construction is hardly admissible in a prose writer and one of the Augustan age; BU, on V. F. i, 590. D. <sup>o</sup> certo F. 4 L. GA. <sup>p</sup> inquit ad. G. C. om. opt. Mss. pr. C. cf. xxiii, 45, c. D. <sup>q</sup> opt. Mss. pr. G. DU. cf. xxviii, 43, b. D.—nos vulg. ed. G. C. <sup>r</sup> tibi ad. vulg. ed. G. C.

“*plicem mittere licet, si genua, si victricem attingere* Ca. S. Cæp. C.S.Gemin.  
 “*dextram, precor quæsoque per majestatem regiam, in*  
 “*qua paullo ante nos quoque fuimus, per' gentis Numi-*  
 “*darum nomen, quod tibi cum Syphace commune fuit,*  
 “*per hujusce regiæ deos, qui te melioribus ominibus*  
 “*accipiant quam Syphacem hinc miserunt, hanc veniam*  
 “*supplici des ut ipse, quodcunque fert animus, de captiva*  
 “*statuas, neque me' in cujusquam Romani superbum ac*  
 “*crudele arbitrium venire sinas. si nihil aliud quam*  
 “*Syphacis uxor fuisset, tamen Numidæ atque in eadem*  
 “*mecum' Africa geniti quam alienigenæ et externi fidem*  
 “*experiri mallet. quid Carthaginensi ab Romano, quid*  
 “*filix Hasdrubalis timendum sit, vides. si nulla alia re*  
 “*potes, morte me ut' vindices ab Romanorum arbitrio*  
 “*oro obtestorque.*” forma erat insignis et florentissima  
 ætas. itaque cum modo' dextram amplectens in id, 'ne cui  
 'Romano traderetur,' fidem exposceret, propiusque blan-  
 ditias oratio esset quam preces, non in misericordiam modo  
 prolapsus est animus victoris, sed ut est genus Numidarum  
 in Venerem præceps, amore captivæ victor captus, data xxix, 23, g  
 dextera in id quod petebatur obligandæ fidei, in regiam and l.  
 concedit". institit' deinde reputare secum ipse quemad- 9, c.  
 modum promissi fidem præstaret. quod cum expedire non  
 posset, ab amore temerarium atque impudens mutuatur<sup>2</sup>  
 consilium. nuptias in eum ipsum diem repente parari He marries  
 jubet, ne quid relinqueret integri<sup>4</sup> aut Lælio aut ipsi her.  
 Scipioni, consulendi velut in captivam, quæ Masinissæ  
 jam nupta foret. factis nuptiis supervenit Lælius, et adeo  
 non dissimulavit improbare se' factum, ut primo etiam

<sup>2</sup> *perque* 4 L. H. B. GA. ed. G. em. GR.      <sup>1</sup> om. H. D. RH.      <sup>u</sup> *mortem et H.—*  
*morte me RH.*      <sup>v</sup> *domo* F. V. 1 L. H. L.—*demum* 2 L.—*diu* S. HV.—*genua modo*  
*conj. ad. cf. above. G. pr. DJ.*      <sup>w</sup> *cum convenere* F.—*concumbere* V. HF.—*concubere*  
 1 L. HV.—*instituit...reputare* om. F. V. 1 L. HF. HV.      <sup>x</sup> *instituit* 5 L. cf. xxviii, 46,  
 h. D.      <sup>y</sup> *em. G.—improbare* P.—*improbare* P 2d.—*improbe a rege* RE. ME. V. F.  
 1—3, 5 L. HV. L. N.—*improbe a re* (and ad. *dicere* after *factum*) one P.—*improbare* vulg.

2 From this place, and Tac. A. xv, 2; it  
 appears that *idem cum* is good Latin: see  
 also M. Fel. Gell. and Cic. quoted by PZ,  
 on SA, M. iv, 6, p. 683. (adv. VO. SC. VR.  
 CE. &c.) D.

3 'He adopts at the suggestion.' DÆ.  
 'Being quite destitute of any counsel of his

own, his better judgement having nothing to  
 help him with, he borrows from passion a  
 plan to extricate him from his present em-  
 barrassments.' B. cf. FR, on V. M. iii, 4, 2.  
 D.

4 'Not to leave any opening for future  
 decision.' C.

Ca. S. Cæp. cum Syphace et ceteris captivis detractam eam toro<sup>1</sup>  
C.S. Gemin.

geniali mittere ad Scipionem conatus sit. victus deinde  
precibus Masinissæ orantis ut<sup>a</sup> 'arbitrium, utrius regum  
'duorum fortunæ accessio<sup>b</sup> Sophonisba esset, ad Scipio-  
'nem rejiceret,' misso Syphace et captivis<sup>c</sup> ceteras urbes  
Numidiæ, quæ præsiidiis regiis tenebantur, adjuvante  
Masinissa recipit<sup>d</sup>.

Syphax is  
carried into  
the Roman  
camp.

'Syphacem in castra adduci' cum esset nuntiatum,<sup>13</sup>  
omnis velut ad spectaculum triumphi multitudo effusa  
est. præcedebat ipse victus; sequebatur grex nobilium  
Numidarum. tum, quantum quisque plurimum posset,<sup>1</sup>  
magnitudini Syphacis, famæ<sup>b</sup> gentis victoriam suam au-  
gendo<sup>1</sup> addebat. 'illum esse regem cujus tantum majestati  
'duo potentissimi in terris tribuerint populi, Romanus  
'Carthaginienisique, ut Scipio imperator suus ad amicitiam  
'ejus petendam, relicta provincia Hispania exercituque,  
'duabus quinquaginta milibus in Africam navigaverit', Ha-  
'sdrubal Pœnorum imperator non ipse modo ad eum  
'in regnum venerit, sed etiam filiam ei nuptum dederit.  
'habuisse eum uno tempore in potestate duos imperatores,  
'Pœnum Romanumque. sicut ab diis immortalibus pars  
'utraque hostiis mactandis pacem<sup>2</sup> petisset, ita ab eo  
'utrinque pariter amicitiam petitam. jam tantas habuisse  
'opes, ut Masinissam regno pulsum eo redegerit ut vita  
xxix, 32. 'ejus fama mortis et latebris, ferarum modo in silvis raptò  
'viventis, tegetetur.' his sermonibus circumstantium cele-  
bratus rex in prætorium ad Scipionem est perductus.  
movit et Scipionem cum fortuna pristina viri præsentì  
His con- fortunæ collata, tum recordatio hospitii dextræque datæ  
ference with Scipio. et foederis publice ac privatim juncti. eadem hæc et

<sup>a</sup> om. F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. H. GA. <sup>a</sup> ad RH. H.—id conj. BH. <sup>b</sup> RH. F. V.  
1, 3—5 L. H. B. GA. IIV. D. ant. Edd. RH. D.—recepit vulg. ed. Med. Fr. G. C.  
<sup>a</sup> RH.—posse H.—poterat F. V. five L. B. GA. HV. <sup>b</sup> pl. and opt. Mm. ant. Edd.  
GR.—fameque RH. 3 L. H. D. RH. sqq. Edd....G. <sup>c</sup> ed. G. C. D.—navigavit F. 4,  
5 L. GA. HV. L. N. ed. A. sqq. pr. cf. xxviii, 45. j. ED.—navigaret B. ant. Edd.

<sup>1</sup> 'Whether she should be considered free,  
as being now identified with Masinissa, or a  
captive from her previous connection with  
Syphax.' B.

<sup>2</sup> Und. ceteris; as in iii, 25; xxxv, 34;  
44; xxxviii, 31; xlv, 13; 42; cf. 3L, on

H. de C. p. 1052; nn, on Rat. Num. i, 300.  
G. D. R.

<sup>1</sup> Inversely for *augeret addendo*. B. 'So  
as, at the same time, to increase or magnify.'  
cf. xxi, 34, c. R.

<sup>2</sup> 'Propitious favour.' C.

Syphaci animum dederunt in alloquendo victore<sup>4</sup>. nam cum Scipio 'quid sibi voluisset' quæreret, 'qui non societatem solum abnuisset Romanam sed ultro bellum intulisset,' tum ille 'peccasse quidem sese atque insanisse' fatebatur, 'sed non tum demum cum arma adversus populum Romanum cepisset': exitum<sup>5</sup> sui furoris fuisse, non principium. tunc se insanisse, tunc hospitia privata et publica fœdera omnia ex animo ejecisse, cum Carthaginensem matronam domum acceperit. illis nuptialibus facibus regiam conflagrâsse suam<sup>2</sup>; illam furiam pestemque omnibus delinimentis<sup>3</sup> animum suum avertisse atque alienasse, nec conquiesse<sup>6</sup> donec ipsa manibus suis<sup>4</sup> nefaria sibi arma adversus hospitem atque amicum induerit<sup>1</sup>. perduto tamen atque afflicto sibi hoc<sup>1</sup> in miseriis solatii esse, quod in omnium hominum inimicissimi<sup>5</sup> sibi domum ac penates eandem pestem ac furiam transisse videat. neque<sup>1</sup> prudentiorem<sup>1</sup> neque constantiorem Masinissam quam Syphacem esse, etiam<sup>1</sup> juvena incautiorem. certe stultius illum atque intemperantius<sup>2</sup> eam quam se duxisse.<sup>7</sup>

14 hæc non hostili modo odio sed amoris etiam stimulis, amata apud æmulum cernens, cum dixisset, non mediocri<sup>1</sup> cura Scipionis animum<sup>1</sup> pepulit<sup>1</sup>. et fidem criminibus<sup>2</sup> raptæ<sup>2</sup> prope inter arma nuptiæ, neque consulto neque

<sup>4</sup> victorem 1, 2 P. F. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. B. GA. HF. HV. ant. Edd. cf. xl, 49, 1. D. <sup>5</sup> RH. P. V.—recepisset vulg. ant. Edd. for the simple verb, cf. xxxix, 23, 11. D.—accepisset 5 L. <sup>6</sup> cum ad. P. V? pr. G. R. (after furoris) H. GA.—hunc or illum or istum conj. ad. B. <sup>7</sup> delinimentis F 1st. HV. ed. S. cf. xxxix, 11, 2. (DU.) D. pr. cf. iv, 51; v, 31; vii, 38; the same as blanditiæ xxix, 23; cf. E. on T. Ag. 21; BKH, on T. i, 6, 7. R. <sup>8</sup> PE. cf. 40, j; G. i, 47; xxiv, 47; xxxviii, 22; xlii, 42. D.—conquiesse 2 P. GA.—conquiescere 1 P. P. RE. ME. F. C. 4 L. HV. L.—quiescere 3 P. 3 L. B. vulg.—quiescere 1, 2 L. V. N. <sup>9</sup> induceret 1 P. opt. Mss of G. F. C. V. 1, 2 L. GA. but cf. 31; xxxi, 41; xxxvi, 11; xxvi, 11; Ov. Her. 8, 49; (HS.) PR, on V. Æ. li, 275; GT, on Cic. Div. ii, 17; HS, on Cl. in Eut. i, 301; de L. St. 65; and O. M. vii, 161; BU, on Q. I. O. v, 7, p. 379; and Su. ii, 92; Lact. D. I. iii, 1; Col. viii, 11. D.—induceret 5 L. HV. pr. D. <sup>10</sup> om. RH. pr. (and conj. solutio or solatium) RH. but cf. xxix, 21, g. D. <sup>11</sup> om. RH. S. H. L. pr. RS. S. <sup>12</sup> et V. 2 L.—om. RH. H.—jam ad. RH. H. 4 L.—ab ad. RH. H. 4 L. B. GA. pr. RH. <sup>13</sup> imprudentius GA.—illum om. 4 L.—illum...intemperantius om. RH. S. H. pr. RH. S. <sup>14</sup> mediocri conj. cf. G, on iii, 30, 5. D. <sup>15</sup> pepulit 5 L. HV.—perculit BR. pr. DJ.

3 In plain language: 'by this unlucky marriage had his kingdom been ruined:' cf. App. Pun. 27. R.

4 It was the ancient practice for the wife to arm her husband for the battle and to disarm him on his return: Ov. H. 13, 139; 147. GB.

5 Masinissæ. R.

1 This verb (see below) and the compound *impellere* are applied to things which produce either a pleasing or a disagreeable impression on our senses or mind. E. C. C. R.

2 'Snatched:' nn, on vi, 23, 5. G. cf. HS, on O. H. 19, 74; HS, and BU, on V.

Cn. S. Cæp. exspectato Lælio, faciebant, tamque præceps festinatio, ut quo die captam<sup>c</sup> hostem<sup>d</sup> vidisset, eodem matrimonio junctam acciperet, et ad penates hostis sui nuptiale sacrum conficeret. eo fœdiora hæc videbantur Scipioni, quod ipsum in Hispania juvenem nullius forma pepulerat captivæ<sup>e</sup>. hæc secum volutanti<sup>e</sup> Lælius ac Masinissa supervenerunt; quos cum pariter ambo et<sup>f</sup> benigno vultu excepisset et egregiis laudibus frequenti prætorio celebrasset, abductum<sup>g</sup> in secretum Masinissam sic alloquitur. "aliqua te existimo, Masinissa, intuentem in me bona et "principio in Hispania<sup>h</sup> ad jungendam mecum amicitiam "venisse, et postea in Africa te ipsum spesque omnes tuas "in fidem meam commisisse. atqui nulla earum virtus "est<sup>i</sup> propter quas<sup>j</sup> appetendus tibi<sup>k</sup> visus sim, qua<sup>l</sup> ego "æque ac temperantia et continentia libidinum gloriatus "fuerim. hanc te quoque ad ceteras tuas eximias virtutes, "Masinissa, adjecisse velim. non est, non<sup>m</sup> (mihi crede) "tantum ab hostibus armatis ætati<sup>n</sup> nostræ periculum<sup>o</sup> "quantum ab circumfusiis undique voluptatibus. qui eas<sup>p</sup> "sua temperantia frenavit ac domuit, multo majus decus "majoremque victoriam sibi peperit<sup>q</sup> quam nos Syphace "victo habemus. quæ me absente strenue ac fortiter "fecisti, libenter et commemoravi et memini. cetera te "ipsum reputare tecum quam me dicente erubescere "malo. Syphax populi Romani auspiciis victus captusque

<sup>c</sup> C. 2 L. al. Mss. ant. Edd.—*captum* two P. P. all Mss Gall. of G. F. V. 3, 5 L. HV. <sup>d</sup> *reginam* ant. Edd. from gl. for *hostis* is feminine as well as masculine; cf. Stat. Th. v. 212; Prisc. v. p. 651; G. Ov. A. A. ii, 461; Curt. iv, 2; DU. Ov. H. 6, 83 sq. (BU.) D. <sup>e</sup> RH. II. cf. xl, 8. D.—*voluntati* F 2d.—*volventi* F 1st. V. 1—3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. L. cf. xxvi, 7; ii, 49, 5. D. <sup>f</sup> P. F. H. GA. RH. cf. G. on xxxv, 21, 5; ii, 44, 3. D.—*ambos* et ed. CI.—*ambos* vulg.—*amico* et conj. MB, de F. Tr. in Th. A. R. t. xii, p. 652. adv. D. <sup>g</sup> V. ME. N. D. F. pl. Mss of D. ed. A. sqq. Edd. G.—*adductum* cet. Mss of G. 2 L. B. HV. L. ant. Edd. GT 4. but cf. xxvii, 20, 4. D. <sup>h</sup> *Hispaniam* 5 L. B. HV. ant. Edd. em. G. Masinissa 'came into Spain' to aid the Carthaginians: be 'came when in Spain' to join the Romans. C. <sup>i</sup> *qua* ad. F. <sup>j</sup> und. *virtutes* RH.—*quam* 3 L. B 2d. GA. BR. ant. Edd.—*quæ* B 1st.—*sibi* ad. F.—*tibi* ad. 4 L. GA.—*sim* ad. V. 1, 2, 5 L. <sup>k</sup> om. F. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. HV. GA. <sup>l</sup> *sim, in qua* vulg.—*in qua* F. V. 1, 4 L. but cf. xxiii, 42. D.—*qua* 2, 5 L. <sup>m</sup> opt. Mss. cf. Var. R. R. iii, 5; Cic. Ver. i, 7; Ter. Ph. [i, 5, 73; ED.] Sen. Ben. iii, 23; vii, 25; Gell. xiv, 3; G. nn, ix, 9, 1; Cic. p. Sul. 27. D.—*nam non est* vulg. <sup>n</sup> em. AS.—*ætatis* P. RE. ME. F. C. V. 1 L. GA. HV. ant. Edd. pr. *periculum capitis atque vitæ discrimen*, Cic. p. Bal. 10; p. Ros. Am. 38; &c; p. Clu. 6. ED. <sup>o</sup> *periculi* H. RH. <sup>p</sup> *se* RH. pr. RH.—*ea* H. <sup>q</sup> *ut* ad. RH. D.—*et* 3 P.—*is* N. conj. S.—*næ* conj. RH. ed. G. <sup>r</sup> *ceperit* RH. 3 P. pr. RH.

F. ii, 252; nn, on Sil. ix, 33; D. xxxi, 48; 3 Cf. G. on iii, 30; and Cic. Fam. iv, 13, xxiii, 36; v, 43; xxi, 28; xxxiii, 16. R. DU.

“est. itaque ipse, conjux, regnum, ager<sup>a</sup>, oppida, homines  
 “qui incolunt, quicquid denique Syphacis fuit, præda  
 “populi Romani est; et regem conjugemque ejus, etiamsi  
 “non civis Carthaginensis esset, etiamsi non patrem ejus  
 “imperatorem hostium videremus, Romam oporteret  
 “mitti, ac senatus populi que Romani de ea judicium  
 “atque arbitrium esse, quæ regem nobis socium alienasse  
 “atque in arma egisse” præcipitem dicatur. vince ani-<sup>OH. 3.</sup>  
 “mum. cave deformes multa bona uno vitio, et tot<sup>85.</sup>  
 “meritorum gratiam majore culpa quam causa culpæ  
 “est corrupas.”

- 15 Masinissæ hæc audienti non rubor solum suffusus, sed  
 lacrimæ etiam obortæ; et cum ‘se quidem in potestate  
 ‘futurum imperatoris’ dixisset, orassetque eum ut, ‘quan-  
 ‘tum res sineret, fidei suæ temere obstrictæ consuleret’<sup>1</sup>; xxiii, 9; xl,  
 ‘promisisse enim sese in nullius potestatem eam tradi-<sup>57.</sup>  
 ‘turum;’ ex prætorio in tabernaculum suum confusus<sup>6, e.</sup>  
 concessit. ibi arbitris remotis, cum crebro suspiritu<sup>a</sup> [et Masinissa  
 gemitu]<sup>b</sup>, quod<sup>c</sup> facile ab circumstantibus tabernaculum  
 exaudiri posset, aliquantum temporis consumpsisset, ingenti  
 ad postremum edito gemitu fidum e servis vocat<sup>d</sup>, sub  
 cujus custodia regio more<sup>e</sup> ad incerta fortunæ venenum  
 erat, et ‘mixtum in poculo ferre ad Sophonisbam’ jubet,  
 ac simul nuntiare ‘Masinissam libenter primam ei fidem  
 ‘præstaturum fuisse, quam vir uxori debuerit. quoniam  
 ‘arbitrium ejus, qui possint, adimant, secundam fidem  
 ‘præstare, ne viva in potestatem Romanorum veniat.  
 ‘memor patris imperatoris patriæque et duorum regum,  
 ‘quibus nupta’ fuisset, sibi ipsa consuleret.’ hunc nuntium  
 ac simul venenum ferens minister cum ad Sophonisbam

<sup>a</sup> agri 3 L. B. adv. RH.—aggere F.—om. HV.      <sup>c</sup> oportet ed. G.      <sup>u</sup> P. F. al.  
 opt. Mss. cf. Cic. Ph. xiii, 17; Virg. Æ. v, 456; Luc. ii, 254; G. vii, 24; xlii, 30; xlv,  
 35; Lucr. iii, 37; Sall. C. 31; Cic. Ver. i, 2. D.—coigisse vulg.      <sup>a</sup> 1 P. P. F. 1st.  
 L. D. RM. al. opt. Mss. cf. Plaut. Mer. i, 2, 4; Cic. At. i, 18; Apul. M. viii, p. 207;  
 Obs. in SS. Eccl. 10. G. COL. on A. M. i, p. 9. D.—suspiratu conj. GB.—suspirio vulg.  
 ed. CL.      <sup>b</sup> suo ad. 1 L.—om. HV. conj. G. adv. D.      <sup>c</sup> ‘So that it.’ RH. Viz.  
 suspirare and gemere. DCE. em. AS.—quo 1 P. 1, 2 L. B. GA. HV. L. N. ant. Edd. A.—  
 qui conj. DCE.      <sup>d</sup> P. RE. F. C. al. opt. Mss. cf. v, 32; vi, 34; xlv, 23; Sen. de B.  
 V. 10; Tac. A. ii, 60; xiv, 11; Suet. ii, 67; G. 25, m. D.—uno accito vulg.      <sup>e</sup> F. RE.  
 em. G.—ei pl. Mss. ant. Edd. but cf. xxvii, 24, f. D.

1 ‘He might provide for the discharge of this obligation.’ R.      2 Cf. L. Man. ad Ph. St. iii, 28; CS, on Str. iii, 251. DU.

Ca. 3. Cmp. *venisset*, "accipio" inquit "nuptiale munus, neque ingra-  
C.S. Gemin. tum, si nihil majus vir uxori præstare potuit. hoc tamen

"nuntia, melius me morituram fuisse, si non in funere  
"meo nupsissem." non locuta est ferocius quam acceptum  
poculum, nullo trepidationis signo dato, impavide<sup>3</sup> hausit.  
quod ubi nuntiatum est Scipioni, ne quid æger animi<sup>4</sup> ferox  
xxvi, 33. juvenis gravius consuleret, accitum eum extemplo nunc  
solatur, nunc, 'quod temeritatem temeritate<sup>5</sup> alia luerit,  
'tristioremq; rem quam necesse fuerit fecerit,' leniter

Scipio  
bestows  
many rich  
presents on  
Masinissa.  
17; DH. v.  
35; T. iv.  
26; AP.  
32.  
castigat. postero die, ut a præsentī motu averteret animum  
ejus, in tribunal escendit<sup>6</sup> et concionem advocari jussit.  
ibi Masinissam, primum regem appellatum eximiisque  
ornatum laudibus, aurea corona, aurea patera<sup>7</sup>, sella curuli<sup>8</sup>  
et scipione<sup>9</sup> eburneo<sup>10</sup>, toga picta et palmata tunica<sup>11</sup>  
donat. addit verbis<sup>12</sup> honorem, 'neque magnificentius  
'quicquam triumpho apud Romanos, neque triumphan-  
'tibus<sup>13</sup> ampliorem eo ornato<sup>14</sup> esse, quo unum omnium  
'externorum dignum Masinissam populus Romanus ducat.'  
Lælium deinde et ipsum collaudatum aurea corona donat.  
et alii militares viri, prout a quoque navata opera erat, donati.  
his honoribus mollitus<sup>15</sup> regis animus, erectusque<sup>16</sup> in spem  
propinquam, sublato Syphace omnis Numidiæ potiundæ.

<sup>3</sup> pl. and opt. *Mss.* cf. i, 58; S. ii, 36; G, on vi, 10. *HS.* on V. F. iii, 737; and Sil. xv, 135; na, on Sil. iii, 72; D. cf. also ii, 3; 42; xxv, 38. G.—*animo* H. B. GA. ant. Edd. s om. RH. 3 P. 2 L. H. pr. RH. GB. adv. D. <sup>4</sup> P. em. G, on ii, 28, 6.—*excedit* H.—*extendit* 4 L.—*ascendit* vulg. ed. CL. <sup>5</sup> *eburnes* ad. S. 3 L. B. GA. N. pr. S. adv. RH. from gl. GB. Livy either uses this word only, as in i, 8; v, 41; xxvii, 4; xli, 20; or, more frequently, the other, as in xxxi, 11; xlii, 14; &c; but never both. D. It was called *curulis* from *curru*, because those who were entitled to it, used to have it placed in the chariot in which they rode; Gell. iii, 18. C.—*alii eburnes* ad. 1 P. V. 1 L.—*alia eburnea* 4 L. <sup>6</sup> *eburno* F. V. 1st. <sup>7</sup> *verborum* conj. cf. xxv, 17, 2. R. <sup>8</sup> *triumphantis* RH. H. R. pr. RH. <sup>9</sup> *ornatum* F. 3 L. B. <sup>10</sup> *mollitur* P. GA. L. N. al. opt. *Mss.* of G. <sup>11</sup> *erectus* V. 1—3 L. HV. pr. G. cf. GR, Diss. Geog. ii, p. 15. D.

3 That is *non magis ferociter...quam impavide* or *non minus impavide...quam ferociter* &c. B.

4 'To make libations to the gods.' C. 'A silver paten' (*πάτα*) is mentioned by Plut. *Æm.* p. 270. cf. Pol. vi, 39, 3. R.

5 'A sceptre.' R. *ἐπίρρηξ* *ἐπισφόνος*, Dion. A. R. iii, p. 196; D. v, 41; V. Max. iv, 4, 5; Suet. vii, 1.

6 Cf. Juv. x, 36 sqq; Tac. A. i, 15, 4; *toga palmata dicebatur, quam merabantur* ii, qui reportabant de hostibus palmas: ipsa vocabatur et *toga picta*, eo quod victorius cum palmis intertexas habebat, Isid. O. xix, 24;

*picta toga purpurea antea vocitata est, eaque erat sine pictura: tunica palmata a latitudine clavorum dicebatur, quæ nunc a genere pictura appellatur*, Fest. A dress which is *picta*, however, differs from one which is *clavata*: the former has always the figure of some animal or other object, worked in golden or coloured threads; the latter was studded with circles or squares of gold or purple which were tacked on to the dress but were removable. SM, on F. V. 20. cf. x, 7; xxxi, 11; MAN, in Q. per Ep. "de Toga." C. R. *purpureus, late qui splendent, nunc alter assuitur pannus*, Hor. A. P. 15 sq.

16 Scipio C. Laelio cum Syphace aliisque captivis Romanam misso, cum quibus et Masinissae legati profecti sunt, ipse ad Tuneta rursum castra refert, et quae munimenta inchoaverat, permunit. Carthaginienses non brevi solum sed prope vano gaudio ab satis prospera in praesens oppugnatione classis perfusi, post famam capti Syphacis, in quo plus prope quam in Hasdrubale atque exercitu suo spei reposuerant<sup>a</sup>, perculsi, jam nullo auctore belli ultra<sup>b</sup> audito, oratores ad pacem petendam mittunt triginta seniorum principes. id erat sanctius apud illos consilium, maximaque<sup>c</sup> ad ipsum senatum regendum<sup>d</sup> vis<sup>d</sup>. qui ubi in castra Romana et<sup>e</sup> praetorium pervenerunt, more adulantium (accepto, credo, ritu ex ea regione<sup>2</sup> ex qua oriundi erant) procubuerunt. conveniens oratio tam humili adulationi<sup>f</sup> fuit, non culpam purgantium, sed transferentium initium culpae in Hannibalem potentiaeque<sup>3</sup> ejus fautores. 'veniam civitati' petebant 'civium temeritate bis jam<sup>4</sup> [ante]<sup>5</sup> eversae<sup>1</sup>, incolumi futurae iterum<sup>4</sup> hostium bene-

Cn. S. Cæp.  
C.S. Gemin.

The Carthaginians apply for peace.

<sup>a</sup> reposuerunt F. <sup>b</sup> ultro F. V. 1, 5 L. B. GA. ant. Edd. em. S. cf. AR, on P. P. 6. D. <sup>c</sup> maximumque 1—4 L. B 1st. <sup>d</sup> missi F. C. V. HV. 1—4 L.—<sup>e</sup> B 1st. <sup>e</sup> in ad. F. five L. H. GA. HV. <sup>f</sup> adorantium...adorationi pr. cf. *ὁ μόνος τοῖς τοῖς ἐπὶ τῷ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐν γῇ προσκυνῶν, καθάπερ ἴσεν ἰσὺς τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνθρώποις, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ γῇ ἀγνοῶν τοῖς αὐτοῖς καταφύγειν τῇ συνείδει*, Pol. xv, 1. S. adv. cf. desideratas humi jacentium adulationes, ix, 18, 4; GB. Hephæstionem more Persarum adulate, tanquam Alexandrum, salutavit, V. Max. iv, 7; Timagoram inter officium salutationis Darii regem more gentis illius adulatam, id. vi, 3. Hence it is probable that the adoration of kings, by prostration on the ground before them, was called by the Romans *adulatio*, *κατ' ἔξω*. G. C. *προσκυνῶν* is 'to crouch and fawn, like a dog at his master's feet'; but *adorare* is 'to kiss the hand to a person, as a mark of respect'; see Juv. iv, 118 n. Cf. xlv, 44; Curt. vi, 6, 3; more Persarum Macedones venerabundos ipsum salutare prostermentes humi corpora: non deerat talia concupiscenti perniciose adulatio, perpetuum molum regum, quorum opes sæpius assentatio quam hostis evertit, id. viii, 5, 6; 21; 22; Just. vi, 2, 13; xii, 7, 1; Nep. ix, 3, 2; *κατακύνει*, Xen. Cyr. i, [6, 3; cf. ib. 4, 4. ED.] R. & P. F. H. L. pr. DJ 1st. adv. as gl. cf. xxxviii, 48, 1. D.—in patrem potentiaeque one P.—impatientiaeque V. five L. HV.—impotentiaeque vulg. ed. G. C. (and pr. because it accords better with the humble strain of the ambassadors, so to designate Hannibal's influence at Carthage, than to use the other word which will apply to legitimate authority.) D.—in potentiaeque conj. DJ. adv. because Livy seldom uses this form for *inque potentia*, cf. xxxvi, 21, 3. D. <sup>1</sup> anteverse (in one word) V. 2 L.—*inverse*

1 'And the body which was most influential in swaying the decisions of the senate itself.' C.

2 Viz. 'Tyre, in Phœnicia:' but the custom was prevalent throughout the whole of the east. R.

3 As these words relate to the two Punic wars, *eversae* can mean no more than 'brought to the brink of ruin,' as in Virg. G. i, 500; for it is of the younger Africanus that Cicero

says, *illam (Carthaginem) a multis imperatoribus obsessam, oppugnatam, labefactatam, paene captam aliquando, solus evertit*, de H. R. 4. DU. Or it may mean 'doomed or devoted to destruction,' 'deserving to perish'; cf. *illos quidem merito perisse ipsorum maleficio, victuros suo beneficio*, xxviii, 34. C.

4 The first time was, when the Romans granted them peace after the grand battle off the Ægates. DU. C.

Ca. S. Cæp. 'ficio. imperium ex victis hostibus populum Romanum,  
C.S.Gemin. 'non perniciem petere. paratis obedienter servire, quæ  
'vellet, imperaret.' Scipio 'et venisse ea spe in Africam  
'se' ait, 'et spem suam prospero belli eventu auctam,  
'victoriam se, non pacem domum reportaturum esse.  
'tamen cum victoriam prope in manibus habeat, pacem  
'non abnuere, ut omnes gentes sciant populum Romanum  
Terms pro- 'et suscipere juste bella et finire. leges pacis se has dicere.  
posed by 'captivos et perfugas et fugitivos<sup>5</sup> restituant; 'exercitus ex  
Scipio; AP. 'Italia et Gallia deducant; Hispania abstineant; insulis  
31 sq. 'omnibus quæ inter Italiam atque<sup>4</sup> Africam sunt dece-  
'dant; naves longas præter viginti<sup>1</sup> omnes tradant, tritici  
'quingenta, hordei trecenta millia modium.' pecuniæ  
summam quantam imperaverit, parum convenit: alibi  
'quinque millia talentum,' alibi 'quinque millia pondo<sup>6</sup>  
'argenti,' alibi 'duplex stipendium militibus' imperatum  
invenio. "his condicionibus" inquit "placeatne" pax, triduum  
The Car- "ad consultandum dabitur. si placuerit, mecum indutias  
thaginians, "facite, Romam ad senatum mittite legatos." ita dimissi

P. F.—*everse* (only) RE 2d. 3 L. H. pr. DU. C.—*pæno everse* conj. cf. Cic. l. c. DÆ—  
non *everse* conj. DU 1st. j et ad. F. HV. k two P. P. F. H.—et ed. G. C. D.  
l xxx conj. cf. App. P. p. 17; S. Eut. iii, 21: but adv. D. m si placeat 1 P. five L.  
B. N. ant. Edd. (but em. A.) cf. xxxix, 50; GB. pr. GB. i, 57; ii, 25; 35; v, 42; x,  
16; xxvii, 14; xxxi, 9; 54; ed. R. iv, 20, 8. D. adv. opt. Mss. C. D.—si placeant V. L.—  
si placeat G.

5 These two terms are sometimes con-  
founded by the law writers, as Saturn. l. 16.  
D. de Poen. But the former denotes 'de-  
serters to the enemy'; Cic. Or. 66; Off. iii,  
22; the latter may mean 'exiles,' (as *fuga*  
signifies 'banishment,' l. 4, § 4, D. de R. M.  
l. 5, D. de Int. et Rel.) or 'the defendants'  
in an action, (*phýperes*,) l. 13, C. de J. l. fin.  
C. de B. M. or 'those accused of any crime';  
cf. Numbers xxxv, 32; Wisdom xix, 3. But  
here we are to understand the runaway slaves  
who fled to the Carthaginians for protection:  
*fugitivus est, qui extra domini domum fugæ*  
*causæ, quo se a domino celaret, manet*, Ohl.  
*fugitivus est, qui certo proposito dominum*  
*relinquat*, Casæ. cf. Cic. Ph. xi, 7; Ver. iv,  
50; iii, 26; Fam. v, 9. Hence *fugam*  
*vendere* was said of those who sold their run-  
away slaves; l. 2, C. ad L. Fal. l. 6, C. eod.  
l. 35, § 3, D. de Cont. Emt. and *fugiti-*  
*varius, qui fugitivum conquiret et sectatur*,  
Var. R. R. iii, 14; cf. l. 18, D. Pr. Verb.  
l. 13, D. eod. Flor. iii, 19; Pliny xv, 29.

Of 'deserters,' those were considered least  
criminal, who, after absenting themselves  
from the camp a long while, returned at  
last: (they were called *emansores*, l. 3, § 2,  
D. de R. M. or *remanores*, l. 5, § 6, D.  
eod.) Of 'runaway slaves,' there was the  
same distinction; *tempus discernit emanso-*  
*rem a fugitivo, uti effractorem vel furem*  
*diurnum a nocturno*, l. 6, D. de Poen. Such  
were also called *errones*, Ulp. tit. de Serv.  
Fug. *erronis crimen in servo levius est*  
*quam fugitivi*, Arr. l. 4, D. de R. M.  
Azo in sum. C. de S. F. DN. 37; 43. R  
supposes the fugitives to be 'Roman soldiers  
intercepted in their flight by the enemy,' but  
he brings no authority for this interpretation;  
and, if a mere conjecture were admissible, I  
should think that the difference rather lay in  
the *perfugæ* being military, the *fugitivi* not  
so: or in the former being free men, and the  
latter slaves. ED.

6 This is but a sixth of the preceding  
sum. C. Appian says 1600 talents. R.

Carthaginienses 'nullas recusandas condiciones pacis' cum censuissent, quippe qui moram temporis quærerent dum Hannibal in Africam trajiceret, legatos alios ad Scipionem, ut indutias facerent, alios Romam ad pacem petendam mittunt, ducentes paucos in speciem captivos perfugasque et fugitivos, quo impetrabilior pax esset.

Cn. S. Cæp.  
C.S. Genin.

to gain  
time, offer  
no objec-  
tions.

- 17 Multis ante diebus Lælius cum Syphace primoribusque Numidarum captivis Romam venit, quæque in Africa gesta essent, omnia ordine exposuit patribus, ingenti omnium<sup>a</sup> et in præsens lætitia et in futurum spe. consulti inde patres 'regem in custodiam Albam mittendum' censuerunt, 'Lælium retinendum' donec legati Carthaginienses venirent.<sup>1</sup> supplicatio in quadriduum decreta est. P. Ælius prætor senatu misso et concione inde advocata cum C. Lælio in Rostra ascendit. ibi vero audientes 'fusus Carthaginiensium exercitus, devictum et captum ingentis nominis regem, Numidiam omnem egregia victoria peragratam,' tacitum continere gaudium non poterant, quin clamoribus, quibusque aliis multitudo solet, lætitiam immodicam significarent. itaque prætor extemplo edixit uti 'æditui ædes sacras tota urbe aperirent, circumeundi salutandique deos agendique grates per totum<sup>2</sup> diem<sup>b</sup> populo potestas fieret.' postero die legatos Masinissæ in senatum introduxit. 'gratulati primum senatui sunt quod P. Scipio prospere res in Africa gessisset; deinde gratias egerunt quod Masinissam non apellâsset modo regem sed fecisset, restituendo in paternum regnum, in quo post Syphacem sublatum, si ita patribus visum esset, sine metu et certamine esset regnaturus. dein<sup>c</sup> quod collaudatum pro concione amplissimis decorâsset donis, quibus ne indignus esset, et dedisse operam Masinissam et porro daturum esse. petere ut

Lælius  
arrives at  
Rome with  
the prison-  
ers.

45; V. v.  
1; C. i.  
329.

Speech of  
Masinissa's  
embassa-  
dors before  
the senate.

<sup>a</sup> hominum F. H. V. 1, 3, 4 L. HV. cf. iii, 54, 6. D. <sup>b</sup> per quadriduum conj. see above. PG, 550 Y. R. p. 224. adv. D. <sup>c</sup> F. V. HV. ed. GR. C. cf. iii, 3, 6. D.—deinde ed. G.

1 He was, however, dismissed before they arrived; 21. [perhaps, because the senate no longer expected any ambassadors to arrive, now that Hannibal had left Italy. C.] Therefore, unless the decree was changed, Livy follows different authorities or has committed an oversight. GL.

2 'The four days' had not yet been fixed: but the prætor, in order that the public rejoicing might not in the mean while be checked, gave orders for the temples to be thrown open that day also. D. or 'Throughout the whole day' on each of the four days. DÆ.

Cn. S. Cep. 'regium nomen ceteraque Scipionis beneficia et munera  
 C.S. Geminio. 'senatus decreto confirmaret. et nisi molestum esset, illud  
 'quoque petere Masinissam, ut Numidas captivos, qui  
 xxviii, 42, 'Romæ in custodia essent, remitterent: id sibi amplum  
 13. 'apud populares futurum esse.' ad ea responsum legatis  
 'rerum gestarum in Africa prospere communem sibi cum  
 'rege gratulationem esse. Scipionem recte atque ordine  
 'videri fecisse quod eum regem appellaverit; et quicquid  
 'aliud fecerit quod cordi foret Masinissæ, ea patres  
 xxv, 23; 'comprobare ac laudare.' munera quæ legati ferrent regi  
 H. iii, 20.  
 1 sqq; XA. decreverunt, sagula purpurea duo cum fibulis aureis  
 i, 2, 27. singulis et 'lato clavo tunicis, et equos duo phaleratos,  
 xxvii, 19, 8. bina equestria arma cum loriciis, et tabernacula milita-  
 xxii, 52, 7. remque supellectilem, qualem præberi consuli mos esset.  
 xxviii, 39, x. hæc regi prætor 'mittere' jussus. 'legatis in singulos  
 xxxviii, 24, 'dona ne minus quinûm' millium, comitibus eorum mil-  
 5. 'lium' æris; et vestimenta bina legatis, singula comitibus  
 'Numidisque qui ex custodia emissi redderentur regi.'  
 xxviii, 39, 5; ad hoc ædes liberæ, loca, lautia legatis decreta.  
 xlii, 1, 5. Eadem æstate qua hæc decreta Romæ et in Africa gesta 18  
 Battle with sunt, P. Quintilius Varus prætor et M. Cornelius proconsul  
 Mago. in agro Insubrium Gallorum cum Magone Pœno signis

<sup>d</sup> eis P.—et VI.—et conj. though such grammatical anomalies occur not seldom in our author; cf. xiii, 3, 1; C. quæcunque...id, xxxiii, 24; reliqua præda...quibus, ii, 10; bellum...quibus, ib. 53; præda: omnis, ib. 60; quo...reges, xxxvii, 54; bona...quicquid gna, xlii, 8; commendationibus...id, Cic. Fam. xiii, 16; imperium...ea, Sall. C. 51, 42; quicquid...defossæ, Flor. i, 13, 11; SM, on Sol. p. 665, a, c; D. aliquid...quorum, Virg. E. ii, 71; Man. quodcunque...venalia, Man. v, 204; VL, on N. C. 3. but in the last two instances eorum is understood. DU. \* om. F. V. 1—3 L. HV. but cf. xxvii, 19. D.  
<sup>f</sup> cingulis et conj. AB, on Cic. p. Sex. adv. D.—et singulis tr. conj. PG, 550 Y. R. p. 224; and t. i, p. 66. adv. for singulis may be und. with tunicis. DU. \* P. F. C. ed. G.—duos ant. Edd. CL. <sup>h</sup> P. RE. cf. xxxvii, 25; Cic. Att. v, 18. G.—et vulg.  
<sup>i</sup> binum conj. because the legates had double what was given to their attendants. DD, Ap. Pr. C. p. 687. But whence does this appear? cf. ix, 43; xxxi, 9; xxxvii, 3; xlii, 6; 19; 24; xliii, 6; 6; 8; xlv, 14 sq; xlv, 13; 42; DU. xxviii, 39. GL. <sup>j</sup> opt. Mss.—mille V. five L. B. GA. N. ant. Edd. pr. PZ, on SA, M. iv, 4, p. 615. adv. because each of the attendants was to have presents to this amount. D.—millibus H. D. L. ed. FR 2.—millenium conj. GL. <sup>k</sup> 'Unoccupied,' 'all to themselves,' S. T. 'private,' 'free from interruption;' Plaut. Pœn. i, 1, 49; iii, 2, 26; DN. As. v, 2, 17; cf. xxv, 23. GB.—liberas P. al. Mss.—libera vulg. pr. GB.

3 'Mutual, reciprocal.' RS.

4 To the examples in xxii, 1, 20; add xxvi, 50; xxviii, 18; 20; Ter. An. ii, 1, 28; Ph. v, 3, 17; Ov. M. F. 32; Sil. vii, 320; ix, 204; Col. i, 1 twice; iii, 4; vi, 27; viii, 2; and Cic. often. D.

5 Alexander Severus allowed governors,

on their setting out for their provinces, two horses and two mules; Lamp. 42; but in more ancient times mules only were allowed, xlii, 1; Cic. Agr. ii, 13; Suet. ii, 36; Gell. xv, 4. Therefore this 'custom' does not include 'the horses' above mentioned. Obs.

Misc. t. i, p. 378. D.

collatis pugnârunt. prætoris legiones in prima acie fuerunt: Ca. S. Cæp. C. S. Gemin. Cornelius suas in subsidiis tenuit, ipse ad prima signa equo advectus; proque<sup>1</sup> duobus cornibus prætor ac proconsul milites ad inferenda in hostes signa summa vi hortabantur. postquam nihil commovebant<sup>2</sup>, tum Cornelio Quintilius "lentior, ut vides, fit pugna", et induratus "præter spem resistendo hostium timor<sup>3</sup>; ac<sup>4</sup> ne<sup>5</sup> vertat<sup>6</sup> in audaciam, periculum est. equestrem procellam excitemus oportet, si turbare ac statu movere volumus. itaque vel tu ad prima signa prælium sustine, ego inducam in pugnam equites; vel ego hic in prima acie rem geram, tu quattuor legionum equites in hostem emitte." "utram vellet prætor muneris partem" proconsule accipiente<sup>7</sup>, Quintilius prætor cum filio, cui Marco prænomen<sup>8</sup> erat, impigro juvene, ad equites pergit, jussosque "escendere in equos" repente in hostem emittit. tumultum equestrem auxit clamor ab legionibus additus. nec stetisset hostium acies, ni Mago ad primum equitum motum paratos elephantos extemplo in prælium induxisset. ad quorum stridorem odoremque et adspectum xliv, 5. territi equi<sup>9</sup> vanum equestre auxilium fecerunt. et ut<sup>10</sup> permixtus<sup>11</sup>, ubi cuspidem uti et cominus gladio posset, roboris majoris Romanus eques erat, ita in ablatum<sup>12</sup> paventibus procul equis melius ex intervallo Numidæ jaculabantur. simul et peditum legio duodecima, magna ex parte cæsa, pudore magis quam viribus tenebat locum. nec diutius tenuisset, ni ex subsidiis tertia decima legio in primam

<sup>1</sup> *inquit ad. G. C. om. P. V. 3—5 L. H. GA. HV. cf. xxiii, 45, c. D.* <sup>2</sup> *at 3 P. pr. GB.* <sup>3</sup> *timor ne (om. ac) conj. G.* <sup>4</sup> *ubi BR.—ut ubi HV.* <sup>5</sup> *3 P.*  
<sup>6</sup> *When mixed up or completely mingled with the enemy.' RS.—rem permixtus P. RE. ME. V. C. F.—rem permixtus 1, 4 L.—est permixtus PE.—in rem permixtus PE marg. HV.—in rem permixtus BR.—in rem peritus 2 P. 3, 5 L. GA. L. N.—in rem peritus 2 L.—reimprimi 1 P.—in rem permixtis B.—intermixtus conj. cf. iv, 56; x, 20; xxxvii, 38. GR. pr. C. D.*

<sup>1</sup> 'And in front of.' *R.*

<sup>2</sup> *Und. hostem; cf. ix, 40; statu [as gradu demoti vi, 32; cf. vii, 8; R.] movere hostem, and commota hostium acies, below. DCE. RS. or und. milites hortatione sua. R.*

<sup>3</sup> 'The timid mind of the enemy is acquiring firmness, because the resistance, which they have made, has surpassed even their own expectations.' *RS.*

<sup>4</sup> 'The proconsul offering to take which-

ever command the prætor wished he should.'

*R.*

<sup>5</sup> The words *enim* and *prænomen erat* are unnecessary; and (unlike Cicero, Varro, and others) Livy generally avoids using the term *prænomen*, even when it is less dispensable, as in vi, 20; *DU.* vii, 22. *D.*

<sup>6</sup> Imitated by *Amm.* xxv, 3. *FN.* on F. i, 18, 8. *D.* cf. *Her.* i, 80, n. 74.

<sup>7</sup> *Φαίσιον*, 'run away with'; cf. *nn.* on *Sil.* v, 633. *R.* und. *equitem.*

Cn. S. Cæp. aciem inducta prælium dubium excepiisset<sup>f</sup>. Mago quoque  
 C.S.Gemin. ex subsidiis Gallos integræ legioni opposuit<sup>g</sup>. quibus haud  
 magno certamine fusis, hastati legionis undecimæ conglo-  
 bant sese, atque elephantos jam<sup>h</sup> peditum aciem<sup>i</sup> turbantes<sup>j</sup>  
 invadunt. in quos cum pila confertos conjecissent, nullo  
 ferme frustra emissis, omnes retro in aciem suorum aver-  
 terunt; quattuor gravati vulneribus corruerunt. tum pri-  
 mum<sup>k</sup> commota hostium acies, simul omnibus peditibus<sup>l</sup>,  
 ut aversos videre<sup>m</sup> elephantos, ad augendum pavorem ac  
 tumultum effusis. sed donec stetit ante signa Mago,  
 gradum sensim referentes ordines tenorem pugnae serva-  
 bant<sup>n</sup>; postquam femine<sup>o</sup> transfixo cadentem auferrique  
 ex prælio prope exsanguem videre, extemplo in fugam  
 omnes versi. ad quinque millia hostium eo die cæsa, et  
 signa militaria duo et viginti capta. nec Romanis incruenta  
 victoria fuit: duo millia et trecenti de exercitu prætoris,  
 pars multo maxima ex legione duodecima amissi. inde<sup>10</sup>  
 et tribuni militum duo, M. Cosconius et M. Mænius<sup>11</sup>.  
 tertiæ decimæ quoque legionis, quæ postremo prælio  
 affuerat, Cn. Helvius<sup>12</sup> tribunus militum in restituenda  
 pugna cecidit, et duo et viginti ferme equites illustres<sup>11</sup>  
 obtriti ab elephantis cum centurionibus aliquot perierunt.

The Ro-  
mans con-  
quer.

33; xxxviii,  
26.

2, h.

xxvii, 1, 6.

xxvii, 41. l.

<sup>f</sup> This phrase is used of the reserve, xxxviii, 22; Tac. H. iii, 23; as *accipere pugnam* is, xxxviii, 25. *DU. pr. DJ. C.* 'To take up afresh;' iv, 43 twice; xxxviii, 43; xxxii, 33. *R.*—*expetisset* opt. *Mss.* cf. *expetere panas* [i, 22; *R.*] vi, 29; *petere pugnam* i, 25; [cf. xxviii, 6, 3; *R.*] *expetere consilia* Plaut. Mos. iv, 1, ; ed. [*expetisset*, according to Ox. but er. *ED.*] *G.*—*restituisset* conj. *P.* § 4, 5 L. H. L. pr. *G. C.* ed. *D.*—*exposuit* *D.*—*Magoque ex...opposuit* *P. RE. F. C. 3 L. HV.* ed. *C.*—, *Magoque ex...opposuisset* vulg. ed. but adv. *G.* <sup>h</sup> *G. P. F* 2d. 3, 5 L. pr. *G. C.* ed. *D.*—*iam* *F* 1st. 1 L. *GA.*—*etiam* *V* 2 L.—*tum* *C. L. V* 1st.—*cum* *V* marg.—*jam etiam* ed. *G. C.*—om. *HV.* <sup>i</sup> *acies* *F* 2d. *V* marg. cf. *Virg. E. i*, 12. *D.* } *turbatis* *F* 1st.—*turbatos* *F* 2d. <sup>k</sup> *primum* *GA.* pr. cf. vi, 8; vii, 33; ii, 21; but cf. also ix, 39. *DU.* <sup>l</sup> *odere* *P.*—*odere* *RE. ME.* *V. F. C. 1*, 2 L. *HV. L.*—*egere* conj. *G.* but after *aversos* und. *ab hastatis legionis undecimæ.* *R.* <sup>m</sup> cf. xxii, 51, 9; *Lucr. iv*, 828; *Cic. Ver. iv*, 43; *Quint. I. O. vi*, 3; *Sæet. xi*, 4; *Cæs. B. G. vii*, 73; *Curt. vi*, 1; *Virg. Æ. x*, 788; (*PR.* and *TB.*) *G. HS.* on *Q. C. iii*, 12, 2; *Sil. i*, 540. (nn.) *D.*—*femore* *S. 2*, 5 L. *B. GA. R. HV. L. D. BR.* cf. xxiv, 42; *S. xxi*, 7. *D.* <sup>n</sup> *Mænius* *F. V.*—var. al. *Mss.* <sup>o</sup> *Ælius* *F.*—var. al. *Mss.*

8 'All the Roman infantry.' *G.*

9 'Kept up the battle with spirit,' *R.*  
 'did not allow the battle to flag;' *RS.* cf. viii, 38; *Virg. Æ. x*, 339; *Ov. A. A. ii*, 729.

10 'Of that legion.' *R.*

11 'By birth, or fortune, or character, or achievements;' (*equites Romani, non obscuro neque ignoti, sed honesti et illustres.* *Cic. Ver. iii*, 24;) including perhaps those admitted

into the senate, xxix, 37, 13. For such might have served in the cavalry, just as the eighty senators, (or men of senatorial rank, xxii, 49, 13;) who fell at Cannæ, had entered as volunteers in the legions. Sometimes *illustres viri* means 'officers of rank,' xxxiii, 36; 25. Cf. *L.* on *T. A. xi*, 4; *PCH.* and *RY.* on *T. A. ii*, 59; *DU.* nn. on *T. A. i*, 73, 1; *R.* *Isid. Or. ix*, 4.

et longius certamen fuisset, ni vulnere<sup>12</sup> ducis concessa victoria esset. Ca. S. Cæp.  
C. S. Gemin.

- 19 Mago proximæ noctis silentio profectus, quantum pati viæ per vulnus poterat, itineribus extensis, ad mare in Ligures Ingaunos pervenit. ibi eum legati ab Carthagine, paucis ante diebus in sinum Gallicum appulsis navibus, adierunt, jubentes 'primo quoque tempore in Africam 'trajiceret'. id<sup>b</sup> et fratrem ejus Hannibalem (nam ad eum 'quoque isse legatos eadem jubentes) facturum. non in eo 'esse<sup>1</sup> Carthaginensium res<sup>c</sup> ut Galliam atque Italiam 'armis obtineant.' Mago non imperio modo senatus periculoque patriæ motus, sed metuens etiam ne victor hostis moranti instaret, Liguresque ipsi, relinqui Italiam a Pœnis cernentes, ad eos quorum mox in potestate futuri essent deficerent, simul sperans leniorem in navigatione quam in via jactationem vulneris fore et curationi omnia com-  
modiora, impositis copiis in naves profectus, vixdum superata Sardinia ex vulnere moritur. naves quoque aliquot Pœnorum disjectæ in alto a classe Romana, quæ circa Sardiniam erat, capiuntur. hæc terra marique in parte Italiæ quæ<sup>d</sup> jacet ad Alpes<sup>e</sup> gesta. Mago is  
ordered to  
return  
home.  
He dies on  
the voyage.

Consul C. Servilius nulla memorabili re in provincia Etruria et Gallia<sup>1</sup>, quoniam<sup>2</sup> eo quoque processerat, gesta, patre C. Servilio<sup>2</sup> et C. Lutatio<sup>b</sup> ex servitute post sextum decimum annum<sup>3</sup> receptis, qui<sup>1</sup> ad vicum Tanetum<sup>4</sup> a

<sup>a</sup> F. C. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. B. HV.—trajicere al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. BK. <sup>b</sup> F. C. V. 3—5 L. H. GA. HV.—idem al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>c</sup> rem conj. R. <sup>d</sup> qua 1 P. 1 L. HV.—quia F 1st. <sup>e</sup> adhæret [1 P 2d.] ad Alpis F 2d.—rectadalpis F 1st. <sup>f</sup> Galliam F 2d.—Galliamque F 1st. <sup>g</sup> em. G.—quo jam P.—quæ jam RE. ME. E.—jam F 1st. V. 1—3 L. B. GA. HV. L.—quia F 2d.—num 4, 5 L. H. ant. Edd. pr. C. <sup>h</sup> patruo ad. vulg. ant. Edd. G. C. adv. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. C. Not but what he might have been adopted from the Servilian into the Lutatian clan, and have borne the name of Servilianus, PG, 522 Y. R. in addition to the surname of Catulus: or he might have been brother to Servilius, by the same mother but a different father; in which case also he would be patruus to the son of Servilius. DU. <sup>1</sup> quam conj. cf. Nep. iii, 3; x, 5; 10; Cic. Fam. xvi, 20; Curt. iii, 6, 16: or quo cf. Nep. v, 3; PZ, on SA, M. ii, 9, 5. DU.

12 For ob or propter vulnus.

1 Und. loco or statu; ii, 17; 47; (D.) viii, 27; 35; xxii, 22, 6; xxxiii, 41; xxxvii, 14. Wherever this phrase occurs it is to be taken impersonally, or res is to be made the subject of the verb; xxviii, 22; xxxiv, 41; *ἵστι τὰ ἀράγματ' ἐν τοῖς*. Arist. Pl. 399; *ἐν τοῖς* or *ἐν ταῖς*, elsewhere.

SVN, on N. i, 7. But cf. xlii, 37; G, on vii, 35, 7. DU. R. RS.

2 Servilius was of prætorian and Lutatius of consular rank; Pol. iii, 40, 9. PG, 515 Y. R. DU. R.

3 Sexto decimo demum anno 21. GL. cf. HA, i, p. 21 sq.

4 Mutina according to xxi, 5. GL.

Cn. S. Cæp. Bolis<sup>1</sup> capti fuerant, hinc patre hinc Catulo<sup>2</sup> lateri circumdatis<sup>3</sup>, privato magis quam publico decore insignis

Romam rediit. latum ad populum est 'ne C. Servilio xxvii, 21, 5<sup>4</sup> 'fraudi esset, quod patre, qui sella curuli sedisset<sup>5</sup>, vivo<sup>6</sup>, and 6. 'cum id ignoraret, tribunus plebis atque ædilis plebis 'fuisset, contraquam sanctum legibus<sup>7</sup> erat.' hac rogatione perlata in provinciam rediit.

xxix, 38, 1; Ad Cn. Servilium consulem, qui in Bruttis erat, Con-  
viii, 24; C. sentia, Uffugum, Vergæ, Besidiæ<sup>8</sup>, Hetriculum, Sypheum,  
ii, 434; 414; Cl. iv, 15, Argentanum, Clampetia, multique alii ignobiles populi,  
1317; 1285.

senescere Punicum bellum cernentes, defecere. idem consul cum Hannibale in agro Crotoniensi acie confixit. obscura ejus pugnae fama est. Valerius Antias 'quinque 'millia hostium cæsa' ait; quæ tanta res est ut aut impudenter ficta sit<sup>7</sup> aut negligenter prætermissa. nihil

Hannibal certe ultra rei in Italia ab Hannibale gestum. nam ad  
also is sum- eum quoque legati ab Carthagine vocantes in Africam,  
moned  
home. iis forte diebus quibus ad Magonem, venerunt. frendens<sup>20</sup>

His grief gemensque, ac vix lacrimis temperans, dicitur legatorum  
thereat; S. verba audisse. postquam edita sunt mandata, "jam non  
xvii, 185 sqq. "perplexe" inquit "sed palam revocant, qui vetando  
"supplementum et pecuniam mitti jam pridem retra-  
"hebant". vicit ergo Hannibalem non populus Romanus  
"toties cæsus fugatusque, sed senatus Carthaginienis  
"obtrectatione atque invidia. neque hac deformitate

<sup>1</sup> abolis F.—ab Etholis or ab Ætholis V. 1—4 L. HV. L. N.—ab omnis H. <sup>2</sup> P. V. C. F. 1, 2 L. HV. L. <sup>3</sup> P. 4 L. H. N. D. cf. Curt. iv, 12; G. 33; ii, 25; xxxviii, 41; xl, 13; iii, 28; x, 36; xxi, 43; xxxiii, 18; xxxiv, 27; xli, 20; CO, on S. J. 25, 9. D.—circumdatus PE. V 2d. 1, 3, 5 L. B. GA. R.—circumdantes RE. ME. V 1st. F. 2 L. HV. L.—circumdantibus ant. Edd. <sup>4</sup> qui bello captus fuisset or consensuisset conj. R. <sup>5</sup> servo conj. HT. <sup>6</sup> trahabant P. F. V. 1—3 L. HV. L. N. al. opt. Mss of G. pr. G. but cf. x, 25; xxi, 63; Cic. Fin. ii, 17. DU.

5 As to the precise nature of these laws, which are only mentioned here and in xxvii, 21; we are in the dark. Various opinions have been given by MN, de L. R. 5; HT, Obs. iii, 11; CC, de C. R. ii, 3; (cf. Dion. ii, 26; Cic. Inv. ii, 17; Val. Max. v, 4, 5;) PG, on 260 Y. R. p. 94; and 521 Y. R. p. 101. Servilius had afterwards risen to the higher honours of curule edile, xxvii, 33; 36; prætor, xxviii, 10; and consul; DU, but the first steps only are here mentioned, because if he were not legally disqualified for these, he was entitled to fill the higher offices in succession. The question was as to his eligibility in the first instance. In the present case the son had professed ignorance of his father's being yet living. Otherwise, he was ineligible to honours till his father should either die, or be ransomed and re-admitted to his civic rights by the *jus postliminii*; nn, on Cic. Top. 8; p. Cæc. 14; p. Bal. 11 sq. R.  
6 Bakhz, Steph. 'Bisigniano;' cf. SW, on P. xiii, 10, l. R.  
7 Viz. by Valerius; cf. xxvi, 49; xxxiii, 10; xxxvi, 38; R. iii, 5; xxv, 39. RS.

“reditus mei tam P. Scipio exsultabit atque efferet sese Ca. S. Cmp. C. S. Gemia.  
 “quam Hanno, qui domum nostram, quando alia<sup>b</sup> re non  
 “potuit, ruina Carthaginis oppressit.” jam hoc ipsum  
 præsagens animo præparaverat ante naves. itaque in- H. i, 191.  
 utili militum turba præsidii specie in oppida Bruttii<sup>98</sup>.  
 agri, quæ pauca magis metu quam fide continebantur,  
 dimissa, quod roboris in exercitu erat, in Africam trans-  
 vexit, multis Italici generis, quia ‘in Africam secuturos’  
 abnuentes concesserant in Junonis Laciniae delubrum C. ii, 394.  
 inviolatum ad eam diem, in templo ipso foede interfectis.  
 ‘raro quemquam alium, patriam exsilii causa relinquentem,  
 ‘tam<sup>c</sup> mæstum abîsse’ ferunt ‘quam Hannibalem hostium  
 ‘terra excedentem. respexisse<sup>1</sup> sæpe Italiæ littora, et<sup>d</sup>  
 ‘deos hominesque accusantem in<sup>e</sup> se quoque ac suum  
 ‘ipsius caput exsecratum<sup>2</sup>, quod non cruentum ab Cannensi  
 ‘victoria militem Romam duxisset. Scipionem ire ad  
 ‘Carthaginem ausum, qui consul hostem in Italia Poenum  
 ‘non vidisset. se centum millibus armatorum ad Trasi-  
 ‘menum et<sup>f</sup> Cannas cæsis circa Casilinum Cumasque et  
 ‘Nolam consenuisse.’ hæc accusans querensque ex diutina 28; 30; xxviii, 12, 2.  
 possessione Italiæ est detractus.

11 Romam per eosdem dies ‘et Magonem et Hannibalem  
 ‘profectos’ allatum est. cujus duplicis gratulationis<sup>1</sup> minuit  
 lætitiā et<sup>a</sup> quod parum duces in retinendis iis, cum<sup>b</sup> id  
 mandatum ab senatu esset, aut animi aut virum habuisse  
 videbantur; et quod solliciti erant, omni belli mole in  
 unum ducem exercitumque inclinata, quo evasura esset  
 res. per eosdem dies legati Saguntini venerunt, compre-  
 hensos cum pecunia adducentes Carthaginenses, qui ad  
 conducenda auxilia in Hispaniam trajecissent. ducentū  
 et quinquaginta auri, octingentū pondo<sup>2</sup> argenti in  
 vestibulo curiæ posuerunt. hominibus acceptis et in car-

<sup>b</sup> aliena F. V. 1, 2 L. HV. <sup>c</sup> 1? 2, 3 P. 2, 3, 5 L. H. R. L.—om. opt. Mss. adv. C. D.—magis ant. Edd. G. C. D. <sup>d</sup> om. L. pr. G. <sup>e</sup> et B 2d.—om. 2 L. FR. adv. cf. x, 28; xxxix, 51; 10; xl, 3; G. vii, 40, 9; D. xxvii, 1, 3. R. <sup>f</sup> aut F. V. HV. 2 P.—ad 3 P. 3 L. H.—ac 4 L. <sup>a</sup> om. F. <sup>b</sup> ad ad. F. V. 2 L. HV.

1 Cf. Sil. viii, 108; xii, 594; R. “He cast a lingering longing look behind.”

2 Cf. xxxix, 51.

1 ‘Matter or subject of congratulation.’ RS.

2 The full grammatical construction is *poudera ducentarum et quinquaginta librarum pondo auri, octingentarum argenti*. C. cf. xxviii, 45, 5. G. If so, why is *pondo* inserted? see SR, Lex. R. and F, “*pondo*.”

Ca. S. Cmp. cerem conditis, auro argentoque reddito, gratiæ legatis  
C.S.Gemin.

actæ, atque insuper munera data ac naves, quibus in Hispaniam reverterentur. mentio deinde ab senioribus facta est, 'segnius homines bona quam mala sentire. 'transitu<sup>c</sup> in Italiam Hannibalis quantum terroris pavorisque<sup>d</sup> sese<sup>c</sup> meminisse', quas deinde clades, quos luctus 'incidiase<sup>5</sup>. visa castra hostium e muris urbis: quæ vota 'singulorum universorumque fuisse? quoties in conciliis 'voces manus ad cælum porrigentium audita, *en unquam*<sup>f</sup> 'ille dies futurus esset quo vacuum hostibus Italiam bona 'pace florentem visuri essent? dedisse tandem id deos 'sexto decimo demum<sup>h</sup> anno; nec esse<sup>i</sup> qui<sup>j</sup> diis<sup>k</sup> grates<sup>l</sup> 'agendas censeant<sup>m</sup>. adeo ne advenientem<sup>n</sup> quidem gratiam 'homines benigne<sup>o</sup> accipere, nedum ut præteritæ satis 'memores sint.' conclamatum deinde ex omni parte curiæ est uti 'referret P. Ælius prætor;' decretumque ut 'quinque 'dies circa omnia pulvinaria supplicaretur, victimæque 'maiores immolarentur centum viginti.'

Public  
thankgiv-  
ings for  
Hannibal's  
departure.

Carthagi-  
nian em-  
bassy for  
peace.

Jam dimisso Lælio legatisque Masinissæ cum 'Cartha-  
'giniensium legatos de pace ad senatum venientes Puteolis  
'visos, inde terra venturos' allatum esset, 'revocari C. Lælium'  
placuit, 'ut coram eo de pace ageretur.' Q. Fulvius Gillo,  
legatus Scipionis, Carthaginenses Romam adduxit: quibus  
vetitis ingredi urbem hospitium in villa publica, senatus  
ad ædem Bellonæ datus est<sup>6</sup>. orationem eandem ferme<sup>22</sup>  
quam apud Scipionem habuerunt, culpam omnem belli

<sup>c</sup> pl. and opt. Mss.—transitum 1, 3 P. 1, 2, 4 L. B. HV. N. ant. Edd.—transitus ed. A.  
<sup>d</sup> senserint ad. 2 P.—injecisse ad. AS.—injecisset ad. Mo. Gr. <sup>e</sup> 2 P. RE. H. L.—esse  
1, 3 P. P. ME. V. F 1st. 1, 2 L. HV. ant. Edd.—se ed. Gr.—esset PE. F 2d. 4, 5 L.—  
fuisset 3 L.—se semper ed. AS. Mo.—esse se semper B. GA. 1 Ed. Tar. Ven. Bech.—om.  
conj. G. pr. C. <sup>f</sup> om. conj. G. pr. C. adv. because these words are characteristic of  
the speakers. DE. <sup>g</sup> P. al. opt. Mss. ant. Edd. To the examples in xxiv, 14, b; add  
Plaut. Tr. ii, 4, 188; Ter. Ph. ii, 2, 1; cf. PG, L, and CLR, on V. M. vii, 6. G.—  
nunquam F. H. L. N.—unquam V. 1, 3, 4 L.—unquamne 2 L. HV.—se unquam GA.—en  
unquam ed. GT 4. <sup>h</sup> post ad. RH 1 H. D. L. FR 2. but cf. Cic. Fam. x, 23; &c.;  
xv, 14; Cat. 13, 2; G. Cæs. B. C. i, 48; CO, on S. J. 13, 6. D. <sup>i</sup> fuit ad. P. RE.  
ME. (and join necesse) V. 1 L. F. from joining two readings. D. <sup>j</sup> quod N.—quid  
V. 1 L. <sup>k</sup> deis P.—dei RE. ME. V. F.—eis N. V. 1 L. <sup>l</sup> secretas RE. ME.  
V. N. 1 L. F.—gratias vulg. <sup>m</sup> censeat N. vulg.

3 For accidisse; i, 46; ii, 27; iii, 38;  
xxxviii, 39; x, 18. (D.) R. Livy often  
uses the oblique form of speech, as here,  
instead of quæ...qui...inciderint. DE.

4 'Recent, present.' R.

5 'With kindly and good feelings.' C.

6 Cf. xxxiii, 24. Some infer from this,  
that the villa publica was near the temple of  
Bellona; see VIG, C. A. P. 2; DU. cf. also  
CR, i, 440.

a publico consilio in Hannibalem vertentes. 'eum injussu <sup>Cn.S</sup>  
 'senatus non Alpes modo sed Iberum quoque transgressum, <sup>C.S.C</sup>  
 'nec Romanis solum sed ante etiam Saguntinis privato  
 'consilio bellum intulisse. senatui ac populo Carthagi-  
 'niensi, si quis vere <sup>1</sup> æstimet, foedus ad eam <sup>a</sup> diem  
 'inviolatum esse cum Romanis. itaque nihil aliud sibi  
 'mandatum esse uti peterent, quam ut in ea pace quæ  
 'postremo cum consule Lutatius facta esset, manere liceret.  
 cum more <sup>2</sup> tradito <sup>b</sup> patribus potestatem interrogandi, si  
 quis quid vellet, legatos prætor fecisset, senioresque, qui  
 foederibus interfuerant, alia alii interrogarent, 'nec memi-  
 'nisse per ætatem' (etenim omnes ferme juvenes erant)  
 dicerent legati, conclamatum ex omni parte curiæ est  
 'Punica fraude electos qui veterem pacem repeterent,  
 23 'cujus ipsi non meminissent.' emotis deinde curia legatis <sup>xxv,</sup>  
 sententiæ interrogari coeptæ. M. Livius 'C. Servilius <sup>vi, 36</sup>  
 'consulem, qui propior <sup>1</sup> esset, arcessendum, ut coram eo  
 'de pace ageretur,' censebat. 'cum de re majore quam  
 'quanta ea esset consultatio incidere non posset, non videri  
 'sibi absente consulum altero ambobusve <sup>a</sup> eam rem agi  
 'satis ex dignitate populi Romani esse.' Q. Metellus, qui  
 triennio ante consul dictatorque fuerat, 'cum P. Scipio  
 'cædendo exercitus, agros populando in eam necessitatem  
 'hostes compulisset ut supplices pacem peterent, et nemo  
 'omnium verius existimare posset qua mente ea pax pete-  
 'retur, quam is <sup>b</sup> qui ante portas Carthaginiis bellum gereret,  
 'nullius alterius consilio quam Scipionis accipiendam  
 'abnuendamve pacem esse.' M. Valerius Lævinus, qui <sup>xxix,</sup>  
 bis consul fuerat, 'speculatores, non legatos venisse' argue-  
 bat, 'jubendosque Italia excedere <sup>2</sup> et custodes cum iis <sup>xlii, 1</sup>  
 'usque ad naves mittendos, Scipionique scribendum ne

<sup>a</sup> *eum* ed. GT 4. G. C. but cf. i. 59; ii, 21; iv, 10; vi, 23; ix, 36; x, 38; xxvii  
 xxxii, 28; xxxv, 42: *eum ante diem* is also used for 'before that time,' even when a  
 day is meant, v, 9; though elsewhere *eo die* generally occurs in this sense; cf. iii, 33  
 69; vii, 17; viii, 10; ix, 37; x, 2; 29; &c. D. <sup>b</sup> *em. FN*, on T. H. i, 1.  
 xxxvii, 1; G. ib. 49; R. viii, 21. D.—*a* ad. Mss. <sup>a</sup> *ambobus* F. V. 2, 4 L.  
 N.—*a* *patribus* HV. <sup>b</sup> *eum* three P. F. V. 1, 3—5 L. H. B. GA. R. HV. ant  
 em. AS. <sup>c</sup> *om.* F. V. 1, 2, 4 L. GA. HV.

1 Und. *rem*; 23; R. iii, 19; Sen. Suas.  
 6; G. vi, 11; xxxi, 48; xxxiv, 27; xxxvii,  
 58; P. on xxxviii, 51, 14; Cic. Att. vii, 1.  
 D.

2 Und. *a majoribus*. R.  
 1 Etruria was 'nearer' than the F.  
 D.  
 2 Und. *censebat*. R.

Ca. S. Cap. *bellum remitteret.* Lælius Fulviusque adjecerunt *et*  
 C. S. Gemin. Scipionem in eo positam habuisse spem pacis, si Han-

nibal et Mago ex Italia non revocarentur. omnia  
 simulaturos Carthaginienses, duces eos exercitusque ex-  
 spectantes<sup>4</sup>; deinde quamvis recentium<sup>5</sup> foederum et

xxviii, 45, 1. *deorum omnium oblitos bellum gesturos.* eo magis in  
 Lævini sententiam discessum. legati pace infecta ac prope  
 sine responsu<sup>6</sup> dimissi.

It is dis-  
 missed un-  
 ceremoni-  
 ously.

Per eos dies Cn. Servilius consul, haud dubius<sup>1</sup> quin<sup>24</sup>  
 pacatæ<sup>a</sup> Italiæ penes se gloria esset<sup>b</sup>, velut pulsum ab æ  
 Hannibalem persequens, in Siciliam, inde<sup>c</sup> in Africam  
 transiturus, trajecit. quod ubi Romæ vulgatum est, primo  
 censuerunt patres ut *prætor scriberet consuli senatus*  
*æquum censere in Italiam reverti eum;* dein<sup>d</sup> cum<sup>e</sup> prætor  
 spreturum<sup>f</sup> eum litteras suas diceret, dictator ad id  
 ipsum creatus P. Sulpicius pro jure majoris imperii  
 consulem in Italiam revocavit; reliquum anni cum M.  
 Servilio magistro equitum circumeundis Italiæ urbibus,  
 quæ bello alienatæ fuerant, noscendisque<sup>g</sup> singularum  
 causis consumpsit.

Ca. Servi-  
 lius recalled  
 from Sicily.

Supplies  
 from Sar-  
 dinia to the  
 Roman  
 army in  
 Africa; Per indutiarum tempus et ex Sardinia ab Lentulo præ-  
 tore centum onerariæ naves cum commeatu [et]<sup>h</sup> viginti  
 rostratarum præsidio, et ab hoste<sup>i</sup> et ab tempestatibus  
 mari tuto, in Africam transmiserunt. Cn. Octavio<sup>j</sup> ducentis

<sup>4</sup> om. GT 4....G. C. adv. Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>c</sup> *spectantes* (or *spectantis*) all Mss Gall.  
 of G. cf. Sen. H. F. 818; G. adv. cf. xxviii, 27, f; FN, on Q. C. viii, 8, 16; MK, on H.  
 P. A. i, 6, p. 350. D. <sup>f</sup> P. F. cf. v, 13, 5. D.—*responsu* vulg. ed. G. C. D. <sup>a</sup> *pacis*  
 1 P. F. 1, 5 L. HV.—*pacis* 2 P. <sup>b</sup> *glorisset* 1 P. F. 5 L. <sup>c</sup> *et ad* F. <sup>d</sup> F.  
 HV.—*deinde* vulg. ed. G. C. D. <sup>e</sup> *eum* tr. hither 4 L. <sup>f</sup> *spretum* P. 4 L.—  
*spretas* (and om. *eum*) conj. for the mere suspicion of the prætor was hardly a sufficient ground  
 for nominating a dictator. D. <sup>g</sup> om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. pr.  
 D. ad. FR 2. <sup>h</sup> *et ab hoste* (or *abacte*) F. V 1æ. 2 L. H. HV.—*actæ* N.—*actæ et ab*  
 hoste B. GA. ant. Edd....FR 2.

<sup>3</sup> 'Although so recent as to be fresh in the memories of all.' R.

<sup>1</sup> 'Arrogating to himself as his own undoubted and indisputable glory;' whereas the whole credit was due to Scipio. C.

<sup>2</sup> 'In investigating the several cases and classifying them according to their shades of delinquency.' C. cf. xxvii, 25, b. R.

<sup>3</sup> 'There is some intricacy in the particulars which our author gives respecting Octavius. In 547 Y. R. he was prætor, with Sardinia for his province, xxviii, 38. The two fol-

lowing years, 548 and 549 Y. R. he was continued in command and had to protect the coast of Sardinia with a fleet of 40 ships, xxix, 11; 13; 26; 36; xxx, 1, 2. Yet now he crosses over to Africa from Sicily, the province of P. Villius; the fleet off the coast of this island being under the command of M. Pomponius, the prætor of the preceding year. If there is no mistake, we must take it for granted that he proceeded first from Sardinia to Sicily, and then from this latter place to Africa; where we afterwards find

onerariis, triginta longis navibus ex Sicilia<sup>1</sup> trajicienti non eadem fortuna fuit. in conspectum ferme Africæ prospero cursu vectum primo destituit ventus, deinde<sup>2</sup> versus in Africam<sup>3</sup> turbavit, ac passim naves disjecit. ipse cum rostratis per adversos fluctus ingenti remigum labore enisus, Apollinis promontorium<sup>4</sup> tenuit; onerariæ, pars maxima ad Ægimurum (insula ea sinum ab alto claudit, in quo sita Carthago est, triginta ferme millia ab urbe), aliæ adversus urbem ipsam ad Calidas Aquas delatæ sunt. omnia in conspectu Carthaginis erant. itaque ex tota urbe in forum concursum est. magistratus senatum vocare, populus in euripæ vestibulo fremere, 'ne tanta ex oculis manibusque amitteretur præda.' cum quidam pacis petita, alii indutiarum (necdum enim dies exierat<sup>5</sup>) fidem opponerent, permixto pene senatus populique concilio consensum est ut 'classe' quinquaginta navium Hasdrubal Ægimurum trajiceret, inde per littora portusque dispersas Romanas naves colligeret.' desertæ fuga nautarum primum ab Ægimuro, dein ab Aquis<sup>6</sup> onerariæ Carthaginem puppibus tractæ sunt.

- 25 Nondum ab Roma reverterant legati, neque sciebatur quæ senatus Romani de bello aut pace sententia esset, necdum indutiarum dies exierat: eo indigniorem injuriam ratus Scipio, ab iis qui petiissent pacem et indutias, et spem pacis et fidem indutiarum violatam esse<sup>1</sup>, legatos

<sup>1</sup> Sardinia conj. DU. but cf. note 3. ED.

<sup>2</sup> L.—diei inde 2 L. H.—die inde F. HV.

contrary sense: D. for *Africus* [ventus] was that which blew from Africa; Cæsar. B. C. iii, 26; and hence arose *adversi fluctus*, below. R. RS.

GB. xxii, 37; *classis trajecta* xxvii, 6. D. from gl. R.

<sup>3</sup> ed. G.—*dein* B. D. ant. Edd.—*inde*

<sup>4</sup> *African* ed. CL. which gives just the contrary sense: D. for *Africus* [ventus] was that which blew from Africa; Cæsar. B. C. iii, 26; and hence arose *adversi fluctus*, below. R. RS.

<sup>5</sup> *classe* 1, 2 P. F. HV. cf. 27;

<sup>6</sup> *Calidis* ad. B. ant. Edd. (üll FR 2.)

him cooperating with Scipio; in 550 Y. R. 36; 41; 44. DU. We have before seen that in pursuing the course of events Livy leaves unnoted such subordinate particulars as may easily be inferred from the sequel. DE.

4 The promontories of Apollo and Mercury (Cape Zibeeb and Cape Bon, which are eleven leagues apart, the former to the west and the latter to the east) form the bay of Tunis, in which Carthage lies. Between these promontories, about 230 furlongs to the north-east of the city are two rocky islands,

usually considered as one, named *Ægimurus*, *Aiyimavos* Strabo xvii, p. 834 or 1191; *Aiyimavos* Steph. 'Zembra.' HY, exc. iv and vi on V. Æ. i, 108 sqq; 159 sqq; (SV) cf. xxvi, 42; xxix, 27, 5 and 9; Pol. i, 73; 75; Pliny v, 7; SHA, p. 146 sq. R. GL.

5 'Hæd expired,' [25; ED.] iv, 30; xlii, 47; iv, 58; ix, 34; xlii, 33. It was only stated that the Carthaginians solicited this truce, 16; but it appears that Scipio had granted their request, both from this place, and from 24 sq; 37. R.

1 'The hope of peace' is said to have

Cn. S. Cæp. Carthaginem L. Bæbium L. Sergium L. Fabium<sup>a</sup> extem-  
plo misit. qui cum multitudinis concursu prope violati

His embas- essent, nec reditum tutiorem cernerent futurum, petierunt  
sadors have a narrow  
escape from violence. 'naves mitterent quæ se prosequerentur.' datæ triremes<sup>b</sup>

duæ, cum ad Bagradam<sup>2</sup> flumen pervenissent, unde castra  
Romana conspiciebantur, Carthaginem rediere. classis  
Punica ad Uticam stationem habebat. ex ea tres quadri-  
remes<sup>3</sup>, seu clam misso a Carthagine nuntio uti 'fieret,' seu  
Hasdrubale, qui classi præerat, sine publica fraude<sup>4</sup> auso  
facinus, quinqueremem Romanam superantem promon-  
torium<sup>5</sup> ex alto repente aggressæ sunt. sed neque rostro  
ferire celeritate subterlabentem<sup>c</sup> poterant, neque transilire  
armati ex humilioribus in altiore navem; et defendebatur  
egregie, quoad tela suppeditârunt. quîs deficientibus cum<sup>d</sup>  
jam nulla alia res eam quam propinquitas terræ multitudo-  
que a castris in littus effusa tueri potuisset<sup>e</sup>, concitatam<sup>f</sup>  
remis, quanto<sup>g</sup> maximo<sup>h</sup> impetu poterant<sup>i</sup>, in terram cum  
immisissent, navis tantum jactura facta, incolumes ipsi

5; iii, 34; evaserunt. ita alio super aliud scelere cum haud dubie  
68; vii, 23; indutiæ ruptæ essent, Lælius Fulviusque ab Roma cum  
xxiv, 39; legatis Carthaginensibus supervenerunt. quibus Scipio,  
xlii, 25; 'etsi non indutiarum modo fides a Carthaginensibus sed  
xlii, 44; 'j us etiam gentium in legatis<sup>j</sup> violatum esset, tamen se  
&c. AP. 35. 'nihil nec institutis populi Romani nec suis moribus  
'indignum in iis facturum esse' cum dixisset, legatis

<sup>a</sup> var. Mss. and Edd. *Αἰώνιος Σίγγιον καὶ Αἰώνιος Βαίβιον καὶ Αἰώνιος Φάβιον*, Pol. xv. 1. (ed. SW.) <sup>b</sup> trieris F 1st.—trieres F 2d. cf. xxix, 9, 6. D. <sup>c</sup> *ὑποκαταβόντες*, Pol. D.—superlabentem F. 1, 2 L. HV. <sup>d</sup> om. P. VI. F. V. 1—4 L. H. B. GA. HV. pr. C. D. <sup>e</sup> poterat. conj. C.—potuit. conj. D. <sup>f</sup> concitata VI. al. Mss.—enim ad. P. VI. F. V. 1—4 L. H. B. GA. HV. pr. cf. xxiii, 45, g. C. D. <sup>g</sup> quinto F 1st.—quanta 2 L. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. <sup>h</sup> maxima 2, 5 L. B. GA. V 2d. F 2d. ant. Edd.—maxime HV. 4 L. V 1st. <sup>i</sup> impoterant (in one word) F 1st.—vi poterant F 2d. 2, 4, 5 L. B. GA. HV. V. <sup>j</sup> legati si F 1st.—legatis si H. GA. V 1st.—legatis suis V 2d. 1 L. B. HF. al. Mss. ant. Edd.

been 'violated' by an act which tended to weaken or destroy that hope. RS. cf. xxii, 12, 11. R.

2 *Propter Uticam Bagrada amnis labitur*, Strabo xvii, 832; *et in altero sinu Utica, civium Romanorum, Catonis morte nobilis, flumen Bagrada, locus castra Cornelia, colonia Carthago, magnæ in vestigiis Carthaginiis*, Pliny v, 4; *GL*. Pol. i, 75, 5; (SW.) xv,

2, 8; (SW.) App. P. 34, p. 19; S. cf. HS, on Sil. vi, 140 sq; *DU*, on Fl. ii, 2, 20; *OR*, Th. G. BT, G. S. pt ii, i, 24, p. 485; *D. SW*, on A. B. C. ii, 45. R.

3 *επιπλεον*, Pol. S.

4 'Without any breach of faith on the part of the public.' R. *Carthaginensia fraudulenti et mendaces*, Cic. Agr. ii, 35.

5 Viz. that of Apollo; App. l. c. S.

dimissis bellum parabat. Hannibali jam terræ appropin- Cn. S. Cap.  
C. S. Gemin.  
quanti jussus <sup>e</sup> nauticis<sup>1</sup> unus<sup>m</sup> 'escendere in malum, ut'  
'specularetur<sup>o</sup> quam tenerent regionem,' cum dixisset Hannibal  
lands at  
Leptis; Pl.  
v, 4; P.  
xv, 5; A.P.  
33; S. iii,  
256; Pt.  
'sepulcrum dirutum proram spectare,' abominatus<sup>6</sup>, præ-  
tervehi jussu gubernatore, ad Leptim<sup>7</sup> appulit classem  
atque ibi copias exposuit.

26 Hæc eo anno in Africa gesta. insequentia excedunt  
in eum annum quo M. Servilius [Geminus]<sup>a</sup>, qui tum  
magister equitum erat, et Ti. Claudius Nero consules facti  
sunt. ceterum exitu superioris anni cum legati sociarum  
urbium ex Græcia questi essent 'vastatos agros ab regiis  
'præsidii, profectosque<sup>b</sup> in Macedoniam legatos ad res  
'repetendas non admissos ad Philippum regem,' simul<sup>x</sup>, 45, 7.  
nuntiâssent 'quattuor millia<sup>c</sup> militum cum Sopatro duce  
'trajecta in Africam dici, ut essent Carthaginiensibus<sup>42</sup>.  
'præsidio, et pecuniæ aliquantum una missum,' 'legatos An embassy  
is sent from  
Rome to  
Philip.  
'ad regem, qui hæc adversus fœdus facta videri patribus  
'nuntiarent, mittendos' censuit senatus. missi C. Terentius  
Varro C. Mamilius M. Aurelius. iis tres quinquere- xxvii, 35.  
mæ datæ.

Annus insignis incendio ingenti, quo clivus Publicius ad xxvi, 10,  
3; xxvii,  
37.  
solum exustus est<sup>d</sup>, et aquarum magnitudine<sup>e</sup>. sed<sup>f</sup> annonæ<sup>37</sup>.  
vilitas<sup>g</sup> fuit, præterquam quod pace omnis Italia<sup>1</sup> erat

<sup>k</sup> ex L.—est N.—in F 2d.—om. P. F 1st. <sup>1</sup> em. cf. xxviii, 7; xxix, 25; xli, 3;  
G. xxxix, 26. D.—nautis vulg.—nautico 1 P. V. 1, 2 L. H. HV. L. N.—enuticus P.—  
enuticus F 1st.—Utico F 2d. <sup>m</sup> P 1st. 3 P. ant. Edd. cf. cui ad Africanum litus  
propinquant jussus quidam e nauticis 'ascendere in arborem navis, atque inde speculari,  
'quam regionem teneret,' 'sepulcrum dirutum se prospexisse' respondit. abominatus dictum Han-  
nibal, deflexo cursu, ad Leptim oppidum copias exposuit, Oros. iv, 19. D.—inus P 2d. F 1st.—  
sinu L.—sinu V. 1, 2 L. H. HV. N. F 2d.—om. 1 P. ed. cf. 15, d. G. adv. C. <sup>n</sup> unus  
V. 1 L. H. HV. <sup>o</sup> om. V. 1 L. H. <sup>a</sup> om. PE. ME. F. 1—3, 5 L. H. B 2d.  
HV. L. N. but cf. xxix, 38, g. D.—Pulex Geminus in Fast. Cap. D. <sup>b</sup> 2 P. PE. V.  
F. pl. Mes of D. ant. Edd.—profectoque (and legato) cet. opt. Mes.—missosque 3 P. R. vulg.  
ed. FR 2. <sup>c</sup> cf. 2, h. <sup>d</sup> om. F. V. 1, 2 L. II. HV. <sup>e</sup> em. G.—magnitudine,  
vulg.—magnitudinem 1 P. P. ME. V. <sup>f</sup> 1, 5 L.—sed et 1 P. ME. V. 4 L. B. H. N.  
ant. Edd.—sed etiam 2 L.—sed ut GA.—et vulg. ed. FR 2.—si P. F 1st.—sine F 2d.  
<sup>g</sup> 1 P. P. ME. V.—vilitate cet. Mes. vulg. Edd.

6 'Deprecating the inauspicious omen';  
C. 30; vi, 18; 40; xl, 4; cf. μή γινώσκει,  
'God forbid!' St Luke xx, 16; &c. but  
abominatus Hannibal is passive in Hor. E. 16,  
8; cf. xxxi, 12; ix, 38; Plaut. Tri. iii, 2,  
82; Verr. in Prisc. viii, p. 791.

7 Little Leptis, near the lesser Syrtis and  
Adrumetum. GL.

1 'All the ports of Italy: Asiae Syriam-  
que et omnia regna imperio Romano aperire,  
xxxvi, 17; aperire armis orbem terrarum,  
xlii, 52; clausam [Britanniam] aperit prin-  
cipum maximus, Mela iii, 6; cf. BKH, on  
T. i, 3, 36. In like manner seas, roads v,  
13, the Alpine passes xxvii, 36, and the  
country are said 'to be opened or thrown

Cn. S. Cæp. aperta, etiam quod magnam vim frumenti ex Hispania  
C.S.Gemin. missam M. Valerius Falto<sup>1</sup> et M. Fabius Buteo ædiles  
curules quaternis æris<sup>2</sup> vicatim<sup>3</sup> populo<sup>4</sup> descripserunt<sup>5</sup>.

Death and character of Q. Fabius Maximus; Eodem anno Q. Fabius Maximus moritur, exactæ ætatis, siquidem verum est augurem duos et sexaginta annos fuisse, quod<sup>6</sup> quidam auctores sunt. vir certe fuit dignus tanto cognomine, vel si novum ab eo inciperet<sup>7</sup>. superavit paternos honores, avitos æquavit<sup>8</sup>. pluribus victoriis et majoribus præliis avus insignis Rullus: sed omnia<sup>9</sup> æquare unus hostis Hannibal potest. cautior tamen quam promptior hic habitus fuit<sup>1</sup>; et sicut dubites utrum ingenio cunctator fuerit, an quia ita bello proprie, quod tum gerebatur, aptum erat, sic nihil certius est quam 'unum CO. i, 24; 'hominem nobis cunctando rem restituisse,' sicut Ennius CC. 4. ait. augur in locum ejus inauguratus<sup>1</sup> Q. Fabius Maximus xxviii, 9, 1. filius; in ejusdem locum pontifex (nam duo sacerdotia habuit) Ser. Sulpicius Galba.

Ludi Romani diem unum, plebeii ter toti instaurati ab

<sup>1</sup> Falto 1 P. F. V. 1, 2 L. HV.—var. al. Mss. but cf. xxix, 11. D.  
<sup>2</sup> inæu F, which ends here. D.

<sup>1</sup> om. F.

open;' and, on the other hand, 'to be closed' by frost and snow in the winter: cf. Juv. vi, 154; R. ib. iv, 42 sq.

<sup>2</sup> 'Four asses.' C. und. in modios, xxxi, 50; 4. GL.

<sup>3</sup> 'A certain quantity to each street, according to the number of inhabitants;' C. x, 4; Romæ per vicos xxxii, 26: but in ix, 13; x, 4; it means *mapud* or *παρὰ ἀδύας*. R.

<sup>4</sup> For plebi, as in xxxi, 4; 50; xxxiii, 42; Suet. i, 41; (CS.) ii, 40; 42; (CS.) L, de Mag. Rom. ii, 12; and El. i, 8; RD, Pl. Ad. 24; DU. iii, 9; vii, 42; x, 13; &c; nn, on cxv, ep. R.

<sup>5</sup> Describere is 'to apportion,' 'to regulate and settle the distribution,' 'to fix a scale according to which the division shall be made,' xxxiv, 56; Cic. Ver. v, 25; ad Q. Fr. i, 1, 11; Cæs. B. C. iii, 42; Just. xvi, 3; G. 37; i, 19; xxxi, 14; 34; xxxix, 38; xlv, 15; Q. Cic. de P. C. 5; ult. cf. DU, on Fl. i, 2, 2; CO, on Pl. E. ii, 6, 2; Suet. iii, 30; D. Cic. p. Quin. 45; Ver. v, 27. C.

<sup>6</sup> Und. verum esse or ita fuisse. But since auctores sunt is a common phrase for tradunt, it is often joined, as here, to a simple accusative. RS.

<sup>7</sup> It commenced with Q. Fabius Rullus,

ix, 46; C. V. Max. ii, 2, 9; Plut. Pomp. id. Fab. and A. Vict. de V. i. 32. Polybius, who was very intimate with the Fabii, seems to imply that Fabius Cunctator was the first to bear this name, iii, 87, 6. Perhaps the name, as applied to the elder Fabius, had not become so general, but that it fell into disuse after his death; and was revived, with more splendour, in the person of his grandson or great-grandson, whichever it was. SW. R. cf. PZ, A. H. i, p. 37. DU.

<sup>8</sup> His grandfather was Q. Fabius Rullus or Rullianus, master of horse 429 Y. R. consul (1) 432; (2) 444; (3) 445; (4) 455; (5) 457; dictator 439; censor 449: cf. viii, 29; 38; ix, 22; 33; 41; 46; x, 14; 24; xxiv, 9; V. Max. ii, 7, 8; iii, 2, 9; (nn.) Plut. Fab. p. 174; Pomp. p. 625; Pliny vii, 21; Zon. viii, 1; A. Vict. OU, on Fr. ii, 4, 2. His father was Q. Fabius Maximus f. Gurgæ, consul (1) 460; (2) 476; (3) 487: cf. x, 47. According to Plutarch, and Pliny xxxiv, 7; it was a son of Fabius Gurgæ, (GL thinks it might be Q. Fabius Maximus Pictor [C. Fabius Pictor? ED.] consul 483,) that was the father of this Fabius Verrucosus. cf. V. Max. viii, 14. GL. S. C. DU. D. ED.

<sup>9</sup> Viz. prælia et victorias. R.

ædilibus M. Sextio Sabino et Cn.<sup>a</sup> Tremellio Flacco. ii Ca. S. Cæp. C. S. Gemin.  
ambo prætores facti, et cum iis C. Livius Salinator et  
C. Aurelius Cotta. comitia ejus anni utrum C. Servilius  
consul habuerit, an, quia eum<sup>1</sup> in Etruria tenuerint quæ-  
stiones ex senatus consulto<sup>m</sup> de conjurationibus principum  
habendæ<sup>a</sup>, dictator<sup>10</sup> ab eo dictus P. Sulpicius, incertum  
ut sit<sup>o</sup> diversi<sup>11</sup> auctores faciunt.

- 27 Principio insequentis anni M. Servilius et<sup>a</sup> Ti. Claudius B. C. 202—  
Y. R. 550.  
Consuls, M.  
Servilius  
Geminus,  
Ti. Claudius  
Nero.  
Provinces.  
senatu in Capitolium vocato de provinciis rettulerunt.  
Italiam atque Africam in sortem conjici, Africam ambo  
cupientes, volebant. ceterum Q.<sup>b</sup> Metello maxime anni-  
tente neque data neque negata est Africa. consules jussi  
cum tribunis plebis agere ut, 'si iis videretur, populum  
'rogarent quem vellet in Africa bellum gerere?' omnes tribus  
'P. Scipionem' jusserunt. nihilo minus consules provin-  
ciam Africam (ita<sup>1</sup> enim senatus decreverat) in sortem  
conjecerunt. Ti. Claudio Africa evenit, ut 'quinquaginta  
'navium classem, omnes quinquereemes, in Africam traji-  
'ceret, parique imperio cum Scipione imperator<sup>c</sup> esset.'  
M. Servilius Etruriam sortitus. in eadem provincia et  
C. Servilio prorogatum imperium, 'si consulem<sup>d</sup> manere ad  
urbem senatui placuisset.' prætores, M. Sextius Galliam  
est sortitus, ut 'duas legiones provinciamque traderet ei  
'P. Quintilius Varus;' C. Livius Bruttios cum duabus  
legionibus, quibus P. Sempronius proconsul priore anno

<sup>a</sup> P. V. 2, 3 L. B. GA. HV. N. ant. Edd. as in 27; xxix, 11. This was a common forename of the Tremellii; cf. xlv, 15; xlvii, ep. Var. R. R. i, 2. D.—C. L. PG, on 550 and 551 Y. R. pp. 224; 229. ed. GT 4. G. C. cf. xlii, 4; PG, on 585 Y. R. p. 381 &c. D. <sup>1</sup> s ad. P.—res ad. 4, 5 L. D. N. ant. Edd. G. C. D. 'business.' DCE. adv. G. <sup>m</sup> V. 3 L. em. S.—se H. from the abbreviation SC. cf. xxvii, 25, a. S.—sociis pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—var. cet. Mss. <sup>n</sup> em. G.—habentem Mss. vulg. ed. G. C. D. <sup>o</sup> P. RE. HV. cf. xxii, 13; Plaut. Am. i, 1, 141; G 2d. CO, on S. J. 14, 2. D.—ut (only) PE. V. 1 L. H.—si ME.—sic 1 Ed. GA.—sit 2—5 L. B 1st.—id B 2d.—om. L. pr. G 1st. <sup>a</sup> P. S. 1 P. V. 1—3 L. H. B. GA. HV. N. ant. Edd. D.—om. al. Mss. ed. FR 2. G. C. <sup>b</sup> P. V. 2—5 L. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd....GT 4. H. pr. DU. This Metellus had been consul xxviii, 10; and dictator xxix, 11; and appears to have favoured Scipio, 23: whereas the other Metellus had only been prætor xxviii, 10; and therefore was not so likely to have influenced the senate in their decision. D.—M. al. Mss. ed. G 3. GL. C? <sup>c</sup> imperium H.—imperatore conj. D.—om. conj. C. pr. DCE. <sup>d</sup> 2 P. PE. 3—5 L. V. B. GA. HV. HF. D. N.—si consules 1 Ed. A.—sicut 1 P. P. RE. ME. 1, 2 L. H. L.

10 This is confirmed by Fast. Cap. D.

11 That is, in diversum trahentes, ED. xxv, 11, 6. RS. Cf. i, 28; xxiv, 4; xlv, 43; Cic. Or. i, 61; Tac. A. xii, 69.

1 The senate appears to have adopted the following decree, as a modification of the decision of the people, in consequence of the continued importunities of the consuls. C.

M. S. Gemi. præfuerat; Cn. Tremellius Siciliam, ut 'ab P. Villio Ti. Cl. Nero' Tappulo prætore prioris anni provinciam et duas legiones 'acciperet; Villius proprætor viginti navibus longis, 'militibus mille oram Siciliæ tutaretur: inde M. Pomponius viginti navibus reliquis mille et quingentos milites 'Romam deportaret.' C. Aurelio Cottæ urbana<sup>2</sup> evenit. ceteris ita uti quisque obtinebant provincias exercitusque, 16 legions. prorogata imperia. sexdecim non amplius eo anno legionibus defensum imperium est. et ut placatis diis omnia inciperent agerentque, ludos quos M. Claudio Marcello T. Quintio consulibus T. Manlius dictator, quasque xxvii, 33, 6. hostias majores voverat<sup>3</sup>, si per quinquennium [illud]<sup>4</sup> res publica eodem statu fuisset, 'ut 'eos ludos consules, prius- 'quam ad bellum proficiscerentur, facerent.' ludi in circo per quatrimum facti, hostiæque quibus votæ erant diis cæse.

Anxiety created at Rome by Hannibal's crossing over to Africa. xxviii, 12, 2.

Inter hæc simul spes simul cura in dies crescebat; 'nec<sup>28</sup> 'satis certum' constare apud animum<sup>1</sup> poterat 'utrum 'gaudio dignum esset Hannibalem post sextum decimum 'annum ex Italia decedentem vacuum possessionem ejus 'reliquisse populo Romano, an magis<sup>2</sup> metuendum quod 'incolumi exercitu in Africam transisset. locum nimirum, 'non periculum mutatum; cujus tantæ dimicationis vatem, 'qui nuper decessisset, Q. Fabium haud frustra canere<sup>3</sup> 'solitum graviorem in sua terra futurum hostem Hannibalem 'quam in aliena fuisset. nec Scipioni aut cum Syphace, 'inconditæ barbariæ rege, cui<sup>4</sup> Statorius<sup>b</sup> semilix<sup>a</sup> ducere 'exercitus<sup>d</sup> solitus sit, aut cum socero ejus Hasdrubale, 'fugacissimo duce, rem futuram, aut tumultuariis exer-

\* om. P. RE.      <sup>a</sup> qui S. B. 3 L. ant. Edd. pr. S.      <sup>b</sup> V. H. HV. 1, 2, 4 L. al. Mss. cf. xxiv, 48, 7. G, Obs. iv, 7.—statorius S. B. 3 L.—stator ejus 5 L.—statorio GA.—statorius ant. Edd.—statorium conj. S.      <sup>c</sup> S. 3—5 L. al. Mss. ed. G.—semilix S. ant. Edd.—var. cet. Mss.—semilixam conj. S.      <sup>d</sup> exercitum S. pr. S.

2 And the foreign jurisdiction as well: cf. xxv, 41, d. R.

3 The five years expired the year before this; and the consuls were then ordered to celebrate these games. Some delay therefore must have occurred in the execution of this order. C.

4 Und. decretum fuit. C.

1 The singular is used in speaking of the

minds of many men; vi, 36; vii, 30; viii, 13; Cic. T. Q. i, 40; iv, 16; Curt. iv, 5. G.

2 For potius, cf. ix, 22; nn, on Grat. Cyn. 90. D.

3 'To predict,' i, 7; v, 15: because predictions in ancient times were delivered in verse. R. cf. Pliny vii, 56; Hor. A. P. 403; Her. i, 46, n. 63.

'citibus, ex agrestium semiermi turba subito collectis, sed <sup>M. S. Gemi.</sup>  
 'cum Hannibale, prope nato in prætorio patris fortissimi <sup>Tl. Cl. Nero</sup>  
 'ducis, alito atque educato inter arma, puero quondam  
 'milite, vixdum juvene imperatore; qui senex<sup>4</sup> vincendo  
 'factus Hispanias Gallias Italiam ab Alpibus ad fretum <sup>xxvi, 29, 4.</sup>  
 'monumentis ingentium rerum complêset; duceret<sup>e</sup> exer-  
 'citum æqualem stipendiis suis, duratum omnium rerum <sup>18; J. vi,</sup>  
 'patientia qua vix fides fiat<sup>5</sup> homines passos, perfusum <sup>4; vii, 2;</sup>  
 'millies cruore Romano, exuvias<sup>6</sup> non militum tantum sed <sup>xiii, 4.</sup>  
 'etiam imperatorum portantem. multos occursuros Scipioni  
 'in acie qui prætores, qui imperatores, qui consules  
 'Romanos sua manu occidissent, muralibus vallaribusque  
 'insignes coronis, pervagatos capta castra, captas urbes  
 'Romanas. non esse hodie tot fasces magistratibus populi  
 'Romani, quot captos ex cæde imperatorum præferre  
 'posset Hannibal.' has formidines agitando animis ipsi  
 curas et metus augebant, etiam quod cum assuêssent per  
 aliquot annos bellum ante oculos aliis atque aliis in Italiæ  
 partibus lenta spe in nullum propinquum debellandi finem  
 gerere, erexerant omnium animos Scipio et Hannibal,  
 velut ad supremum certamen comparati duces. iis<sup>7</sup> quoque <sup>xxii, 27, 1.</sup>  
 quibus ingens erat in Scipione fiducia et victoriæ spes, quo  
 magis in propinquam eam imminebant animis<sup>7</sup>, eo<sup>8</sup> curæ<sup>9</sup>  
 intentiores erant<sup>1</sup>. haud dispar habitus animorum Cartha-  
 giensibus erat, quos modo petisse pacem, intuentes  
 Hannibalem ac rerum gestarum ejus magnitudinem,

<sup>e</sup> em. G. pr. C. D. R. ed. CL. adv. DJ.—ducere Mss.—ducens or et duceret conj. R.  
<sup>f</sup> conj. G.—eis 5 L. HV. L.—licet enim ii RM.—ii pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. <sup>8</sup> et conj.  
 G. <sup>h</sup> 4, 5 L. B. GA. HF. R. RM.—curas Mss of G and C. pr. G. <sup>1</sup> 5 L.  
 RM.—intentioris erant 4 L. B. GA. HF. R. ed. G. C. D.—intentiores (only) Mss of G  
 and C. HV. L.—intenderat conj. G.

4 Cf. xxi, 2, 3; senex in patriam revertens,  
 unde puer profectus sum, 30; R. novem anno-  
 rum a vobis profectus post trigesimum sextum  
 annum redii, 37; sexto ac trigesimo post anno,  
 quam puer inde profectus erat, rediit, 35; Pol.  
 xv, 19, 3. (SW.) As old age among the  
 Romans was considered to commence at forty-  
 six, xxiv, 7, 11; there is no very great rhe-  
 torical exaggeration here. C. In Isaiah lxxv,  
 20; and Jeremiah vi, 11; the word "AGED"  
 means only a man that has passed a certain  
 time of life, which may be considered as his  
 zenith, so as from thenceforth to be upon the

decline." B.L.A. It is difficult to reconcile  
 the above passages of our author with xxi,  
 3 sq; where it is stated that Hasdrubal sent to  
 Carthage for Hannibal to join him in Spain. C.

5 This is the passive form of *fidem facere*,  
 RS. xxv, 38.

6 'The spoils.' R.

7 'In proportion as the object of their  
 wishes was brought more nearly within their  
 reach, and thereby excited the more avidity  
 in their minds.' C. cf. Cic. Ver. ii, 54; p.  
 Domo 6. The metaphor seems taken from a  
 beast of prey.

M.S. Gemi. pœnitebat; modo cum respicerent bis sese acie victos,  
T. Cl. Nero Syphacem captum, pulsos se Hispania, pulsos Italia,  
atque ea omnia unius virtute et consilio Scipionis facta,  
velut fatalem eum ducem in exitium suum natum hor-  
rebant.

P. xv, 5; Jam Adrumetum venerat Hannibal; unde, ad reficien- 29  
AP. 33; dum ex jactatione maritima militem paucis diebus sumptis,  
39. excitus pavidis nuntiis 'omnia circa Carthaginem obtineri

Str. xvii. p. Zama quinque dierum iter ab Carthagine abest<sup>1</sup>. inde  
829; BC. præmissi speculatores<sup>a</sup> cum excepti a custodibus Romanis  
v, 91; SJ. deducti ad Scipionem essent, traditos eos tribunis<sup>b</sup> militum  
67; CG. deducti ad Scipionem essent, traditos eos tribunis<sup>b</sup> militum  
iv, 5, 115. jussosque 'omisso metu visere omnia per castra,' 'qua  
Hannibal's spies dis- 'vellent, circumduci' jussit; percunctatusque 'satin per'  
missed in 'commodum' omnia explorassent?' datis qui prosequer-  
safety by rentur, retro ad Hannibalem dimisit. Hannibal nihil  
Scipio. quidem eorum quæ nuntiabantur (nam et 'Masinissam  
'cum sex millibus peditum, quattuor equitum venisse eo  
'ipso forte die' afferebant) læto animo audiit<sup>d</sup>, maxime  
hostis fiducia, quæ non de nihilo profecto concepta esset<sup>e</sup>,  
perculus. itaque quanquam et ipse causa<sup>f</sup> belli erat et  
adventu suo turbaverat et pactas indutias et spem fœderum,  
tamen si integer<sup>g</sup>, quam si victus peteret pacem, æquiora<sup>h</sup>  
impetrari posse ratus, nuntium ad Scipionem misit ut  
'colloquendi secum potestatem faceret.' id utrum sua  
sponte fecerit an publico consilio, neutrum cur affirmem  
habeo<sup>i</sup>. Valerius Antias 'primo prælio victum eum a

<sup>a</sup> tres conj. ad. from Pol. R. <sup>b</sup> tribuno S. D. pr. cf. Pol. S. R. <sup>c</sup> P. RE.  
ME. V. one P. 1, 2 L. H. HV. L. N. 'At their convenience,' D. as in x, 25; xxii, 57;  
xxxi, 11; xxxvii, 50; xlii, 18; Cæs. in Cic. At. xiv, 1 sq. G. This expression has some-  
times a different meaning, cf. xxii, 33, 7. R.—*commode* (and om. *per*) vulg. from G.  
<sup>d</sup> 5 L. ed. D. cf. xxix, 12, m. ED.—*audit* V. 1—3 L. H. GA. HV.—*audivit* ed. G. C.  
<sup>e</sup> em. G.—*est* Mas. adv. for it is not the assertion of our author, but what is passing in  
Hannibal's mind. G. The *profecto*, however, seems to indicate the sentiment as coming  
from Livy: if so *concepta est* means *concupi solet*; DCE. as the Greek aorist. <sup>f</sup> *quis* ad.  
ant. Edd....G. om. GR.

1 Cf. BO. on C. N. xxii, 7, 3; CE, G. A. 45; *per luxum* (for *luxuriose*) CO, on S. J.  
iv, 4, p. 88; CO, on S. J. 19, 1; BT, G. S. 2; D. *per ignominiam* (for *ignominiose*) ii,  
pt ii, 1, 24, p. 478; D. BKL, on Steph. 38; *per dedecus* iii, 42. R.

2 *Per* with a noun is a common peri- 3 *Integer* is opposed to *vulneratus* [34 sq.  
phrasia for an adverb, as *per otium* (for *otiose*) ED.] xxxv, 29; *to morbo affectus*, iii, 7; R.  
iv, 58; xxi, 28; 23; 55; xlv, 38; *per* cf. xxii, 29, 3.

*facinus* (for *facinorose*) Ov. II. 10, 6; (HS. 4 'More favourable terms,' cf. 4. f. GB.  
BU.) *per tumultum* (for *tumultuose*) xlv, 5 'I have reasons.' R. but cf. Hor. Eg.

3 em. G.—sunt Mss. ed. G. C. D.      <sup>b</sup> CA. P. ME. BS. V. cf. Anton. It. p. 41 ;  
 (3U. WE.) VA. R. Ptol. RB. ed. D.—Narragata 1 5 L.—Narragamm HV.—Nalagamm  
 3 L. H.—Naragara conj. (Naeſyſyſy Pol. SW.) R.—Naragata 1 P.—Naragara N1—  
 Nargara S. (Naeſyſyſy Ptol.) S. pr. GB.—Narara 3 P.—Narara 2 P.—Narara 4 L.—  
 Narata L1.—Nadagara H.—Nadagara ed. G. C.—Nadagra ant. Edd.—Nalla App. P.  
 40. R.      <sup>1</sup> urbem 3 L. H. HV.      <sup>a</sup> in Italia conj. ad. and with *primus* und. *extero-*  
*rum*, for Pyrrhus came into Italy, ostensibly, to aid the Tarentines. Otherwise, both here and  
 by his concluding words *bellum a me capturn est*, Hannibal would seem to admit that he was  
 the aggressor ; which is unlikely, especially as the Carthaginians held that they had just  
 grounds for the war ; cf. xxi, 44. Yet this is the construction which Scipio puts on these  
 words ; *vos laceſsiſſe et tu ipſe faſteris* 31, 2. Unless *primus* can mean that ' he struck the  
 first blow, while the Romans were hesitating how to act,' which I doubt. *DU. cf. inferimus*  
*bellum.....major est animus inferentis bellum quam arcentis*, xli, 1. c. ED.—in *Italian* conj.  
 ad. ED.      <sup>b</sup> *intuliſſe.....habuiſſe* conj. B.      <sup>c</sup> This is not the question ; but which  
 of the two belligerent parties had been the greater sufferers. D.—*magis* 5 L.—*plus* pl. Mss.  
 ant. Edd. adv. G. D.—om. conj. cf. xxiv, 49, 10. D.

16, 23; Her. i, 2, n. 55; v, 24, n. 31; 92, 1, n. 26; Xen. H. i, 7, 35; iv, 1, 32; Plato Phaed. 120; Rep. p. 60; 64 twice; 70; Dem. Ol. iii, p. 39 sq; Ph. i, p. 48; 92; 98; 103; 105; Aesch. P. V. 704; Soph. OC. R. 119; 285 sq; EC. C. 6; 1151; Eur. Or. 433; St Matthew xviii, 25; Chrys. Sac. p. 10; 20; 50; 66 thrice; 68 twice; 74.  
6 'The watering place was within bow-shot of the camp.' C.  
1 Cf. *ὁν ἡ βορέας ἴσται*. Soph. Tr. 315; R. xviii, 39, 4, D.

- M. S. Gemi. "quam nostris cladibus insigni, finem imposuisse. hoc  
 Ti. Cl. Nero "quoque ludibrium casus<sup>2</sup> ediderit fortuna<sup>4</sup>, ut cum patre  
 "tuo consule ceperim arma, cum eodem primum Romano  
 "imperatore signa contulerim<sup>5</sup>, ad filium ejus inermis ad  
 "pacem petendam veniam. optimum quidem fuerat eam  
 "patribus nostris mentem datam ab diis esse, ut et vos  
 "Italiæ et nos Africæ imperio contenti essemus: neque  
 "enim ne vobis quidem Sicilia ac Sardinia satis digna  
 "pretia sunt pro tot classibus, tot exercitibus, tot tam  
 "egregiis amissis ducibus. sed præterita magis reprehendi  
 "possunt quam corrigi. ita aliena<sup>4</sup> appetivimus ut de  
 "nostris dimicarem<sup>5</sup>, nec in Italia solum vobis bellum,  
 "nobis in Africa esset; sed et vos in portis vestris prope  
 "ac moenibus signa armaque hostium vidistis, et nos ab  
 "Carthagine fremitum castrorum Romanorum exaudimus<sup>6</sup>.  
 "quod igitur nos maxime abominarem<sup>5</sup>, vos ante omnia  
 "optaretis, in meliore vestra fortuna de pace agitur.  
 "agimus ii quorum et maxime interest<sup>7</sup> pacem esse, et qui  
 "quodcunque egerimus, ratum civitates nostræ habituræ  
 "sint. animo tantum nobis opus est non abhorrente a  
 28, 4. "quietis<sup>8</sup> consiliis. quod ad me attinet<sup>4</sup>, jam ætas senem  
 "in patriam revertentem, unde puer profectus sum, jam  
 "secundæ, jam adversæ res ita erudierunt<sup>9</sup> ut rationem  
 "sequi quam fortunam malim. tuam et adolescentiam et  
 "perpetuam felicitatem, ferociora utraque quam quietis  
 2, 2. "opus est consiliis, metuo. non temere<sup>6</sup> incerta casuum

<sup>4</sup> P.—var. cet. Mss.—*fortuna an casus ediderit* ant. Edd.—*fortune casus ediderit* vulg. pr. DJ. adv. D. <sup>5</sup> *exaudivimus* V. 1, 2, 4 L. H. B. GA. D. N.—*videretis...exaudiremus* conj. P. pr. B.—*videritis...exaudiamus* conj. D. pr. but the indicative, though irregular, may be introduced to express the more forcibly the actual state of the case. RS. <sup>6</sup> *interrat* conj. B. <sup>7</sup> *attinebat* P. RE. ME. V. 1 L. H. L. N. <sup>8</sup> *erudierunt* 5 L.—*freu-derunt* 1, 2 P. V. 1—4 L. H. B 2d. HF. HV.—*formaverunt* conj. GB.

2 'Fortune, as if in sport, has brought to pass this ludicrous event also.' *Fortuna* and *casus* (which is here the genitive) are often mentioned together, [the latter being attributed to the former, 31; D.] xviii, ep. Cic. Fam. x, 8; T. Q. iv, 17; At. viii, 1; Cæs. B. G. vi, 34; Sall. J. 56; Just. xviii, 3; xlii, 4; Petr. 87; Flor. ii, 8; G. cf. BU, on Su. iii, 19. D. Events, which seemed to originate from no fixed plan and which no calculation could have anticipated, are ascribed to the caprice of this wayward

goddess; cf. Tac. A. iii, 18, 6; Juv. iii, 40 and vi, 608 nn. R. RS.

3 To avoid giving offence, Hannibal does not say "*quem vicerim*." BCH, de C. R. D. DU.

4 Viz. Spain, Sicily, and Sardinia. RS. *amittis merito proprium qui alienum appetis*, Phœd. i, 4, 1.

5 'Cool, calm, sober, temperate, dispassionate;' opposed to *ferociora* below, and *calidiora*, xxii, 24, 1. R.

6 'Not easily, readily, or frequently,' ii, 61. C. R.

"reputat, quem fortuna nunquam decepit. quod ego fui <sup>M. S. Gemi.</sup>  
 "ad Trasimenum, ad Cannas, id' tu hodie es'. vixdum <sup>Ti. Cl. Nero</sup>  
 "militari ætate imperio accepto, omnia audacissime in-  
 "cipientem nusquam fefellit fortuna. patris et patrui  
 "persecutus mortem ab' calamitate vestræ domus decus  
 "insigne virtutis pietatisque eximie cepisti; amissas Hi-<sup>xxviii, 18, 2.</sup>  
 "spanias reciperasti, quattuor inde Punicis exercitibus  
 "pulsis; consul creatus, cum' ceteris ad tutandam Italiam  
 "parum animi esset, transgressus in Africam, duobus hic  
 "exercitibus cæsis, binis eadem hora captis simul incen-  
 "sisque castris, Syphace potentissimo rege capto, tot  
 "urbibus regni ejus, tot nostri imperii ereptis, me sextum <sup>xxviii, 12, 2.</sup>  
 "decimum jam annum hærentem in possessione Italiæ  
 "detraxisti. potest victoriam, inquam', malle quam pacem  
 "animus. novi' spiritus magis magnos quam utiles'. et  
 "mihi talis aliquanto fortuna affulsit. quodsi in secundis  
 "rebus bonam quoque mentem darent dii, non ea solum  
 "quæ evenissent, sed etiam ea quæ evenire possent,  
 "reputaremus. ut omnium obliviscaris aliorum, satis ego  
 "documenti' in omnes casus sum. quem modo castris  
 "inter Anienem atque urbem vestram positis, 'signa'  
 "inferentem' ad' moenia Romana', hic' cernis' duo-

<sup>1</sup> om. C. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. HV. <sup>2</sup> V.—a HV.—ad P. 1, 2 L. H?—at RE.—et  
 ME. ed. MD.—as 2, 3 P. PE. 3—5 L. B. H? ant. Edd. pr. GB. <sup>k</sup> here ends P.  
<sup>l</sup> 1, 2 P. V. ME. GA. HV. 4 L. ant. Edd. pr. C. Historians and other writers insert  
*inquam*, to give an air of seriousness to an assertion repeated, after some interval, in the same  
 or similar words. This sentence refers to *tuam...metuo*, above. HS, on V. P. i, 17, 6. D. or  
*quam...decepit* may be referred to. DCE.—*in quam* H.—*in qua* 1, 2 L.—*inquies* B 2d.—om.  
 FR 2. G. C. pr. PZ.—*ambiguum* conj. G.—*incertam* conj. R. <sup>m</sup> 1, 2 P. V. PE. ME.  
 pl. Mss of D. pr. cf. *novi dis animos similes et pectora magnis nunquam angusta malis*, Sil. xi,  
 170 sq. G.—*vobis* ad. B. GA. cet. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. <sup>a</sup> documento conj. DCE.  
<sup>o</sup> ac ad. B. ant. Edd. G. C. adv. R. <sup>pp</sup> om. FR 2. Ba. Gr. Vas. G. C. adv. Mss.  
 cf. iii, 60; 70; iv, 18; 33; 47; ix, 32; x, 29; xxxiii, 36; &c; *inferre signa trepidantibus*  
 iii, 18; *in aliquem* vi, 29; xxii, 29; xxvi, 6; *ad portam* vi, 28; *in portis vestris*  
*prope ac moenibus signa armaque hostium vidistis*, above; *D. callum ad stationem*  
*Romanam inferre* viii, 38; xxxii, 24; xxxviii, 10. R.—*jam* ed. FR 2. Ba. Gr. Vas.  
 G. C. <sup>q</sup> 1 P. PE. RE. ME. V. B. GA. 1, 5 L. H. HV. ant. Edd. D.—*prope scan-*  
*dentem* 2 P. 2—4 L. N. VI. cf. iii, 67; G. xxii, 14, i. C.—On comparing the above quo-  
 tations, it appears not improbable that the original text was *positis, signa inferentem portis, ac*  
*jam prope scandentem mania* &c. The eye of the copyist might easily skip from *positis* to  
*portis*. ED. <sup>r</sup> *Romæ* ed. GT 4. G. C.—*videras* ad. 2 P. B. GA. 4 L. ant. Edd. G. C.  
 pr. C. adv. as unnecessary. G. DU, on Fl. ii, 7, 8. D. <sup>s</sup> *hi* 1 P. <sup>t</sup> ed. FR—

7 *Quod...id* for *qui...is*, or *qualis...talis*; qualities have been productive of no good  
 cf. HS, on O. H. 12, 31. BU, on O. H. 18,  
 153; and Ph. v, 10, 9. D. effect: for instance, Sempronius, Flaminius,  
 Minucius, Varro, &c. R. 'There are am-  
 bitious spirits, which rather aspire to what is  
 great, than acquiesce in what is useful.' C.

8 'Many, who have not being wanting in  
 courage or confidence, but in whom these  
 great, than acquiesce in what is useful.' C.

M. & Gemi. "bus" fortissimis viris, fratribus clarissimis imperatoribus,  
 Th. Cl. Nero "orbatum, ante mœnia prope obsessa patriæ, <sup>9</sup> quibus terrui  
 " vestram urbem, ea pro mpa deprecantem. maximæ  
 " cuique fortunæ minime credendum est<sup>10</sup>. in bonis tuis  
 " rebus, nostris dubiis, tibi ampla ac speciosa danti est  
 " pax, nobis petentibus magis necessaria quam honesta.  
 " melior tutiorque est certa pax quam sperata victoria.  
 xxiv, 29, 4. " hæc in tua, illa in deorum manu est<sup>11</sup>. ne tot annorum  
 " felicitatem in unius horæ dederis discrimen. cum tuas  
 xxviii, 19, 2. " vires, tum vim fortunæ Martemque belli communem  
 " propone animo. utrinque ferrum, corpora humana  
 xxviii, 6, 4. " erunt. nusquam minus quam in bello eventus respondent.  
 " non tantum ad id quod data pace jam habere potes, si  
 " prælio vincas, gloriæ adjeceris, quantum ademeres, si  
 " quid adversi eveniat<sup>12</sup>. simul parta ac sperata decora  
 " unius horæ fortuna evertere<sup>13</sup> potest. omnia in pace  
 " jungenda tuæ potestatis sunt, P. Corneli: tunc<sup>14</sup> ea  
 " habenda fortuna erit quam dii dederint. inter pauca  
 " felicitatis virtutisque exempla M. Atilius quondam in  
 " hac eadem terra fuisset, si victor pacem petentibus  
 " dedisset patribus nostris: non statuendo<sup>15</sup> felicitati  
 " modum nec cohibendo efferentem se fortunam, quanto  
 " altius elatus erat, eo cœdus corruit<sup>15</sup>. est quidem ejus

cernas pl. Mss. ant. Edd.

<sup>9</sup> tribus (i. e. III for II) conj. R. for Hannibal had lost  
 'three brothers,' viz. Hasdrubal xxvii, 49; Hanno xxix, 34; and Mago 19; and he would  
 naturally make the most of his losses: but there are doubts whether Hanno was slain, cf.  
 xxix, 35; GL. besides which he was but a cavalry officer, and not the general of an army.  
 Otherwise, we may suppose that Hannibal had not yet received intelligence of the fate of  
 Mago; who died of his wounds at sea, his fleet being dispersed by a storm, and some of his  
 ships having fallen into the enemy's hands; 19. D. v om. 1 P. C. V. 1, 2, 4 L.  
 HV.—et ad. 3 L.—utrinque ad. 2 P. pr. ED. v om. 2 L. x C 1 3 L 1 RE.  
 ed. FR 2. Ba. Gr. Vas.—fuisse pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—om. conj. G.—fertur ad. BR. V. one  
 P. ME. 1, 2, 4 L. B. N. HV. ant. Edd.—ferunt ad. 5 L. GA. y C 1 3 L 1 RE. ed.  
 FR 2. Ba. Gr. Vas.—qui si pl. Mss.—qui sic al.—quasi N. ant. Edd. pr. G.—in....terra conj.  
 tr. to this place. D. x C 1 3 L. RE. ed. FR 2. Ba. Gr. Vas.—abnuvit dedisset 4 L.—  
 non abnuvit 5 L.—abnuvit cet. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. G. aa om. 1, 2, 4, 6 L. V. H. HV.  
 pr. G. b pl. Mss. pr. C. ed. D.—sed non N. ant. Edd. ed. G. C. c C. 4 L. RE.—  
 tantum 1—3 L.—tamen V. 5 L. H. GA. HV. three Mss of C. pr. C.

<sup>9</sup> Und. pericula. R.

<sup>10</sup> Fortuna vitrea est, quæ cum splendet  
 frangitur, P. Syr. fr. 40.

<sup>11</sup> He is represented as destitute of all  
 religious feeling, in xxi, 4. R.

<sup>12</sup> As if he had before his eyes, si timeret  
 eorum aliquem, qui illi tantum addere jam non  
 potest, quantum auferre, Cic. de Pr. C. 14.

G.

<sup>13</sup> As was the case with Alnaschar the  
 glass-merchant. ED. 32. GB.

<sup>14</sup> 'If you hazard a battle.' RS.

<sup>15</sup> His harshness to the vanquished enemy  
 is mentioned as having merited the treatment  
 which he afterwards experienced at their  
 hands: Pol. i, 31. GL. cf. Her. vii, 10, 4.

“qui dat, non qui petit, condiciones dicere pacis: sed <sup>M.S. Geom.</sup> forsitan non indigni simus qui nobismet ipsi<sup>d</sup> multam <sup>Pl. Cl. Nero</sup> irrogemus<sup>16</sup>. non recusamus quin omnia propter quæ bellum initum est, vestra sint, Sicilia, Sardinia, Hispania, quicquid insularum toto inter Africam Italiamque continetur mari. Carthaginienses inclusi Africæ littoribus vos, quando ita diis placuit, externa etiam terra marique videamus regentes imperia<sup>17</sup>. haud negaverim propter non nimis sincere petitam aut expectatam nuper pacem suspectam esse vobis Punicam fidem. multum, per quos petita sit, ad fidem tuendæ pacis pertinet<sup>18</sup>, Scipio. vestri quoque, ut audio, patres nonnihil etiam ob hoc, quia parum dignitatis in legatione erat, negaverunt pacem. Hannibal peto pacem, qui neque peterem nisi utilem crederem, et propter eandem utilitatem tuebor eam propter quam petii. et quemadmodum, quia a me bellum coeptum est, ne quem ejus pæniteret<sup>19</sup>, quoad <sup>xxiii, 26, 2.</sup> ipsi invidere<sup>20</sup> dei, præstiti, ita annitar ne quem pacis per me partæ pæniteat.”

- 31 Adversus<sup>a</sup> hæc imperator Romanus in hanc fere sententiam respondit<sup>b</sup>. “non me fallebat, Hannibal, adventus <sup>Scipio's</sup> tui spe Carthaginienses et præsentem indutiarum fidem <sup>reply; P.</sup> et spem pacis turbâsse. neque tu id sane dissimulas, qui de condicionibus superioribus pacis omnia subtrahas<sup>16</sup>. præter ea quæ jam pridem in nostra potestate sunt. ceterum sicut tibi curæ est sentire cives tuos quanto per te onere leventur, sic mihi laborandum est ne, quæ tunc pepigerunt, hodie subtracta ex condicionibus pacis præmia perfidiæ habeant. indigni quibus eadem pateat

<sup>d</sup> RE. VI. pr. G. ed. C. D.—*ipsis* cet. Mss. ed. G. <sup>a</sup> ed. FR 2. cf. viii, 2; xxxv, 50; *respondere contra* Cic. de A. R. 8; Quint. I. O. ix, 4, p. 794. D.—*ad* ant. Edd. om. ant. Edd. pr. WS, and CO, on S. C. 35. adv. cf. iii, 66; vi, 40; vii, 30; xxxviii, 47; or om. in....*sententiam* also. DU.

<sup>16</sup> Imitated from *ἄλλοι ἰσχυροὶ ἵπποι σφίσις ἐπαυμένοι*, Her. ix, 76. G.

<sup>17</sup> ‘Exercising sovereignty over foreign nations;’ *imperium Dido regit*, Virg. Æ. i, 340; as *ludere ludum, certare certamen*, and the like. C. Cf. xxvii, 36, 5; Her. i, 119, n. 67; vii, 34, n. 65.

<sup>18</sup> ‘The fidelity wherewith a treaty of peace is observed, depends much on the cha-

racter of the individuals through whom it is negotiated.’ C.

<sup>19</sup> ‘Have so conducted it, that no one can complain of it as an ill-advised step.’ C.

<sup>20</sup> The gods were supposed to regard with envy the extraordinary prosperity of mortals: cf. v, 21; 27; nn, on Juv. xv, 96; and Sil. iii, 78; iv, 400; vi, 82 sq; 340; vii, 61; xv, 512 sq; xvii, 660; R. xxviii, 39, 3.

- M. S. Gemi. "condicio, ut etiam prosit vobis fraus petitis. neque patres  
Ti. Cl. Nero  
"nostri priores de Sicilia, neque nos de Hispania fecimus  
"bellum. et tunc Mamertinorum<sup>1</sup> sociorum periculum et  
x, 1; i, 32; "nunc Sagunti excidium<sup>c</sup> nobis pia ac justa induerunt  
B. iv, P.  
344. "arma. vos lacessisse<sup>2</sup> et tu ipse fateris et dei testes sunt,  
"qui et illius belli exitum secundum jus fasque dederunt,  
"et hujus dant et dabunt. quod ad me attinet, et humanæ  
"infirmittatis memini, et vim fortunæ reputo, et omnia  
30, 2. "quæcunque agimus subjecta esse mille casibus scio.  
"ceterum quemadmodum superbe et violenter me faterer  
"facere, si priusquam in Africam trajecissem, te tua  
"voluntate cedentem Italia et imposito in naves exercitu  
"ipsum venientem ad pacem petendam aspernarer, sic  
"nunc, cum prope manu conserta<sup>d</sup> restitantem<sup>e</sup> ac tergi-  
"versantem in Africam attraxerim, nulla sum tibi vere-  
"cundia obstrictus. proinde si quid ad ea<sup>f</sup> quæ tum pax<sup>g</sup>  
"conventura videbatur<sup>h</sup>, quæ sit<sup>i</sup> multa<sup>j</sup> navium cum  
"commeatu per indutias expugnatarum legatorumque  
"violatorum, adjicitur, est quod referam ad consilium. sin  
"illa quoque gravia videntur, bellum parate, quoniam  
"pacem pati non potuistis."

The confer-  
ence leads  
to no result. Ita infecta pace, ex colloquio ad suos cum se recepissent,  
to no result. 'frustra verba<sup>1</sup> jactata<sup>2</sup> renuntiant<sup>3</sup>: 'armis decernendum

<sup>c</sup> excidium (and again in 32 and 33) ed. CL. C. adv. Mss. cf. v, 15, 9. D. <sup>d</sup> consertum  
pl. Mss. pr. DCE. as if alluding to the legal phrase, *ex jure manu consertum*, G. Enn. in Cic.  
p. Mur. 14; ED. cf. E, C. C. Gell. xx, 10; (nn.) R. adv. C. <sup>e</sup> eam B. pr. (i. e. ad  
eam pacem quæ tum &c.) D.—in ad. vulg. ed. G. DJ. C. D. R. adv. G. <sup>f</sup> videbantur  
Mss of G. <sup>g</sup> em. R. pr. ED.—quod sit conj. (but cf. xxi, 10, e; xxiv, 42, 6.) R.—  
quæ sint 4 L. ed. G. C. D.—quæ sunt 3, 5 L. B. GA.—quæ si V. 1, 2 L. H. HV. some Mss  
of G.—quasi al. Mss of G. pr. G. DJ. ed. BK. adv. B.—nostri ad. vulg. G. C. D. <sup>h</sup> HV.  
3—5 L. B. GA. some Mss of G. pr. G. C. D. ed. R.—multas cet. Mss of G. V. 1, 2 L. H.—  
multæ vulg. G. DJ. C. D. pr. B. DCE.—nomine conj. ad. B. <sup>i</sup> verbis S. pr. S. <sup>j</sup> em.  
G. pr. cf. i, 46; 50; viii, 29; ix, 45; xiii, 23; D. ib. 39, 7. R.—pacata S. 1, 3 P. RE.  
two other Mss of G. GA. R. D. ant. Edd.—peracta 2 P. pr. DJ.—peracta PE.—peracta ME.  
V. C. five L. H. N. PR. pr. PR, on V. Æ. vii, 237.—templata HV. B 2d.—om. L.—  
tentatam conj. S. <sup>k</sup> rem nuntiant conj. S.

<sup>1</sup> This was but the pretext: the real  
cause was their alarm at the growth of the  
Carthaginian power. The Mamertines were  
not ancient allies of Rome, and were unde-  
serving of their aid: cf. xviii, 28, 7; Pol. i,  
[7—12. ED.] C.

<sup>2</sup> Prioris facies bellum above; R. cf. 30,  
a.

<sup>3</sup> 'Hanging back,' x, 19; D. vii, 39. R.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. suæ cohorti, quam delectam manum,

ii, 20; alterius exercitus, quod subsidium, vii,  
23; ea causa, quam ob rem, Ter. An. v, 1,  
18; muros, quam urbem, Virg. Æ. vii, 409;  
judices, quo consilio, Cic. At. i, 14; ignes,  
quo lumine, id. Ac. iv, 19; quidnam, quo  
mercede, Pers. ii, 29; quis delecta manus,  
centeni cuique, forebant excubias, Sil. xiii, 192.  
G. The construction will be 'if aught, by  
way of fine or compensation (for the ships  
that were captured during the trace, &c.

32 'esse, habendamque eam fortunam quam dii dedissent.' in M. S. Gemi.  
 castra ut est ventum, pronuntiant ambo, 'arma expeditent' Ti. Cl. Nero  
 'milites animosque'<sup>1</sup> ad supremum certamen, non in unum Mutual  
 'diem, sed in perpetuum, si felicitas adesset, victores. prepara-  
 'Roma an Carthago jura gentibus darent', ante crastinam tions for  
 'noctem scituros. neque enim Africam aut Italiam, sed battle.  
 'orbem terrarum victoriæ præmium fore; par periculum  
 'præmio, quibus adversa'<sup>b</sup> pugnae fortuna fuisset.' nam  
 neque Romanis effugium ullum patebat in aliena ignotaque  
 terra; et Carthagini supremo auxilio effuso adesse vide-  
 batur<sup>c</sup> præsens excidium. 31, c.

Ad hoc discrimen procedunt postero die duorum opulen-  
 tissimorum populorum duo longe clarissimi duces, duo  
 fortissimi exercitus, multa ante parta decora aut cumulaturi<sup>2</sup> 30, 13.  
 eo die aut eversuri. anceps igitur spes et metus miscebant  
 animos<sup>3</sup>; contemplantibusque modo suam modo hostium  
 aciem, cum oculis magis quam<sup>d</sup> ratione pensarent vires,  
 simul læta simul tristia obversabantur. quæ ipsis sua  
 sponte non succurrebant, ea duces admonendo atque  
 hortando subjiciunt. Pœnus 'sedecim annorum in terra xxix, 15, a;  
 'Italia res gestas, tot duces Romanos, tot exercitus AP. 42; P.  
 'occidione occisos: et sua cuique decora,' ubi ad insignem xv, 10 sq;  
 alicujus pugnae memoria militem venerat, referebat; Scipio<sup>4</sup> S. xvii, 293  
 'Hispanias et recentia in Africa prælia et confessionem sq.  
 'hostium, quod neque non petere pacem propter metum xxviii, 12, 2.  
 'neque manere in ea præ insita animis perfidia potuissent, xxv, 7, 4.  
 'ad hoc colloquium Hannibalis in secreto habitum ac xxi, 43.

<sup>a</sup> V. C? 2, 4 L. D. L. N. Mss Gall. of G. ed. G. ('Rome or Carthage' being used col-  
 lectively for 'Romans or Carthaginians'; cf. xxviii, 19, a.) D. adv. C.—daret V 2d.  
 1, 3, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. ed. C. <sup>b</sup> em. PZ. DU, on xxv, 40, j.—adversæ  
 Mss. Edd. G. C. D. <sup>c</sup> patere...adesse (om. videbatur) conj. making this a continuation  
 of the speech, as in Pol. xv, 10 sq; App. P. 42; cf. also xxi, 41; 43 sq; Thuc. vii, 64;  
 Curt. iv, 14, 7. (FN. and al.) DU. <sup>d</sup> cum (and om. magis) conj. because 'reason'  
 also would have presented 'both bright and sad imagery.' C.

DE.), is added to those terms which were  
 (or constituted) the peace apparently about  
 to be agreed upon, when your embassy was  
 sent to Rome.' RS. cf. xxiii, 39, c. R.

1 *Expeditis tela animosque*, xxxviii, 25. R.  
 2 'To encrease by an accumulation.' RS.  
 Psalm xxxix, 6.

3 'Mingled emotions of hope and fear  
 divided their minds,' *E.D.* or 'Uncertain

hopes and fears combined to trouble them:'  
*agitandum aliquid misendumque* xxxv, 12;  
 cf. CO, on S. C. 38, 3; and S. J. 41, 10.  
 R.

4 'Scipio mentions his conference with  
 Hannibal; which, since it was a private one,  
 it was easy for him to represent or misre-  
 present just as might suit his purpose;' C.  
 xxvi, 38, 4. DU.

M. S. Gemi. 'liberum fingenti, quo vellet, flectit' ominatur<sup>4</sup>, 'quibus  
 Ti. Cl. Nero quondam auspiciis patres eorum pugnaverint ad Ægates  
 insulas, ea illis exeuntibus in aciem portendisse deos.  
 adesse finem belli ac laboris. in manibus esse prædam  
 Carthaginias, reditum domum in patriam, ad parentes,  
 liberos, conjuges, penatesque deos.' celsus<sup>7</sup> hæc corpore,  
 vultuque ita læto ut viciasse jam crederes, dicebat. instruit  
 deinde primos hastatos, post eos principes; triariis postre-  
 mam aciem clausit. non confertas autem cohortes ante sua<sup>33</sup>  
 quamque signa instruebat, sed manipulos aliquantum inter  
 se distantes, ut esset spatium quo elephantum hostium ac-  
 cepti<sup>a</sup> nihil ordines turbarent<sup>1</sup>. Lælium, cujus ante

Scipio's  
 order of  
 battle.

<sup>a</sup> L. BR. pr. R.—*qua* 1, 4 L. H. R.—*qua* pl. Mm. ant. Edd. G. C. D. <sup>1</sup> *suit*  
 pl. Mm. <sup>2</sup> D. L. N. S. pr. DU. C.—*flectit* C. 1, 3—5 L. R. B. BR. ed. Rom.  
 Parm. G. D. which concludes the speech at *potuissent*. C.—*flectitur* GA.—*flectitis* V—  
 vultu dum corde minatur 2 L. <sup>3</sup> cum, quibus...portenderint dii, conj. R. S also connects  
 ominatur with *adesse*. <sup>4</sup> cf. *iratos in aciem accipere*, 34. D.—*acti* V. five L. H. B 2d.

5 This verb usually relates to the future and not to the past. 'To raise the spirits of his soldiers by the propitious omen, Scipio bids them feel confident that the Gods had shown the respective combatants who were now entering the field, such auspices as were shown when they were formerly going into action off the Ægates.' C.

6 Und. *auspicia*; C. which is here used for 'the future events portended by those auspices.' ES. But, properly speaking, the gods are not said *portendere auspicia* but *auspicia*, as *dii auguriis auspiciisque ac per nocturnas etiam visus omnia læta ac prospera portendunt*, xxvi, 41: therefore the preceding expression may be elliptical for *quæ quondam portendissent iis auspiciis, quibus patres etc.* DU.

7 *Status erectus et celsus*, Cic. Or. 18; cf. BA, Adv. xlviii, 3; *celsi et spe haud dubia fereces in prælium vadunt*, vii, 16; where it may be used, metaphorically, of the mind, as *qui autem esse poterit celsus et erectus et ea, quæ homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducens*? Cic. T. Q. v, 14; DU, nn, on Sil. xvii, 126; D. Cic. Or. i, 40; Sil. ii, 454. R.

1 The usual arrangement of a Roman army in the field of battle, was this;

V HH VV HH VV HH V  
 V HH VV HH VV HH V

P PP PP P  
 P PP PP P

TT TT TT  
 TT TT TT

The *hastati* were in front, and, when repulsed, fell back through the open columns of the *principes*, who formed the second line. In opening and closing these columns consisted the great art of Roman tactics. L. In Livy's time the battle array was formed by dense cohorts of 500 men each, without any intervals: in Scipio's time the cohorts were maniples of 120 men each, and used to be drawn up with intervals. SM, de R. M. R. 2, p. 1301. Scipio now marshalled the *hastati* with their open columns in front, as usual; but in their rear he placed the *principes*, with their maniples directly, though not close, behind the other maniples, and not (as above) opposite the intervals between those maniples: Pol. xv, 9, 7; 11; xi, 11, 7. Thus the intervals, which were filled up by the *velites*, extended from front to rear of the line, so as to give these light troops an easy retreat when the elephants advanced upon them. C.

HHH VVV HHH  
 HHH VVV HHH  
 VVV  
 PPP VVV PPP  
 PPP PPP  
 TTT TTT  
 TTT TTT

If Scipio had not adopted this unusual arrangement, the elephants on passing between the columns of the *hastati* would have broken the ranks of the *principes*. I., M. R. ii; iii; iv, 1. cf. SL, on H. p. 1053; DU. KE, on Fr. ii, 3, 16. (TN.) D. App. P. 40 sq;

legati<sup>2</sup>, eo anno quaestoris extra sortem<sup>3</sup> ex senatus con-  
 sulto opera utebatur, cum Italico equitatu ab sinistro  
 cornu, Masinissam Numidasque ab dextro opposuit. vias  
 patentes inter manipulos antesignanorum velitibus (ea tunc  
 levis armatura erat) complevit, dato praecepto ut 'ad impe-  
 tum elephantorum aut post rectos refugerent ordines<sup>4</sup>, aut  
 'in dextram laevamque discursu applicantes se antesignanis<sup>5</sup>  
 'viam, qua irruerent in ancipitia tela, belluis darent.' Han-  
 nibal ad terrorem primos<sup>6</sup> elephantos (octoginta autem  
 erant, quot nulla unquam in acie ante habuerat) instruxit,  
 deinde auxilia Ligurum Gallorumque, Baliaribus Mauris-  
 que admixtis; in secunda acie Carthaginienses Afrosque et  
 Macedonum<sup>6</sup> legionem; modico inde intervallo relicto,  
 subsidiariam aciem Italicorum militum (Bruttii plerique  
 erant, vi ac necessitate plures quam sua voluntate deceden-  
 tem<sup>6</sup> ex Italia secuti) instruxit<sup>4</sup>. equitatum et<sup>6</sup> ipse<sup>6</sup> cir-  
 cumdedit cornibus: dextrum Carthaginienses, sinistrum  
 Numidae tenuerunt. varia adhortatio erat in exercitu inter  
 tot homines, quibus non lingua, non mos<sup>4</sup>, non lex, non

M. S. Gwai.  
 Ti. CL Nepo

AP. 41; 44.

xxi, 55, 1;

xxvi, 4, 7;

L, M. R.

iii, 4.

Hannibal's

order of

battle.

HF. HV. cf. *paucæ bestiæ in hostem actæ*, below; *manipulis inter se distantibus spatium dedit per quod elephantii ab hostibus acti facile transmitti possent*, Front. l. c. D. C. RE. pr. C. cf. xxv, 27, c; xxxi, 45; xxiv, 47; x, 8; GR. xxxiv, 14; 39; i, 45; iv, 18; 20; xxix, 21, c; xxxi, 29; xxxii, 10; xxxvi, 9; xlii, 19; xxxix, 38; an, on Sil. ii, 236; D. viii, 26; G. vi, 11; 20. FB.—*primum* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. D. V. 2, 3, 6 L. B 2d. HV. two Mss of C. pr. C. ed. cf. ep. c. D.—*discedentem* ed. G. C.—om. B 1st. om. conj. either here or above. C. But cf. *ostentatur...ostentatur*, below. D. V. 1, 2, 4, 6 L. H. GA. HV. cf. xxii, 47, h. D.—*etiam* vulg. ed. G. C. D. 1, 2 L. H. HV. namely, 'as Scipio also was said to have done.' D.—*ipsum* vulg. ed. G. C. D. C. V. G. five L. H. R. L. N. four Mss of C. pr. cf. xxviii, 12, 3; Cic. Off. iii, 17; GR.

GUI, M. M. i, 12; SW, on P. ll. cc. and xi, 23, 2; xv, 15, 7. R.

2 Which we learn from this passage, for he is called prefect of the fleet, xxvi, 42; xxix, 25; &c. DU. R.

3 M. Porcius Cato was quaestor the year before this; but he never was on good terms with Scipio, Nep. xxiii, 1; therefore, in all probability, he returned home at the expiration of the year; and Lælius, at Scipio's request, was appointed quaestor by the senate without casting lots. As we are not told that Lælius went to Rome to stand for the office, he might have been elected in his absence; and this particular province might be assigned him by law or decree of the senate; which was sometimes done in the case of quaestors as well as of governors of provinces. S. A. J. P. ii, 3; MN, on C. F. ii, 19. DU.

4 'Behind the columns.' C. Thus:

J	H	H		H	H	H
H	H	H	E	H	H	H
V	V	V		V	V	V
P	P	P		P	P	P
P	P	P		P	P	P
V	V	V		V	V	V
T	T	T		T	T	T
T	T	T		T	T	T

5 Thus:

H	H	H	V		V	H	H	H
H	H	H	V		V	H	H	H
			V	E	V			
P	P	P	V		V	P	P	P
P	P	P	V		V	P	P	P
			V		V			
T	T	T				T	T	T
T	T	T				T	T	T

M. S. Gemi. arma, non vestitus habitusque, non causa militandi eadem  
Ti. Cl. Nero esset. auxiliariis et praesens<sup>7</sup> et multiplicata merces ex

J. xi, 9. praeda ostentatur. Galli proprio atque insito in Romanos odio accenduntur. Liguribus campi uberes Italiae, deductis ex asperissimis montibus, in spem<sup>8</sup> victoriae ostentantur. Mauros Numidasque Masinissae impotenti futuro dominatu terret. aliis aliae spes ac metus jactantur. Carthaginien-sibus moenia patriae, dii penates, sepulcra majorum, liberi  
31, c. cum parentibus, conjuges pavidæ, aut excidium servitium-que aut imperium orbis terrarum, nihil aut in metum aut in spem medium<sup>9</sup> ostentatur.

Battle of Zama.

P. xv, 12;  
AP. 43.

Cum maxime hæc imperator apud Carthaginien-ses, duces suarum<sup>1</sup> gentium inter populares, pleraque<sup>1</sup> per interpretes inter immixtos<sup>1</sup> alienigenis<sup>1</sup> agerent<sup>1</sup>, tubæ cornuaque ab Romanis cecinerunt, tantusque clamor ortus ut elephant in suos, sinistro maxime cornu, verterentur<sup>2</sup>, Mauros ac Numidas. addidit facile Masinissa percussis terrorem, nudavitque ab ea parte aciem equestri auxilio. paucæ tamen bestiarum, intrepidæ in hostem actæ, inter

Cic. Or. i, 196; C. *οἱ οὐ νόμος, οὐκ ἔστιν, οὐ λόγος, οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲ ἡ κατὰ τὴν φύσιν τοῦ ἀλλήλου*. Pol. xi, 19, 4; *tot dissona lingua agmina, barbarico tot discordantia viis corda virum mansere gradu*, Sil. xvi, 19. D.

<sup>1</sup> viz. Mauri Maurorum, Hispani Hispanorum, Galli Gallorum, Macedones Macedonum. G.—variarum conj. FN, on Q. C. iii, 10, 4. ant. Edd. C. adv. D. The meaning is not, that 'what each chief said was, for the most part, obliged to be interpreted'; but that 'what the chiefs said was, in the greater number of cases, obliged to be interpreted'; ED. 'because, in the greater number of cases, the troops were not entirely of one nation, but had a large admixture of foreigners.' G.—plerique conj. FN, ed. G. D. R.

<sup>2</sup> PE. RE. ME. V. C. 1, 3, 4 L. H. HV. cf. xxvi, 37; xxvii, 18. G.—inter mixtos al. Mas. ant. Edd. FN. <sup>3</sup> alienigenas conj. FN. <sup>4</sup> em. FN. G.—ageret Mas. ant. Edd.

<sup>5</sup> verteretur 4 L.—converteret B.—converterentur ant. Edd.—verterent ed. FR 2. cf. ii, 3; 27; 62; xxx, 18; RH. ii, 7; 31; 62; iii, 36; 64; iv, 6; 20; v, 18; vii, 2; Curt. vii, 1; GB. v, 49; vii, 38; viii, 30; ix, 38; x, 27; xxii, 1; xxvi, 6; 40; xxvii, 23; xxviii, 25; xxxii, 12; xxxvii, 12; 27; xxxix, 48; xlii, 20; xlv, 10; xlv, 25; Tac. A. vi, 46; [vii, 30; ix, 17; 40. R.] Other transitives are used in a neuter sense, as (1) *abolere* i, 23; iii, 55; viii, 11; ix, 36; D. Gell. xx, 1; PZ, on SA, M. iv, 14, 23; (2) *augere* iii, 6 v. l. Cat. Or. in Gell. xviii, 12; Sall. H. i, in PM, Sp. p. 870; V. Pat. i, 8, 6; (AI. adv. HS. BU.) Tac. A. xi, 19; (L. adv. ME.) Cat. 63, 323; (PM. STA. adv. ME.) Ter. Hec. iii, 1, 53; Lucr. ii, 1163; (CRE.) DU. (3) *ferre* i, 17 v. l. Tac. A. vi, 50; (4) *inclinare* i, 27; ii, 20; iii, 61; iv, 26; 37; vi, 32; vii, 19; 32; xxiii, 33, 3; xxiv, 8; 28; xxviii, 25, c; xxxii, 16; xxxvii, 43; (5) *mutare* ii, 52; iii, 10; v, 13; xxix, 3; xxxix, 51; Gell. xviii, 12; Sall. J. 38; (CO.) Tac. A. xii, 29; GI, "mutans" ind. I. ucr. (6) *precipitare* xxv, 11, c; [v, 18; vii, 6; GB.] cf. CO, on S. J. 20; and exc. 6; BA, on Gr. C. 9; VH, H. i, 1, 6; ii, 3, 5. D.

6 Cf. 42; xxxi, 1; Front. These suc-cours are not mentioned by Pol. or App. *ferre* or *numerare*, 'to pay in ready money,' xxxvi, 4; xxxviii, 8; xlv, 25; R. 38.

7 ii, 41, 7; *praesens multa* x, 37; *praesentia talenta* xxxvii, 45; *praesens dare* or *ferre* in the event of victory.' B.

9 'Ordinary, moderate, of a light nature;' ii, 49; v, 37; vi, 14. R.

velitum ordines cum multis suis vulneribus ingentem stragem edebant. resilientes enim ad manipulos velites, cum viam elephantis, ne obtererentur, fecissent, in<sup>a</sup> ancipites<sup>10</sup> ad ictum utrinque coniciebant hastas, nec pila ab antesignanis cessabant, donec undique incidentibus telis exacti ex Romana acie hi quoque in suo dextro cornu ipsos Carthaginiensium equites in fugam verterunt. Lælius ut turbatos vidit hostes, addit perculsis terrorem.

- 34 Utrinque equite nudata erat Punica acies, cum pedes concurrat, nec spe nec viribus jam par. ad hoc<sup>1</sup> dictu parva<sup>2</sup>, sed magni eadem in re gerenda momenti<sup>3</sup>, congruens clamor a Romanis eoque major et terribilior, dissonæ illis, ut gentium multarum discrepantibus linguis, voces; pugna Romana stabilis et suo et armorum pondere incumbentium in hostem, concursatio et velocitas illinc

<sup>a</sup> V. RE. five L. H. D. L. al. Mss. ed. A in er. Co. Car. Sa. C. D.—*cas* ad. B. GA. N. al. Mss. ant. Edd. und. *bestias*. G.—*cas* ad. and und. *elephantos*. G. <sup>1</sup> *magna...* moments three P. RE. ME. PE 1st. V. Mss of D.—*res* ad. GA. D. N. ed. G. C. D. adv. DCE. R. pr. C.

10 SL (who admits the pronoun) refers *ancipites* to *hastas*, and interprets it, not 'pointed at both ends as the cavalry spears were,' but 'so light that they could easily be thrown to the right or to the left or backward,' whereas the heavier spears could not be hurled without much effort and turning the whole body; on P. 14. But it would, then, rather mean 'cast from both sides,' as *ancipitia tela* above; xxxvii, 11: whereas it here applies to the elephants, and means 'exposed to the weapons on both sides, so as not to know which way to turn themselves;' Virg. *Æ.* v, 654. Cf. xxi, 28, 4; and to those examples add v, 1; 41; xxxv, 27; xxxvii, 41; Ov. M. xiv, 334; Sall. C. 29; Pliny xxii, 23; Juv. v, 146; Claud. G. iv C. II. 292. The elephant, when galled by the skirmishers, would naturally turn upon them; and, as they fled into the intervals of the heavy troops, it would follow them, and so not break the Roman line. "Dans la colère l'éléphant n'attaque jamais que ceux qui l'ont offensé:" "il est dangereux de leur faire la moindre injure", ils vont droit à l'offenseur, et quoique la masse de leur corps soit très-pesante, leur pas est si grand qu'ils atteignent aisément l'homme le plus léger à la course, ils le percent de leurs défenses ou le saisissant avec la trompe, le lancent comme une pierre et achèvent de le tuer en le foulant aux pieds; mais

ce n'est que lorsqu'ils sont provoqués qu'ils font ainsi mainbasse sur les hommes, ils ne font aucun mal à ceux qui ne les cherchent pas:" ("S'ils rencontrent quelqu'un, ils ne lui font aucun mal, pourvu qu'il ne les attaque point; mais ils deviennent furieux lorsqu'on leur tire dessus et qu'on ne les blesse pas à mort;" Voyage de Guinée par Bosman, p. 245; "L'éléphant sauvage est venu en poursuivant un homme qui lui disoit des injures, et il s'est trouvé pris au trébuchet;" Voyage de Siam, par l'Abbé de Choisy, p. 242: "Quand il est dans son état naturel, les douleurs les plus aiguës ne peuvent l'engager à faire du mal à qui ne lui en a pas fait. Un éléphant, furieux des blessures qu'il avoit reçues à la bataille d'Hambour, courroit à travers champs et pousoit des cris affreux; un soldat qui, malgré les avertissements de ses camarades, n'avoit pu fuir, peut-être parce qu'il étoit blessé, se trouva à sa rencontre: l'éléphant cragnit de le fouler aux pieds, le prit avec sa trompe, le plaça doucement de côté, et continua sa route;" M. le Marquis de Montmirail; "Il n'attaque personne à moins qu'on ne l'offense; le P. Vincent Marie.) Buffon, H. N. t. xi, pp. 7; 11 sq; 78 sq; 81. cf. also GUI, M. M. t. i, p. 183.

1 Und. *accesserunt*. RS.

2 In the neuter plural, to agree with *clamor* ...*voces*...*pugna*...*concuratio* et *velocitas*; cf. xxiv, 5, f. G, on ii, 18, 2. adv. C. but pr. D.

M. S. Genl. major quam vis. igitur primo impetu extemplo movere  
Ti. Cl. Nero loco hostium aciem Romani. ala<sup>s</sup> deinde et umbonibus<sup>a</sup>

iv, 19; v, 47; Cu. iii, 10. S. ii, 256; xiv, 136; xv, 797; Mr. iii, 46, 5. P. xv, 13, 1; AP. 45. pulsantes, in summos gradu illato, aliquantum spatii velut nullo resistente incessere, urgentibus et novissimis primos, ut semel motam aciem sentire; quod ipsum vim magnam ad pellendum hostem addebat. apud hostes auxiliares cedentes secunda acies, Afri et Carthaginienses, adeo non sustinebant<sup>4</sup>, ut contra etiam, ne resistentes pertinaciter primos cædendo ad se perveniret hostis, pedem referrent. igitur auxiliares terga dant repente; et in suos versi partim refugere in secundam aciem, partim non recipientes cædere, uti paullo ante non adjuti et tunc exclusi. et prope duo jam permixta prælia erant, cum Carthaginienses simul cum hostibus simul cum suis cogerentur conserere manus. non tamen ita percussos iratosque in aciem acceperere, sed densatis ordinibus in cornua vacuumque circa campum extra prælium ejecere, ne pavidus<sup>e</sup> fuga vulneribusque milite<sup>d</sup> sinceram<sup>e</sup> et<sup>f</sup> integram aciem miscerent. ceterum tanta strages<sup>g</sup> hominum armorumque locum in quo steterant paullo ante auxiliares compleverat<sup>h</sup>, ut prope difficilior transitus esset quam per confertos hostes fuerat. itaque qui primi erant, hastati per cumulos corporum armorumque et tabem<sup>5</sup> sanguinis, qua quisque poterat, sequentes hostem et signa et ordines confuderunt. principum quoque signa fluctuari<sup>i</sup> coeperant vagam ante se cernendo<sup>j</sup> aciem. quod Scipio ubi vidit, 'receptui prope canere hastatis<sup>6</sup> jus-

33, m.

xxxiii, 8.

29, 3.

<sup>a</sup> Cf. ix, 41. C.—umbone RE. HV. al. Mss.—umboni one P. ME. V. 1, 2 L. N. <sup>c</sup> 1 P. V. RE. pr. G. C. D. ed. R.—pavidus vulg. ed. G. C. D. <sup>d</sup> RE. V. pr. G. C. D. ed. R.—milites vulg. ed. G. C. D. <sup>e</sup> RE. pr. G. ('without any admixture of foreigners') C. D. ed. cf. 11, i. R.—in certam 2 P. ed. G. C. D.—certam in 3 L.—in ceteram 1 P. V. ME. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. HF. HV.—in H. <sup>f</sup> om. 1 P. V. five L. H. HF. HV. <sup>g</sup> strages 1 P. 1, 2, 3, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. pr. GB. cf. 6; ix, 41. D. <sup>h</sup> compleverant 1 P. five L. V. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. pr. GB. <sup>i</sup> fluctuare B. D. but Livy always uses the deponent form, cf. xxiii, 33; xxii, 13; xi, 32; nn, on V. Max. viii, 1 sq; ix, 8, 1; and Curt. iv, 12, 21; BU, on S. v, 4; SM, on Sol. p. 38; D. xxix, 2, 4. R. <sup>j</sup> cernentium 2 L. from gl. B.—cernentes V. 1 L. H. B. GA.

<sup>3</sup> 'The shoulder or upper part of the arm;' which was thrown forward, as by soldiers of the present day when they charge bayonets. B. ix, 41; C. ula, summi humeri pars posterior Isid. Or. 11; cf. Pol. xv, 13, 1; (SW.) 15, 8; 16, 3; L. M. R. iii, 2; ST. nn, on Sil. iv, 352 sq; ix, 322 sq. R.

<sup>4</sup> The order is apud hostes secunda acies (Afri et Carthaginienses) adeo non sustinebant

(xxvii, 12 marg. D.) auxiliares (Ligures, Gallos, Baliares, Maurosque) cedentes, &c. R. RS.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. xxi, 36, j; Ov. H. 9, 144; HS, on S. iii, 342; Lucan. Pol. xv, 14; 'the slipperiness caused by the blood which was shed.' D. cf. Virg. Æ. v, 328—335; 366 sq.

<sup>6</sup> 'To recall the hastati,' C. 'for the hastati to retreat.'

sit<sup>7</sup>; et sauciis in postremam aciem subductis principes tria-  
 riosque in cornua inducit, quo tutior firmiorque media ha-  
 statorum acies esset. ita novum de integro praelium ortum  
 est: quippe ad veros<sup>8</sup> hostes perventum erat, et armorum  
 genere et usu militiæ et fama rerum gestarum et magnitu-  
 dine vel spei vel periculi pares. sed et numero Romanus  
 superior erat et animo, quod jam equites, jam elephantos  
 35 fuderat, jam prima acie pulsa in secundam pugnabat. in  
 tempore Lælius ac Masinissa, pulsos per aliquantum spatii  
 secuti equites, revertentes in aversam hostium aciem in-  
 currere. is demum equitum impetus fudit hostem. multi  
 circumventi in acie cæsi; multi per patentem circa cam-  
 pum fuga sparsi, tenente omnia equitatu, passim interie-  
 runt. Carthaginiensium sociorumque cæsa eo die supra  
 millia viginti; par ferme numerus captus est cum signis  
 militarium centum triginta tribus, elephantis undecim.  
 victores ad duo millia<sup>9</sup> cecidere.

M. S. Gemä.  
 Ti. Cl. Nero

Victory de-  
 clares in  
 favour of  
 the Ro-  
 mans; P.  
 xv, 14; AP.  
 45 sq; 48.

Hannibal cum paucis equitibus inter tumultum elapsus  
 Adrumetum perfugit, omnia et ante aciem et in praelio<sup>10</sup>,  
 priusquam excederet pugna, expertus, et confessione etiam  
 Scipionis omniumque peritorum militiæ illam laudem ade-  
 ptus, singulari arte aciem eo die instruxisse: elephantos<sup>11</sup> in  
 prima fronte, quorum fortuitus impetus atque intolerabilis  
 vis signa sequi et servare ordines, in quo plurimum spei  
 ponerent, Romanos prohiberet: deinde auxiliares ante  
 Carthaginiensium aciem, ne homines mixti ex<sup>c</sup> colluvione  
 omnium gentium, quos non fides teneret sed merces, libe-  
 rum receptum fugæ haberent, simul primum ardorem  
 atque impetum hostium excipientes<sup>d</sup> fatigarent, ac si nihil

<sup>a</sup> em. cf. ὅτις τοὺς χιλιῶν πέντεκατοὺς, Pol. xv, 14; S. διὰ χιλίους καὶ πεντακατοὺς, App. p. 27. D.—x 1 P. or x̄ or decem Mss of D.—mille et c 3 P.—x (or decem) millia ant. Edd. —mille et sexcenti (∞ dc) conj. (in 36, where md is in 4 L. decem or x is in V. 1, 2 L. H. HV. N.) ED. <sup>b</sup> em. DU. pr. cf. Hannibal omnia et ante praelium et in praelio expertus, cum paucis, id est viz quattuor, equitibus inter tumultum elapsus, Adrumetum confugit, Oros. iv, 19. D.—et in praelio et ante aciem tr. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—et ad Mss. ed. G. C. D. pr. DU. adv. and em. conj. D. <sup>c</sup> pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. D.—et V. 1, 4 L. H.—et ex 3 L.—om. FR 2. G. C. but cf. xxii, 43; xxvi, 40; xxviii, 12. D. <sup>d</sup> Mss. Edd.—accipientes BK.

<sup>7</sup> Und. tubicines or signa, cf. xxiii, 16, 6. R. After jube the accusative of the person is often omitted, where it may easily be understood; as in Cic. Br. 4; Tac. H. i, 38; Hor. O. ii, 3, 14. RS.

<sup>8</sup> 'The Carthaginians, who deserved the name of enemies from their courage, skill, and animosity.' B.

<sup>1</sup> This and the accusatives in the following clauses, depend on instruxisse. R.

M.S. Gemi. aliud\*, vulneribus suis ferrum hostium<sup>1</sup> hebetarent: tum,  
Ti. Cl. Nero

29, 3. ubi omnis spes esset, milites Carthaginienses Afrosque, ut  
omnibus rebus aliis pares, eo quod integri cum fessis ac  
sauciis pugnarent, superiores essent: Italicos intervallo  
quoque diremptos, incertos<sup>2</sup> socii an hostes essent, in  
postremam aciem summos. hoc edito velut ultimo virtutis  
opere, Hannibal cum Adrumetum refugisset, accitusque  
xxii, 6. inde Carthaginem sexto ac trigesimo post anno quam puer  
inde profectus erat redisset, fassus in curia est 'non praelio  
' modo se sed bello victum, nec spem salutis alibi quam in  
' pace impetranda esse.'

Scipio confestim a praelio expugnatis hostium castris<sup>36</sup>  
direptisque cum ingenti praeda ad mare ac naves rediit,  
nuntio allato 'P.<sup>a</sup> Lentulum cum quinquaginta rostratis,  
'centum onerariis, cum<sup>b</sup> omni genere commeatus ad Uti-  
'cam accessisse.' admovendum igitur undique terrorem  
AP. 48. percussæ Carthagini ratus, misso Lælio<sup>1</sup> Romam cum<sup>c</sup> vi-  
ctoriæ nuntio, Cn. Octavium 'terrestri itinere ducere legio-  
'nes Carthaginem' jubet, ipse ad suam veterem nova  
Lentuli classe adjuncta profectus ab Utica portum Cartha-  
ginis petit. haud procul aberat, cum velata infulis ramis-  
The Car-  
thaginians  
beg peace;  
AP. 49 sq. que olæ Carthaginiensium occurrit navis. decem legati  
erant principes civitatis, auctore Hannibale missi ad  
petendam pacem. qui cum ad puppim prætoris navis  
xxiv, 30, 7. accessissent velamenta supplicum porrigentes, orantes im-  
plorantesque fidem et misericordiam Scipionis, nullum iis  
9; 16; CG. aliud responsum datum quam ut 'Tuneta venirent: eo æ  
iv, 4, 99.

\* RE. C. B. ant. Edd. cf. ii, 43; xxii, 29; xlv, 37; D. xxiii, 3: und. *facerent*. *RS.*—  
ac...aliud om. 1, 4 L. GA.—*fatigarent*...aliud om. pl. Mss. pr. referring *hebetarent* to all  
the accusatives: (cf. Just. vi, 8; *ἡ εὐχὴ αὐτοῖς ὑμῶν ἀντιπροσέτις καὶ αἱ χεῖρες παραίδωται*,  
Joseph. xiii.) G. and taking it metaphorically with the former and literally with the latter: cf.  
DU, on Fl. i, 9, 1. D.—*alii missilibus*, *alii* ad. 1 P. 1, 4 L. B. GA. ant. Edd. pr. G. adv.  
because there is no mention of 'missiles' in Pol. xv, 16. C. D. f C. V. 2, 4 L.  
H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd.—*hostile* al. Mss. ed. FR 2. G. C. D. ‡ *incertum* conj.  
AN. cf. viii, 17, 10; FN, ind. Fl. "dubium." But the word is here to be taken in a  
passive sense: ["UNCERTAIN: doubtful; not certainly known. That sacred pile, so vast,  
so high, That whether 'tis a part of earth or sky, Uncertain seems; and may be thought  
a proud Aspiring mountain, or descending cloud. Denham." Dr Johnson] cf. xxvii, 37;  
xxxi, 12; nn. on Sil. ii, 98. D. \* Mss. ed. G. C. D.—Cn. conj. S. PG. PZ. adv. cf.  
xxix, 38, h. DU. D. b pl. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. 24; xxxv, 43. D.—om. FR 2. G. C.  
c conj. om. cf. xxvi, 51; xxviii, 17; ix, 36; xxxvi, 20; xlv, 32; 45; vi, 22. GR. pr. C.

<sup>1</sup> Yet we find three other envoys sent, in rejoicings at Rome by the account which he  
38; and that one of these excited the greatest gave, 40. GL.

‘moturum castra.’ ipse ab<sup>d</sup> contemplando<sup>e</sup> situ ‘Carthagi-<sup>M. S. Gemi.</sup>  
nis, non tam noscendi in præsentia quam deprimenti<sup>2</sup> Ti. Cl. Nero  
hostis causa, Uticam, eodem et Octavio revocato, rediit.  
inde procedentibus ad Tuneta nuntius allatus ‘Verminam  
‘Syphacis filium, cum equitibus pluribus quam peditibus,  
‘venire Carthaginiensibus auxilio.’ pars exercitus cum<sup>Their Nu-</sup>  
omni equitatu Saturnalibus<sup>3</sup> primis agmen aggressa<sup>midian suc-</sup>  
Numidas levi certamine fudit. exitu quoque fugæ inter-<sup>cours</sup>  
cluso, a parte omni circumdatis equitibus<sup>4</sup>, quindecim  
millia hominum cæsa, mille et ducenti vivi capti sunt, et  
equi Numidici mille et quingenti, signa militaria duo et  
septuaginta. regulus ipse inter tumultum cum paucis  
effugit. tum ad Tuneta eodem quo antea loco castra posita,  
legatique triginta Carthagine ad Scipionem venerunt. et<sup>A second</sup>  
illi quidem multo miserabilius quam ante, quo magis coge-<sup>embassy</sup>  
bat fortuna, egerunt: sed aliquanto minore cum miseri-<sup>from Car-</sup>  
cordia ab recenti memoria perfidiæ auditi sunt. in consilio<sup>thage to</sup>  
quaquequam justa ira omnes ad delendam stimulabat Car-<sup>Scipio; 16;</sup>  
thaginem, tamen cum et quanta res esset et quam longi<sup>P. xv, 17;</sup>  
temporis obsidio tam munitæ<sup>5</sup> et tam<sup>6</sup> validæ urbis re-<sup>AP. 49—</sup>  
putarent, et ipsum Scipionem exspectatio successoris ven-<sup>63.</sup>  
turi ad paratam alterius labore ac periculo finiti belli<sup>25; xxii,</sup>

<sup>d</sup> ad pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—om. 3, 4 L.

<sup>e</sup> conj. G. cf. xxiv, 14, 7. D.—contemplato

ed. FR. G. C. D.—contemplandum pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—contemplatus 3, 4 L.—complendum C.

<sup>f</sup> ed. FR. G. C. D.—situm Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>5</sup> invictæ B. GA. ant. Edd. <sup>6</sup> C. V.

G. 5 L. HV. B. GA. Mss. of C. ant. Edd. A. D.—jam H.—om. al. Mss. FR 2. G. C.

<sup>2</sup> Opposed to *extollere*, iii, 65; xxxvii, 53; [Cic. Pis. 18; R.] cf. also Sen. V. B. 22; Flor. iv, 4. G.

<sup>3</sup> An omen was given, early in the war, that it should terminate at this season of the year, cf. xxii, 1, 24. *Τῆς Κρονίης λεγέται τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις καθυστάσθαι*, Plut. Pom. p. 637; *ipsis Liberalibus fusi fugatique*, Auct. de B. H. 31: *Quinquatribus ultimis*, xlv, 20. The origin of these games is ascribed to king Tullus (by Dion. iii;) who vowed a temple to Saturn; but, according to Varro, L. Tarquin gave the contract for building this temple, which was dedicated at the Saturnalia by T. Lartius the dictator. They were instituted in memory of the golden age; and celebrated at first for one day, to which Cæsar when dictator added two, Augustus a third, Caligula a fourth. Macr. i, 8. L. S. i, 2—5. Yet here we have ‘the first day of the Satur-

nalia’ mentioned; this day was also called *Calendæ Saturnales*, cf. Stat. S. i, 6. ‘the second’ and ‘the third’ by Cic. Att. xiii, 52; v, 20; IN . SATURNALIA . SECUNDA . MAG . ANNVVM . INSTITVERVNT. a Marble in GT, cxxiv, 1; (GH is mistaken in interpreting this of the *Matronalia*, which fell on the last of March, de J. P. iii, 14; for Martial, in saying *scis vestra jam venire Saturnalia*, *Martius Calendas*, v, 84, 10 sq; speaks catachrestically, as that was the period when presents were sent to the Roman ladies. Otherwise these, from coming first in the year, would be called *priora*; as we have *Vinalia priora* and *altera* in the old calendar.) G. ‘seven days’ by Non. and Mum. Perhaps the rejoicings were continued for several days, though the sacred rites were not. R.

<sup>4</sup> ‘The Roman cavalry surrounding them.’ C.

M. S. Gemi. famam sollicitaret, ad pacem omnium animi versi sunt.  
Ti. Cl. Nero postero die revocatis legatis, et cum multa castigatione<sup>37</sup>

Terms offered by Scipio; P. 'jusjurandum esse crederent,' condiciones pacis dictæ, ut xv, 18; AP. 'liberi legibus suis viverent; quas urbes quosque agros, 54.

xxv, 16, 8. 'quibusque finibus ante bellum tenuissent<sup>1</sup>, tenerent, po- 16, 8.

'pulandique finem eo die Romanus faceret. perfugas fugi-  
'tivosque et captivos omnes redderent Romanis, et naves  
'rostratas<sup>2</sup> præter decem triremes traderent<sup>3</sup>, elephantos-  
'que quos haberent domitos; neque domarent alios. bellum  
'neve in Africa neve extra<sup>4</sup> Africam injussu populi Ro-

xxviii, 16, 1. 'mani gererent. Masinissæ res redderent, fœdusque cum  
'eo facerent. frumentum stipendiumque auxiliis, donec  
'ab Roma legati redissent, præstarent. decem millia talen-

26, 5. 'tûm argenti, descripta pensionibus<sup>5</sup> æquis in annos quin-  
'quaginta, solverent. obsides centum<sup>6</sup> arbitrato Scipionis  
'darent, ne minores quattuordecim annis neu triginta  
'majores. indutias ita se daturum, si per priores indutias  
'naves onerariæ captæ, quæque fuissent in navibus, resti-  
'tuerentur. aliter nec indutias nec spem pacis ullam esse.'

Hannibal prevents Gisco from opposing the peace. Has condiciones legati cum domum referre<sup>b</sup> jussi in con-  
cione ederent, et Gisco ad dissuadendam pacem proces-  
sisset, audireturque a multitudine inquieta eadem et imbelli,  
indignatus Hannibal dici ea in tali tempore audiri que,

P. xv, 19; AP. 55. arreptum Gisgonem manu sua ex superiore loco<sup>6</sup> detraxit.  
quæ insueta liberæ civitati species<sup>7</sup> cum fremitum populi  
movisset, perturbatus militaris vir urbana libertate "novem"  
inquit "annorum a vobis profectus post sextum et tricesi-

<sup>a</sup> quinquaginta conj. ad. from App. [cf. *centum redditui obsides; de ceteris spes facta*, xxxii, 2; GL.] but only 100 are mentioned by Pol. S. The hostages mentioned by Appian were to be restored on the completion of the treaty. So that Livy, who has followed Polybius here, seems elsewhere to have followed other authorities: for 100 hostages are first restored, xxxii, 2; then 100 more, xl, 34; and even then he does not say *omnes* or *relíquas* [or *ceteras*, ED.] but, merely, *centum*. D. <sup>b</sup> S. two P. 2, 4, 5 L. HV. L. N. ant. Edd. C. D.—*referri* V. 1, 3 L. H. B. GA. ant. Ed.—*ferre* FR 2. G.

<sup>1</sup> Namely, 'in Africa.' Pol. C.

<sup>2</sup> Τὰ μακρὰ πλοῖα Pol. *naves longas* 43; S. cf. SF, M. N. ii, 2, 6 sq; 96. D.

<sup>3</sup> *Reddere* and *traders* are distinguished, xxxiii, 30; xxxviii, 38; as *ἀποδοῖναι* and *παράδοῖναι* in Pol. G.

<sup>4</sup> 'War out of Africa' was absolutely prohibited: Pol. BB, S. C. D. t. i, 1, p.

344. D.

<sup>5</sup> *Portionibus æquis persolvere*, vi, 35; E. xxix, 16, 2. R.

<sup>6</sup> 'The raised stage from which speakers addressed the assembly,' *ἀπὸ τοῦ βήματος*, Pol. R.

<sup>7</sup> 'Sight, scene, spectacle.' DCE. *non tulit hanc speciem furiosa mente Corcorus*, Virg. *Æ.* ii, 407.

“*num annum redii. militares artes, quas me a puero* M. S. Gemi. Ti. Cl. Nero  
 “*fortuna nunc privata nunc publica docuit, probe videor*  
 “*scire. urbis ac fori jura leges mores vos me oportet*  
 “*doceatis.*” excusata imprudentia de pace multis verbis  
 disseruit, quam nec iniqua et necessaria esset. id omnium  
 maxime difficile erat, quod ex navibus per indutias captis  
 nihil præter ipsas<sup>8</sup> comparebat naves; neque inquisitio  
 erat facilis, adversantibus paci qui arguerentur. placuit The Cartha-  
 ‘naves reddi et homines<sup>9</sup> utique inquiri: cetera quæ ginians ac-  
 ‘abessent, æstimanda Scipioni permitti, atque ita<sup>c</sup> pecunia<sup>d</sup> cept the  
 ‘luere Carthaginienses.’ sunt qui ‘Hannibalem ex acie ad peace.  
 ‘mare pervenisse, inde præparata nave ad regem Antiochum  
 ‘extemplo profectum’ tradant; postulantique ante omnia  
 Scipioni ut ‘Hannibal sibi traderetur,’ responsum esse  
 ‘Hannibalem in Africa non esse.’

- 38 Postquam redierunt ad Scipionem legati, quæ publica<sup>1</sup>  
 in navibus fuerant, ex publicis descripta rationibus<sup>2</sup> quæ-  
 stores, quæ privata, profiteri<sup>3</sup> domini jussi; pro ea summa  
 pecuniæ<sup>4</sup> viginti quinque millia pondo argenti præsentia<sup>33, 7.</sup>  
 exacta; indutiæque Carthaginiensibus datæ in tres menses. Armistice for three months.  
 additum ‘ne per indutiarum tempus alio usquam quam  
 ‘Romam mitterent legatos; et quicumque legati Carthagi-  
 ‘nem venissent, ne ante dimitterent eos quam Romanum  
 ‘imperatorem, *qui et quæ petentes venissent*, certiolem face-  
 ‘rent.’ cum legatis Carthaginiensibus Romam missi L.  
 Veturius Philo et M. Marcius Ralla et L. Scipio impera-  
 toris frater. per<sup>b</sup> eos dies commeatus ex Sicilia Sardiniaque  
 tantam vilitatem annonæ effecerunt, ut pro vectura fru-  
 mentum<sup>c</sup> mercator nautis relinqueret.

<sup>c</sup> *ac publica* conj. G. but ita means ‘according to Scipio’s valuation.’ cf. nn. on Tac. A. xiii, 21, 1. R. <sup>d</sup> *pecuniam* Mss of G and C. (exc. T.) V. 2, 3 L. H. <sup>a</sup> conj. om. DÆ. <sup>b</sup> Mss. ant. Edd. cf. iii, 29; vi, 17; xxiv, 38; xxvi, 11; xlii, 55; xlv, 1; per illa tempora vi, 1. D. xxii, 15, a. R.—post GT 4. G. <sup>c</sup> *veturumentum* V. 1 L.—

8 According to the terms of the peace, all that was on board of those ships was to be restored: but this property had now got into various hands. And such was the power and the pertinacity of these parties, that, rather than relinquish their country, they would have again plunged their country into war by exciting the populace. Therefore the peace party did not dare press the enquiry with a view to

restitution, but proposed that a pecuniary compensation should be made to the Romans out of the treasury: this satisfied all parties. G.

9 ‘The men who were captured in the ships.’ R.

1 Und. bona. DÆ.

2 ‘Accounts.’ DÆ.

3 ‘To send in a statement.’ RS.

M.S. Gemi.  
Ti. Cl. Nero

Romæ ad nuntium primum rebellionis Carthaginiensium trepidatum fuerat; jussusque erat Ti. Claudius 'mature in Siciliam classem ducere atque inde in Africam trajicere,' et alter consul M. Servilius 'ad urbem morari donec quo statu res in Africa essent sciretur.' segniter omnia in comparanda deducendaque classe ab<sup>4</sup> Ti. Claudio consule facta erant, quod patres 'de pace Scipionis potius arbitrium esse, quibus legibus daretur, quam consulis' censuerant.

Prodigies. prodigia quoque nuntiata sub ipsam famam rebellionis terrorem attulerant. Cumis solis orbis minui visus et pluit xxii, 1.  
C. ii, 83. lapideo imbri, et in Veliterno agro terra ingentibus cavernis consedit, arboresque in profundum haustæ. Ariciæ xxix, 32. forum et circa tabernæ, Frusinone murus aliquot locis et

Expiatory rites. porta de cælo tacta; et in Palatio lapidibus pluit. id prodigium more patrio novendiali sacro, cetera hostiis majoribus expiata. inter quæ etiam aquarum insolita magnitudo xxxv, 9; 21; in religionem versa: nam ita abundavit Tiberis ut ludi HO. i, 2; C. i, 240. Apollinares circo inundato extra portam Collinam ad C. i, 453. sedem Erycinæ Veneris<sup>4</sup> parati sint. ceterum ludorum ipso C. i, 390. die subita serenitate orta, pompa duci cœpta ad portam Collinam revocata deductaque in circum est, cum 'cessisse' 'inde aquam' nuntiatum esset; lætitiâque populo et ludis celebritatem addidit sedes sua sollenni spectaculo reddita.

Claudius's fleet dispersed by a storm. Claudium consulem, profectum tandem ab urbe, inter 39 portus Cosanum Lauretanumque<sup>a</sup> atrox vis tempestatis adorta in metum ingentem adduxit. Populonium inde cum C. i, 196; pervenisset, stetissetque ibi dum reliquum tempestatis ii, 16.

vecturamentum H.—vectura merita 4 L.—vectura ventium C.—vectura mercem (cf. xxii, 5: frumentum being gl.) conj. GR. <sup>4</sup> pl. Mss. ed. GR. C. D.—pro PG. ed. GT 4. G. pr. (for the blame rested with the senate) PG, 551 Y. R. p. 228. adv. for 'the consul shewed no activity, because the senate chose that Scipio, and not he, should settle the terms of the peace.' DU. <sup>a</sup> V. 2—5 L. H. HV. cf. Pliny H. N. xxi, 10. D.—decussine B. ant. Edd. ed. cf. Pliny H. N. ix, 57 twice. D.—discessum ed. HN. G. C. <sup>a</sup> Loretanumque three P. V 1st. 4 L. B. HV. D. afterwards called portus Trajanus: cf. Ptol. GL.—Lorentanumque 5 L. L.—Loritanumque 3 L. GA. N.—Locritanum V 2d. 1 L.—Laurentanumque (at the mouth of the Tiber) conj. SB. adv. GL.—Scopritanumque conj. CF, I. A. ii, 2, p. 476.—Falerianumque conj. DJ.—Salcitanumque (i. e. Lacus Prilis) conj. (cf. CR, i, 190 sq.) ED.

4 The temple, which Fabius vowed when dictator, xxii, 9 sq; and dedicated when duumvir, xxiii, 31; was in the Capitol; cf. RQ. de C. 41. That without the Colline gate (Ov. F. iv, 871 sq; Strabo vi, 272; App. B. C. i, 93; DN, de U. R. iii, 15;

NA, R. V. iv, 4;) was not consecrated till upwards of 20 years after this time, by L. Porcius Licinus the duumvir, xl, 34. Perhaps Livy designates this spot by anticipation. Ovid has also made a mistake, F. iv, 875. (NP.) D.

exsæviret, <sup>b</sup> Ilvam insulam et ab Ilva <sup>c</sup> Corsicam, a Corsica <sup>M. S. Gemi.</sup>  
 in Sardiniam trajecit. ibi superantem Insanos montes <sup>Ti. Cl. Nero</sup>  
 multo et sævior et infestioribus locis tempestas adorta <sup>C. i, 210.</sup>  
 disjecit classem. multæ quassatæ armamentisque spoliatæ <sup>xxv, 27, 4;</sup>  
 naves, quædam fractæ. ita vexata ac lacerata classis <sup>VE, viii, 6.</sup>  
 Carales tenuit. ubi dum subductæ reficiuntur naves, hiems <sup>F. ii, 6, 35;</sup>  
 oppressit, circumactumque anni tempus, et nullo proro- <sup>S. xii, 317;</sup>  
 gante imperium privatus Ti. Claudius classem Romam <sup>Pt. iii, 3;</sup>  
 reduxit. M. Servilius ne comitiorum causa ad urbem <sup>CSa. i, 496.</sup>  
 revocaretur<sup>1</sup>, dictatore<sup>2</sup> dicto C. Servilio Geminio<sup>c</sup> in  
 provinciam est profectus. dictator magistrum equitum  
 P. Ælium Pætum dixit. sæpe comitia indicta perfici  
 tempestates prohibuerunt. itaque cum pridie idus Martias  
 veteres<sup>3</sup> magistratu<sup>4</sup> abissent, novi suffecti non essent, res  
 publica sine curulibus magistratibus erat<sup>4</sup>.

T.<sup>c</sup> Manlius Torquatus pontifex eo anno mortuus: in  
 locum ejus suffectus C. Sulpicius Galba<sup>5</sup>. ab L. Licinio  
 Lucullo et Q. Fulvio ædilibus curulibus ludi Romani ter<sup>26</sup>; xxviii,  
 toti instaurati. pecuniam ex ærario scribæ<sup>6</sup> viatoresque <sup>10 twice;</sup>  
 ædilitii clam egessisse per indicem comperti damnati sunt, <sup>xxxi, 4;</sup>  
 non sine infamia Luculli ædilis. P. Ælius Tubero et <sup>xxiii,</sup>  
 L. Lætorius ædiles plebis vitio creati<sup>7</sup> magistratu se abdi- <sup>25.</sup>

<sup>b b</sup> in...in conj. ad. D. <sup>c</sup> om. S. Fast. Cap. pr. S. <sup>d</sup> 3 P. 5 L. conj. cf. ii, 31; [iii, 51; R.] *abire honore* v, 9; *flaminio* [xxvi, 23; R.] V. Max. i, 1. G. pr. C. magistratu ii, 27; 54; iii, 35; 38; 64; ix, 34; *honore* iv, 7; *dictatura* vii, 3. ed. D.—magistratus cet. Mss. Edd. G. C. <sup>e</sup> 5 L. R. D. This person has been often mentioned; he was consul twice and censor, and was candidate for the high pontificate xxv, 5; in the room of L. Cornelius Lentulus who was succeeded as pontiff by M. Cornelius Cethegus xxv, 2. The pontifical college being completed to the number of 15, one of them was elected high pontiff: therefore T. Manlius was a pontiff at that time. D.—L. cet. Mss. Edd. G. C.

1 Und. 'if he went away.' GL.  
 2 From this time to that of Sylla, there was no dictator: cf. PG, 551 Y. R. p. 228. DU.

3 Und. *magistratus curules*. G.  
 4 That is 'ordinary magistrates,' (consuls, prætors, and ediles; RS.) for the dictator was an 'extraordinary' magistrate. DU.

5 L. Sulpicius Galba had been appointed in the room of Q. Fabius Maximus, 26. GL. So that there were two pontiffs at the same time, not only of the same clan but even of the same family; and they both died the same year; xxxii, 7. D.

6 Scribes were either private or public. The former were the slaves of the individual who employed them in that capacity. The latter were either free plebeians or freed-men,

who were classed in companies of ten and paid from the treasury. They were distributed by lot among the different magistrates, and appointed originally by the quæstors of the city, xl, 29; but afterwards by the prætors and ediles; cf. Cic. p. Cl. 45. Their respectability (which is impugned by S. A. I. C. R. ii, 9; 15; FE, O. R. in GV, Th. t. i, p. 14 sq; SN, U. P. N. t. i, p. 705; but defended by GH, J. P. ii, 13; FBR, Ins. 6, p. 458 sq; GV, on Cic. Dom. 28;) may be judged of from Cic. Ver. ii, 3, 78 sq. cf. ES, D. A. p. 257 sq. E.

7 The same is said of plebeian tribunes, x, 47; though plebeian magistrates were not elected with auspices; [xxii, 33, 9; R.] but cf. GC, de C. ii, 4; DU. and p. 842. R.

M. S. Gemi. cārunt, cum ludos ludorumque causa epulum Jovi fecissent, et signa tria ex multaticio argento facta in Capitolio posuissent. Cerealia ludos<sup>a</sup> dictator et magister equitum ex senatus consulto fecerunt.

The Carthaginian embassy arrives in Rome: 38; 36, 1.

Legati ex Africa Romani simul Carthaginiensesque cum 40 venissent Romam, senatus ad ædem Bellonæ habitus est. ubi cum L. Veturius Philo 'pugnatum cum Hannibale' 'esse suprema<sup>a</sup> Carthaginiensibus<sup>b</sup> pugna<sup>1</sup> finemque tandem lugubri bello impositum' ingenti lætitia patrum exposuisset, adjecit 'Verminam etiam Syphacis filium,' quæ<sup>c</sup> parva bene gestæ rei accessio<sup>2</sup> erat, 'devictum.' 'in concionem inde prodire' jussus, 'gaudiumque id populo impartire.' tum patuere, facta<sup>d</sup> gratulatione<sup>3</sup>, omnia in urbe templa, supplicationesque in triduum decretæ. legatis Carthaginensium et Philippi regis (nam ii quoque venerant) petentibus ut 'senatus sibi daretur,' responsum jussu patrum ab dictatore est 'consules novos eis senatum

B.C. 201—'datuos esse.' comitia inde habita. creati consules Cn. Y. R. 551. Cornelius Lentulus P. Ælius Pætus, prætores M. Junius Consuls, Pennus, cui<sup>e</sup> sors urbana<sup>4</sup> evenit; M. Valerius Falto Ca. Cornelius Lentulus, P. Ælius Brutios, M. Fabius Buteo Sardiniam, P. Ælius Tubero Pætus. Siciliam est<sup>f</sup> sortitus<sup>5</sup>. 'de provinciis consulum nihil ante' Provinces. placebat 'agi quam legati Philippi regis et Carthaginensium auditi essent:' belli finem alterius, principium alterius prospiciebant animis. Cn. Lentulus consul cupiditate flagrabat provinciæ Africæ, seu bellum foret, facilem victo-

<sup>a</sup> FR 2. pr. C.—cum ad. cet. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. GL. DJ.—et conj. ad. GL. pr. G. <sup>b</sup> om. either cum Hannibale or cum Carthaginiensibus as gl. and retain the other: conj. R. <sup>c</sup> pl. Mss. pr. GB. G. D.—qui conj. HS. adv. cf. xxxii, 30, 5. D. DU.—quæ non S. B 2d. HV. BR. pr. cf. 36. DÆ. ED. <sup>d</sup> pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—patuere faciendæ (and gratulationi without the comma) conj. G. pr. D. DÆ.—patuere edicta conj. cf. xxii, 12, 2; xxxii, 1. R.—patefacta 3 L. GA. D. L. ed. FR 2. Ba. Gr. Vaa. <sup>e</sup> Of the concluding part of this sentence the integrity is doubtful. GL.—urbanam (instead of cui...evenit) conj. G. <sup>f</sup> om. conj. G. pr. R. <sup>5</sup> sortiti fuere conj. G. adv. R.

8 C. MEMMIUS C. F. QVIRINVS. MEMMIVS AED. CEREALIA PRIMVS FECIT. Inscr. on silver coins. S. cf. RN, de C. L. v, 14; C. xxix, 14, 11. R.

1 'This was the last battle to the Carthaginians, as they were now conquered in the war.' C.

2 Cf. xxxi, 7; xxxvi, 7; xxxviii, 54; Just. vii, 3; GB. G. on xiv, 7, 2; HS. on V. P. ii, 26. D.

3 Either (1) 'thanksgiving to the gods;' cf. Cic. F. xi, 18; G. agendi grates 17: D. or (2) 'congratulations on good fortune;' xxv, 35; xlii, 22; G. pr. RS. or (3) 'rejoicing;' cf. Cic. Ver. iv, 34; or (4) 'a day of festivity and rejoicing.' R. With the 1st or 4th sense, facta will mean 'instituted.' RS.

4 'Together with the foreign department.' R.

riam, seu jam finiretur, finiti tanti belli<sup>b</sup> se consule gloriam Ca.C. Lent.  
P. Æl. Pæt.  
petens. negare itaque 'prius quicquam agi passurum quam  
'sibi Africa decreta esset,' concedente collega, moderato  
viro et prudenti, qui gloriæ ejus certamen cum Scipione,  
præterquam quod iniquum esset, etiam impar futurum  
cernebat. Q. Minucius Thermus et M'.<sup>1</sup> Acilius Glabrio  
tribuni plebis 'rem priore anno nequicquam tentatam ab 27; 39.  
'Ti. Claudio consule Cn. Cornelium tentare' aiebant. 'ex  
'auctoritate patrum latum ad populum esse, cujus vellent  
'imperium in Africa esse. omnes quinque et triginta  
'tribus P. Scipioni id imperium decrêsse'.<sup>1</sup> multis conten-  
tionibus et in senatu et ad populum acta res postremo eo  
deducta est, ut 'senatui permitterent.' patres igitur jurati<sup>k</sup> xxvi, 33.  
(ita<sup>1</sup> enim<sup>m</sup> convenerat<sup>n</sup>) censuerunt uti 'consules provin-  
'cias inter se compararent sortirenturve, uter Italiam, uter  
'classem navium quinquaginta haberet. cui classis obve-  
'nisset', in Siciliam navigaret; si pax cum Carthaginien-  
'sibus componi nequisset, in Africam trajiceret; consul  
'mari, Scipio eodem quo adhuc jure imperii terra rem  
'gereret. si condiciones convenirent pacis, tribuni plebis  
'populum rogarent *utrum consulem an P. Scipionem juberent*  
'*pacem dare? et quem, si deportandus exercitus victor ex Africa*  
'*esset, deportare?* si *pacem per P. Scipionem dari, atque ab*  
'*eodem exercitum deportari jussissent, ne consul ex Sicilia*  
'*in Africam trajiceret. alter consul, cui Italia evenisset,*  
41 'duas legiones a M. Sextio prætore acciperet.' P. Scipioni

<sup>b</sup> a conj. ad. cf. xxxii, 32; for he wished to put the finishing stroke to the war; otherwise his going to Africa is quite irrelevant to his wish. P2. pr. C. cf. App. P. 56. R. <sup>1</sup> M. or Marcus pl. Mss. Edd. adv. (from F. Cap.) S. None of the clan occurs with this forename at this period: HV affirms that none ever bore it; (on Mor. Thes. t. i, p. 3 :) but this is very questionable, as it would be rash to accuse various coins and marbles of being erroneous. The other forename was very common in this clan. D. <sup>j</sup> S. 1 P. RE. ME. V. 2, 4 L. ed. S. This contraction is frequent; ii, 27; iii, 45; 47; xxv, 4; xxvi, 29; xxxiv, 24; xxxvi, 3; xxxviii, 32; xli, 7 v. l.; xlii, 28; *delesse* xxvii, 40; *flesse* 44; *complexse* 28; *implese* viii, 26; *quiesse* xxxvii, 11; xlii, 36; *conquiesse* 13, b; *requiesse* xxvi, 22; *assuesse* 28; ii, 2; xlii, 17; *consuesse* vi, 23; xxxi, 11; xlv, 20; 41; Cic. Fam. i, 1. D. RH. G. ED. <sup>k</sup> juravit RE. C.—om. 1 P. H. 2 L. HV. L. N. <sup>1</sup> 3 P. G. D. 3—5 L. ed. G. C. D.—*itaque* GA.—om. 1 P. RE. C. H. 1, 2 L. HV. L. N.—*id* conj. GR. und. cf. xxiii, 39, c. R. <sup>m</sup> 3 P. RE. C. G. 3—5 L. D. ed. D.—om. 1 P. H. 1, 2 L. HV. L. N. ed. G. C.—*qui* ad. 1 P. G. HV. L.—*H. igitur* (and om. above) GA. <sup>n</sup> 3 P. RE. C. 3—5 L. GA.—*convenerant* 1 P. G. HV. L. D.—*convenerunt* H. 1, 2 L. N. <sup>o</sup> pl. Mss. cf. vii, 16; xxv, 13; GB. ix, 31; xl, 35; xli, 9; 15; x, 12; xliii, 15; Cic. Ver. ii, 6. D.—*obveniret* 5 L.—*evenisset* B. cf. viii, 1; 29; GB. v, 12; 29; ii, 40; vii, 6; 11; 19; 38; xxxvi, 40; iv, 43; xxvi, 29; xxvii, 22; xxxix, 40. (RV, on S. J. 35. adv. DU.) D. see p. <sup>p</sup> pl. Mss.—*obvenisset* 4 L. HV. see o.

Cn.C. Lent. 'cum exercitibus quos haberet in provincia Africa' proro-  
 P.Æl. Pæt. gatum imperium. 'prætori' M. Valerio Faltoni duæ legiones  
 'in Brutiis,' quibus C. Livius priore anno præfuerat, decretæ.  
 'P. Ælius prætor duas legiones in Sicilia ab Cn. Tremellio  
 'acciperet. legio una M. Fabio in Sardiniam, quam P.  
 'Lentulus pro prætore habuisset,' decernitur. M. Servilio  
 prioris anni consuli, 'cum suis duabus item legionibus, in  
 'Etruria' prorogatum imperium est. 'quod ad Hispanias  
 'attineret, aliquot jam annos ibi L. Cornelium Lentulum et  
 'L. Manlium Acidinum esse;' uti<sup>a</sup> 'consules cum tribunis  
 'agerent, si eis videretur, ut plebem rogarent *cui juberent*  
 'in *Hispania imperium esse?* is ex duobus exercitibus in  
 'unam legionem conscriberet Romanos milites et in quin-  
 'decim cohortes socios Latini nominis, quibus provinciam  
 'obtineret; veteres milites L. Cornelius et L. Manlius  
 'in Italiam deportarent.' Cornelio consuli 'quingenta  
 'navium classis ex duabus classibus, Cn. Octavii, quæ in  
 'Africa esset, P. Villii,' quæ Siciliæ oram tuebatur, decreta,  
 ut 'quas naves vellet deligeret. P. Scipio quadraginta'  
 'longas naves haberet, quas habuisset. quibus si Cn.  
 'Octavium, sicut præfuisset<sup>1</sup>, præesse vellet, Octavio pro  
 'prætore in eum annum imperium esset: si Lælium præ-  
 'ficeret, Octavius Romam decederet, reduceretque naves<sup>2</sup>  
 'quibus' consuli' usus<sup>3</sup> non esset.' et M. Fabio in Sardi-  
 niam decem longæ naves decretæ. et consules 'duas  
 14 legions; 'legiones urbanas scribere' jussi, 'ut quattuordecim legio-  
 100 ships. 'nibus eo anno, centum' navibus longis res publica admi-  
 'nistraretur.'

Tum de legatis Philippi et Carthaginiensium actum. 42

<sup>a</sup> prætoribus pl. Mss.—prætorum (a partitive genitive) conj. G. cf. ix, 27; xliii, 15; xlv, 17; xxiv, 23, a. D. <sup>b</sup> here C ends. cf. G, on xl, 36, 13; DU, on xxvi, 18, b. D.  
<sup>c</sup> em. PG, on 552 Y. R. p. 239. ed. G 3. cf. xxxi, 5, 3. D.—ut 5 L. ed. G 1 sq.—ut ii pl. Mss. pl. ant. Edd.—ut hi S. VI. 2, 3 L. D. L. 1 Ed.—ut hii GA. R.—esse...consules om. V. (with Acidinum) 1 L. H. HV. <sup>d</sup> 1—3 L. HV. GA. L. N. ed. D. cf. xxix, 26, e. R.—1 al. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. cf. g. D. <sup>e</sup> quarum conj. PG. But the construction of usus is similar to that of opus. PZ, on SA, M. iv, 15, 8. cf. VO, Gr. vii, 8. D. <sup>f</sup> B. ant. Edd.—consulibus 1, 2, 4 L. GA. R. HV.—proconsuli ed. A in er. pr. PG, 552 Y. R. p. 236. adv. D. <sup>g</sup> et decem conj. ad. C. but cf. d. D.

1 Either (1) und. Scipio; or (2) Octavius, had forty, 2; 27; of these the consul was to keep fifty; and Octavius was to return home but then the verb will refer not to this fleet with the remaining ten. D.

2 Villius had twenty ships, 27; Octavius 3 Virg. Æ. viii, 441 sq; Cic. Off. i, 26.

‘prios Macedonas introduci’ placuit; quorum varia oratio fuit, partim purgantium quæ questi erant missi ad regem a Roma legati de populatione sociorum, partim ultro accusantium quidem<sup>1</sup> et socios populi Romani, sed multo infestius M. Aurelium, ‘quem ex tribus ad se missis legatis delectu habito substituisse et se bello laces- sisse contra fœdus et sæpe cum præfectis suis signis collatis pugnasse,’ partim postulantium ut ‘Macedones duxque eorum Sopater, qui apud Hannibalem mercede militassent captique in vinculis essent, sibi restituerentur.’ adversus ea M. Furius, missus ad id ipsum ab Aurelio ex Macedonia, disseruit, ‘Aurelium relictum, ne socii populi Romani fessi populationibus atque injuria ad regem deficerent, finibus sociorum non excessisse; dedisse operam ne impune in agros eorum transcenderent popu- latores. Sopatrum ex purpuratis<sup>2</sup> et propinquis regis esse: eum cum quattuor millibus Macedonum et pecunia missum nuper in Africam esse Hannibali Carthaginien- sibusque auxilio.’ de his rebus interrogati Macedones cum perplexe responderent, ipsi ante<sup>a</sup> responsum tulerunt, bellum quærere regem, et si pergat, prope diem inven- turum. dupliciter ab eo fœdus violatum, et quod sociis populi Romani injurias fecerit, bello armisque lacesierit, et quod hostes auxiliis et pecunia juverit. et P. Scipionem recte atque ordine videri fecisse et facere, quod eos qui arma contra populum Romanum ferentes capti sint<sup>b</sup> hostium numero in vinculis habeat; et M. Aurelium e re publica facere, gratumque id senatui esse, quod socios populi Romani, quando jure fœderis non posset, armis tueatur.’

Cum hoc tam tristi responso dimissis Macedonibus legati Carthaginienses vocati; quorum ætatibus dignita-

Ca. C. Lent.  
P. Æl. Pæt.

Embassy  
from Philip.  
26;

dismissed  
with a  
sharp  
answer.

xxvii, 11, k.

Carthagi-  
nian em-  
bassy.

<sup>a</sup> ‘What they said, could not be considered any answer; so that the Romans anticipated them by giving a direct answer to the preceding speech of the ambassadors.’ *DJ.* adv. *D.* ‘Before any explicit answer was given.’ *C.* ‘Before they came to the point.’ *DE.* The passage is corrupt, *G.* and none of the interpretations satisfactory. *RS.*—anceps conj. *G.* but it is called *triste* below. *D.*—acre conj. *P.*—tale conj. *B.*—aperte conj. *al.*—tr. the comma after *ipsi*, *G.* *C.* *D.* <sup>b</sup> em. *DU.* *C.* *B.*—sunt *Mss.* ed. *G.* *C.* *D.*

<sup>1</sup> Properly, this should follow *socios. B.*

<sup>2</sup> These were the nobles of the Macedonian court, so called from their dress. They are

often mentioned in the following books, and by *Q. Curtius. C.* xxxvii, 59; *φινικιστῆς βασιλῆως, Xen. A.* i, 2, 20.

Ca. C. Lent. P. Æl. Pæt. libusque conspectis (nam longe primi civitatis erant) tum pro se quisque dicere 'vere de pace agi.' insignis tamen inter ceteros Hasdrubal erat (Hædum<sup>5</sup> populares cognomine appellabant), pacis semper auctor adversusque factioni Barcinæ. eo tum plus illi auctoritatis<sup>4</sup> fuit belli culpam in paucorum cupiditatem a re publica transferenti. qui cum varia oratione usus esset, nunc purgando crimina, nunc quædam fatendo, ne impudenter<sup>6</sup> certa negantibus difficilior venia esset, nunc etiam monendo patres conscriptos ut HO. ii, 10. 'rebus secundis modeste ac moderate uterentur: si se xxvi, 12, 8. 'atque Hannonem audissent Carthaginienses et tempore 'uti voluissent, daturos fuisse pacis condiciones, quas tunc<sup>4</sup> 'peterent. raro simul hominibus bonam fortunam bonam- 'que mentem dari<sup>5</sup>. populum Romanum eo invictum esse, 'quod in secundis rebus sapere et consulere meminerit. et 'hercule mirandum fuisse, si aliter facerent<sup>6</sup>. ex insolentia, 'quibus nova bona fortuna sit, impotentes lætitiæ insanire<sup>6</sup>. V.Æ. vi, 'populo Romano usitata ac prope jam obsoleta ex victoria 851—853. 'gaudia esse, ac plus pene parcendo victis quam vincendo xxvii, 39, 8. 'imperium<sup>7</sup> auxisse.' ceterorum miserabilior<sup>8</sup> oratio fuit, commemorantium 'ex quantis opibus quo recidissent<sup>4</sup> 'Carthaginiensium res! nihil eis, qui modo orbem prope

\* *impudenter* 1 L. HV. but cf. GB, on C. F. vii, 5; GV, on C. Ag. iii, 2; nn, on Cæs. B. C. ii, 31. D. <sup>4</sup> *nunc conj.* R. \* *faceret* V. 1—3, 5 L. H. B 2d. but *populus*, being a collective, admits of a plural verb, cf. x, 13, 11; [xxii, 7, 8; R.] even although *meminerit* in the singular precedes, as [*alia manus, cum transcendisset, considunt*, v, 35; *civitas descendit...versis circumspiciant*, xxvi, 18; *exercitus...depectus esset, ...vetiti erant, ...fungobantur*, ib. 25; *DU.*] *vis...concurrit et...ostentabant*, viii, 28; *nobilitas...deseruerat neque...poterant*, xxvi, 12; *frequentia...effudit, ...obsederunt*, xxxiv, 8; *plebs creavit...creant*, iv, 16; *tulit populus...absolveruntque*, i, 26; *juventus discurrit...numere*, iii, 27; *plebes vicis ut...crearent*, iii, 29; *hostis retulit...et...reliquerant*, vi, 24; *senatus...occurrit, negant*, viii, 19; *cuneus...fecerat, ...vidit, ...discurrunt*, xxv, 34; *exercitus...esset, ...erant, ...fungobantur*, xxvi, 21; *exercitus...erat...eos...ut adessent*, xlv, 35; xxvi, op. *si senatus vellet...juberent*, xxxvi, 39 sq; *pars mansit...conjungunt*, xxxviii, 41; *censuit senatus...mandant*, xxxix, 14; *legatio discussa...si venissent*, ib. 33; BU, on V. Æ. ii, 32; cum supra "*juventus fuit*" *dixerit, subjungit* "certant:" quod figuratum est; quia "*juventus*" enuntiatione singularis est, intellectus pluralis; SV, on V. Æ. ii, 64. D. <sup>5</sup> cf. iv, 2. D. *hei mihi! quo Latæ vires Urbisque potestas decedit, [recidit? cf. Juv. xii, 54 n.] in qualem peullam fluximus umbram?* Claud. B. G. 44 sq. GB. ED.—*recidisset* 5 L. *res* may be singular cf. xxvii, 40, 2; or plural, as in Virg. Æ. iii, 1. (SV.) D.—*recedissent* H.—*recessissent* 2 L.—*retroissent* 2 P. GA.—*retroisset* HV.

3 Τὸν Ἐγρίον, App. S. He was also at the head of the embassy sent to Scipio; Pol. 34; 49 sq. R.

4 'His speech was therefore more in character and had greater weight.' C.

5 Imitated from Demosthenes. VC, V. L. xxv, 3.

6 Imitated from Thuc. iv, 17. VC. 'From being unaccustomed to good fortune, they are unable to control their joy, and do not act sensibly or rationally.' C.

7 Und. eum; cf. xxviii, 43, m. R.

8 'More of an appeal to pity.' C. Cf. Hor. O. i, 33, 2.

‘ terrarum obtinuissent armis, superesse præter Carthaginiensis <sup>Cn.C. Lent.</sup>  
 ‘ mœnia. iis inclusos non terra, non mari quicquam sui <sup>P. Æl. Pæt.</sup>  
 ‘ juris cernere. urbem quoque ipsam ac penates ita habi-  
 ‘ tuos, si non in ea quoque, quo nihil ulterius sit, sævire  
 ‘ populus Romanus velit.’ cum flecti misericordia patres  
 appareret, senatorum unum infestum perfidiæ Cartha-  
 giniensium succlamasse ferunt, ‘ per quos deos fœdus  
 ‘ icturi essent, cum eos per quos ante ictum esset fefel-  
 ‘ lissent?’ “per eosdem” inquit Hasdrubal, “qui tam infesti  
 “ sunt fœdera violantibus.”

- 43 Inclinatorum<sup>a</sup> omnium ad pacem animis Cn. Lentulus<sup>xxii</sup>, 39, 5.  
 consul, cui classis provincia<sup>1</sup> erat, senatus consulto inter-<sup>AP. 57—</sup>  
 cessit. tum M'. Acilius<sup>b</sup> et Q. Minucius tribuni plebis ad <sup>Decree of</sup>  
 populum tulerunt, ‘ vellent juberentne<sup>c</sup> senatum decernere <sup>the people</sup>  
 ‘ ut cum Carthaginienibus pax fieret; et quem eam pacem <sup>in favour of</sup>  
 ‘ dare, quemque ex Africa exercitum<sup>d</sup> deportare juberent?’  
 ‘ de pace<sup>e</sup> uti rogassent,’ omnes tribus jusserunt; ‘ pacem  
 ‘ dare P. Scipionem, eundem exercitum<sup>f</sup> deportare.’ ex <sup>Decree of</sup>  
 hac rogatione senatus decrevit ut ‘ P. Scipio ex decem <sup>thesenate to</sup>  
 ‘ legatorum<sup>g</sup> sententia pacem cum populo Carthaginensi, <sup>the same</sup>  
 ‘ quibus legibus ei videretur, faceret.’ gratias deinde  
 patribus egere Carthaginienses, petieruntque ut ‘ sibi in<sup>h</sup>

<sup>a</sup> inclinantes 5 L. but the verb is transitive in xxii, 58; and passive in i, 51; iii, 2; xxii, 22; xxi, 32. D. <sup>b</sup> em. S. PG, 552 Y. R. p. 237. cf. 40. GR.—M. Acilius or Atilius or Atilius Mss. ant. Edd. <sup>c</sup> juberent (cf. xxi, 6; [xxxviii, 54; but cf. also xxxiii, 25; ED.]) or juberentes or juberentque conj. R. <sup>d</sup> V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. B. ed. FR. cf. 40. D.—exercitus pl. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. D. <sup>e</sup> S. 1, 2 P. al. Mss. ant. Edd.—rogatum 2 L.—rogatæ ed. FR 2.—rogas V. 4 L. pr. cf. vi, 38; x, 8; xxxiii, 25; Att. i, 14; and read the same in xxi, 8; xxxviii, 54. Affirmative votes were at first given by word of mouth, in the above form; (suade igitur istam ipsam legem, ut ego “ uti rogas” possum dicere, Cic. Leg. ii, 10;) afterwards by giving a tablet on which the words themselves, (tabellæ ministrabantur ita ut nulla daretur “ VTI ROGAS,” Cic. Att. i, 14;) [or the initial letters “ v. r.” cf. xxv, 4, 4; R.] were written. S. cf. BR, ii, p. 133. D. It is most probable that Livy did introduce the actual words, wherever the construction of the context admitted of them; but, wherever it would not, that he altered the formulæ to suit the construction of the passage. With uti rogas we are to supply tu, with the name of the individual, who put the question, in the vocative case: [and to understand fiat “ Let it be done, as thou art or proposest.” C. Hence this form is only admissible in direct speech. G. <sup>f</sup> V. 1—4 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. till FR 2.—exercitus pl. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. D. <sup>g</sup> om. (and again after capti) B. Cicero uses the preposition after introire, Suetonius omits it. BU, on S. i, 18. D.

9 Those who commit perjury are said *fallere deos*; Hor. O. ii, 8, 9 sqq; (MT.) HS, on O. H. 2, 37; D. ii, 45; R. xxi, 45. Cf. also DR, on H. O. ii, 8, 1 sqq.

1 Cf. xxii, 39, 5.

2 Und. ita fieri. ‘ All the tribes voted in

favour of the question, which the tribunes put respecting the peace.’ RS. ED.

3 It appears to have been the custom to send ten commissioners to assist the general on such occasions; cf. xxxii, 24; xxxvii, 55; xlv, 37; COR, on C. A. xiii, 4. D.

Cn. C. Lent. 'urbem' introire et colloqui cum civibus suis liceret, qui  
 P. Æl. Pæt. 'capti in publica custodia essent: esse in iis partim  
 'propinquos amicosque suos, nobiles homines, partim ad  
 'quos mandata a propinquis haberent.' quibus<sup>h</sup> conventis<sup>h</sup>,  
 cum rursus peterent ut 'sibi quos vellent ex iis redimendi  
 'potestas fieret,' jussi 'nomina edere;' et cum ducentos  
 ferme ederent, senatus consultum factum est ut 'legati  
 'Romani ducentos ex captivis, quos Carthaginienses  
 'vellent, ad P. Cornelium Scipionem in Africam depor-  
 'tarent, nuntiarentque ei ut, si pax convenisset, sine pretio  
 'eos Carthaginiensibus redderet.' fetiales cum in 'Africam ad  
 'foedus feriendum' ire' juberentur, ipsis postulantibus sena-  
 tus consultum in hæc verba factum est, ut 'privos<sup>6</sup> lapides  
 xxi, 46. 'silices privasque verbenas secum ferrent;' uti 'prætor'<sup>7</sup>  
 xxiv, 3, 3. 'Romanus his imperaret ut foedus ferirent, illi prætorem  
 'sagmina<sup>8</sup> poscerent.' herbæ id genus ex arce sumptum  
 dari fetialibus solet.

Ita dimissi ab Roma Carthaginienses cum in Africam  
 16, 5; 37. venissent ad Scipionem, quibus ante dictum est legibus,  
 pacem fecerunt. naves longas, elephantos, perfugas, fugi-  
 tivos, captivorum quattuor millia tradiderunt, inter quos

<sup>h</sup> concessis 2 P. from gl. cf. xxiii, 39, c; and below. R.—conjectis 1 P. V. 1, 4 L. H.  
<sup>i</sup> cf. ii, 33, 4. D.—ferendum 3 L. from gl. D.—ficiendum B. GA. ant. Edd. cf. i, 13, 4. D.

4 The audience had been granted in the temple of Bellona, 40. R.

5 'After a conference with whom;' as consuevit Valerio xlii, 17; c. Octavio xlv, 28. DE. pr. RS. but this would imply that a second audience was granted by the senate: R. unless it means, 'This being granted, they then asked, that after conferring with them &c.'

6 'Each with one for himself.' R. cf. GI, on L. iv, 260; and C. L. "privus;" SM, on S. p. 61; BY, on H. A. P. 60; BH, on C. T. Q. i, 23, p. 269; BU, on O. M. ix, 20. D.

7 The ancient title for 'general;' R. xxi, 3, 5.

8 Sagmina [perhaps for sancimina, R.] and verbenæ are synonymous, and the same as pura graminis herba ex arce, i, 24; non aliunde sagmina in remediis publicis fuisse, et in sacris legationibusque verbenæ: certe utroque nomine idem significatur, hoc est, gramen ex arce cum sua terra evulsum, Pliny xxii, 2; gramen being used generically, [cf. Virg. G. ii, 219; Hor. O. iv, 7, 1; Quint. I. O.

viii, procem. ED.] as its derivative gramineus is (Virg. Æ. vi, 642; Ov. F. iii, 519; for herbidus or herbonus. Sagmina vocantur verbenæ, hoc est, herbæ puræ, quia ex loco sancto secabantur, Fest. sagmina sunt quedam herbæ, quas legati populi Romani ferre solebant, ne quis eos violaret, Marc. in l. viii, §. 1, c. de Div. Rer. (BD.) nulla Romanæ nobilitatis plus habet quam hierobotane [i.e. ἱερὸν βοτάνη 'holy herb']; aliqui peristereon, nostri verbenam vocant: hæc est quam legatos ferre ad hostes indicavimus, hac Jovis mensa verritur, domus purgantur lustranturque, Pliny xxv, 9; verbenarius id. xxii, 2. Verbenæ proprie est herba sacra sumpta de loco sacro Capitoli, qua coronabantur faciales et pater patratus, fœdera facturi vel bella indicturi, SV, on V. Æ. xii, 120. This word is also applied catachrestically, verbenæ, quasi herbenæ, sunt omnes herbæ frondesque festæ ex aliquo puro loco decerpitæ ad aras coronandas, Don. on Ter. An. iv, 4, 5; where it is put for the 'myrtle' of Menander: cf. also Virg. E. viii, 65; verbenatus infulatusque, Suet. iv, 27. DN. xxiv, 30, 7. R.

Q. Terentius Culleo<sup>9</sup> senator fuit. 'naves provectas in  
'altum incendi' jussit: ('quingentas fuisse omnis generis,  
'quæ remis agerentur,' quidam tradunt<sup>10</sup>:) quarum con-  
tum repente incendium tam lugubre fuisse Poenis quam si  
tum<sup>1</sup> ipsa Carthago arderet. de perfugis gravius quam de  
fugitivis consultum; nominis Latini qui erant, securi  
perculsi, Romani in crucem sublati<sup>11</sup>.

- 44 Annis ante quadraginta<sup>1</sup> pax cum Carthaginensibus  
postremo facta erat, Q. Lutatio A. Manlio consulibus<sup>2</sup>.  
bellum initum annis post tribus et viginti, P. Cornelio  
Ti. Sempronio consulibus, finitum est septimo decimo  
anno, Cn. Cornelio P. Ælio Pæto consulibus. sæpe postea  
ferunt Scipionem dixisse 'Ti. Claudii primum cupiditatem<sup>3</sup>, 27; 39;  
'deinde Cn. Cornelii fuisse in mora quo minus id bellum<sup>40</sup>; AP.  
'exitio<sup>4</sup> Carthaginis finiret<sup>5</sup>.'

Carthagini cum prima collatio pecuniæ diutino bello  
exhaustis difficilis videretur, mæstitiaque et fletus in curia  
esset, ridentem Hannibalem ferunt conspectum. cujus cum  
Hasdrubal Hædus 'risum' increparet<sup>6</sup> 'in publico fletu,  
'cum ipse lacrimarum causa esset,' "si quemadmodum  
"oris habitus cernitur oculis" inquit, "sic et animus intus  
"cerni posset, facile vobis appareret non læti sed prope  
"amentis malis cordis hunc quem increpatis risum esse.  
"qui tamen nequaquam adeo est intempestivus quam  
"vestræ istæ absurdæ atque abhorrentes<sup>4</sup> lacrimæ sunt.  
"tunc flêsse decuit, cum adempta nobis arma, incensæ

<sup>9</sup> tunc 3 L. H.—om. al. Mss. FR 2. G. C.      <sup>5</sup> exitium V. 2, 4 L. H. two Mss of G.  
<sup>10</sup> finiretur 3 L. ant. Edd. exc. Rom. Parm. but und. either *ipse* or *se. R.*      <sup>6</sup> 3 L. al.  
Mss of G. cf. xxviii, 26, a. D.—Carthaginis H. 2, 4 L. al. Mss of G. pr. C.—Carthaginien-  
sibus cet. Mss. ed. G. C.

<sup>9</sup> Scipio would listen to no terms till Terentius was liberated, Plut. Ap. t. ii, p. 196. S. cf. xxxviii, 15. D. Orosius confounds him with the comedian. R.

<sup>10</sup> This seems to intimate that some authors gave a different account; and that, according to them, 'every oared vessel (whether a ship of war or not) was surrendered and burnt;' RS. 37, 2; cf. SM, Obs. ad J. A. et R. 28, p. 730. DU.

<sup>11</sup> Cf. 16, 5; FAB, S. i, 18. R.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. RR, C. S. L. 4; GL, Chron. Liv. 522 Y. R. S, Schol. on Chron, 519 Y. R. D.

<sup>2</sup> In 511 Y. R. The war was terminated

by C. Lutatius Catulus and A. Postumius Albinus the consuls of the preceding year, xxiii, 13; GL. xxi, 10, 13. This war began in 534 and ended in 551. ED. By not attending to the surname of Catulus, R. and to the circumstance of computations being sometimes inclusive, at others exclusive, confusion has arisen with respect to the dates: cf. 19, 3; 28. S.

<sup>3</sup> 'Their coveting the glory of putting the finishing stroke to this war, and thereby defrauding Scipio of the honour which was his due.' RS.

<sup>4</sup> 'Unbecoming and ill-timed,' 'in bad taste;' xxvii, 37, 9. RS.

Ca.C. Lent. "naves, interdictum externis bellis. illo enim vulnere  
P.Æl. Pæt "concidimus. nec<sup>5</sup> esse<sup>d</sup> in<sup>e</sup> vos odio<sup>f</sup> vestro<sup>g</sup> consultum  
37. "ab Romanis credatis<sup>h</sup>. nulla magna civitas diu quiescere  
"potest. si foris hostem non habet, domi invenit, ut præ-  
"valida corpora ab externis causis tuta videntur, sed suis  
"ipsa viribus<sup>6</sup> onerantur. tantum nimirum ex publicis  
"malis sentimus, quantum ad privatas res pertinet; nec  
"in eis quicquam acrius quam pecuniæ damnum stimu-  
"lat. itaque cum spolia victæ Carthagini detrahebantur<sup>i</sup>,  
"cum inermem jam ac nudam destitui<sup>7</sup> inter tot armatas  
"gentes Africæ cerneretis, nemo ingemuit. nunc quia  
"tributum ex privato conferendum est, tanquam in publico  
"funere comploratis. quam vereor ne prope diem sentiat  
"levissimo in malo vos hodie lacrimasse!" hæc Hannibal  
apud Carthaginienses.

Scipio, concione advocata, Masinissam ad regnum pater-

<sup>d</sup> *necesse* l P.—*necesse est*, conj. see 5. D.—*næ esse* conj. see 5. R 2d. <sup>e</sup> *ut* l P.—*in vos* conj. om. RS. <sup>f</sup> *odio* conj. see 5. RS. which harmonizes well with the context. ED. <sup>g</sup> *vestri* conj. GL. pr. DJ. adv. for *odium Hannibalis* is 'the hatred entertained towards Hannibal,' xxxiii, 47; so in *a. populi Romani* xli, 23; *injuriae vestrae* v, 3; *tua* Sall. J. 14; (CO.) *sua* ib. 20; (CO.) *ira sua et paterna* ii, 61; *victoria sua* vi, 28; *amicitia vestra* CO, on S. J. 14; *amor genitoris* Virg. *Æ.* i, 716; (BU.) *a. noster* Ov. H. 17, 204; *Sinopensium clades* xl, 2; *verecundia ætatis* i, 3; 6; *majestatis* ii, 36; xxiv, 44; *ordinis hujus* iv, 45; *magistratum* iv, 56; *drum* vi, 33; xxxix, 11; *legum* x, 13; *pudor patris* Ter. An. i, 5, 27; [the adjunct denotes the object, and is not used possessively: it points out the whither, and not the whence, as in xxvii, 1, 4. ED.] As, however, it admits of the other interpretation, its actual sense must be determined by the context; as [iii, 38 quoted in 7; ED.] *næ venatorum*, BU, on Ph. ii, 8, 6; *strages drum*, id. on V. F. ii, 179: cf. xxxvi, 9, 13; Gell. ix, 12. D.—*non* conj. ad. see 5. R 1st. <sup>h</sup> *tradatis* l P. <sup>i</sup> *detraherentur* HV. probably on account of *cerneretis* following; but Livy often connects different moods, as *haud invidéo...nec velim* xxii, 59; *et quod videbatur...et quod esset* xxviii, 33; *non quia vellet...sed quia nolebat* xxxviii, 33; *nec quomodo perierit...nec quid facturum fuerat* xli, 24; *cur jubetis potius quam ponatis* vi, 15; *ut plures decernerent quam ceciderant* ix, 32; *non his modo quæ habeant, sed iis etiam quæ tenentur* Cic. Fam. xiii, 29; *quia et peperit et paritura sit* Col. præf. *sive offert sive attulerit* Auct. de Caus. Cor. El. 6; (see Suppl. Act. Erud. Lips. t. x, p. 228) cf. MK, on H. f. 148; BU, on Ph. iv, 25, 19; CO, on Pl. v, 8, 1. D. By attending to the proper force of the moods, the reason for such variation will generally be perceived: as here the former verb expresses what actually did occur, the latter denotes what might have been expected to occur, RS. and is used potentially, 'you might have seen.'

5 'Not out of hatred towards you, but of necessity, to prevent your resuming arms against them; for you will not be able to remain quiet.' P. 'They have rather done you a kindness in depriving you of that power, which was inconsistent with your own peace and tranquillity.' This palliation of the enemy's severity seems out of character as coming from Hannibal. C. Or (see d, f, and g.) 'By restricting you from foreign wars,

they have provided for your falling a prey to domestic enemies.' D. R. RS.

6 *Prævalentis populi vires se ipsæ conficiunt*, i, pr. *frangitur ipsa suis Roma superba bonis*, Prop. iii, 11, 60; *in sua vitricem convertit viscera dextram* Luc. i, 3; Hor. Ep. 16, 1 sqq; R. 7, 9 sq.

7 *Destitui inter patrum et plebis odia*, iii, 38; R. cf. Virg. quoted in xxiii, 10, 4; Pliny H. N. ix, 4.

num Cirta oppido et ceteris urbibus agrisque, quæ ex regno Syphacis in populi Romani potestatem venissent, adjectis donavit. Cn. Octavium 'classē in Siciliam ductam Cn. Cornelio consuli tradere' jussit, legatos Carthaginensium 'Romam proficisci, ut quæ ab se ex decem legatorum sententia acta essent, ea patrum auctoritate  
 45 'populique jussu confirmarentur.' pace terra marique parta, exercitu in naves imposito, in Siciliam Lilybæum trajecit. inde magna parte militum in navibus missa, ipse per lætam pace non minus quam victoria Italiam, effusus non urbibus modo ad habendos honores, sed agrestium etiam turba obsidente vias, Romam pervenit, triumphoque omnium clarissimo urbem est invectus. argenti tulit in ærarium pondo centum millia viginti tria. militibus ex præda quadringenos æris divisit. morte subtractus spectaculo magis hominum quam triumphantis gloriæ Syphax est, Tibure haud ita multo ante mortuus, quo ab Alba traductus fuerat. conspecta mors tamen ejus fuit, quia publico funere est elatus. 'hunc regem in triumpho ductum' Polybius, haudquaquam spernendus auctor, tradit.

Cn.C. Lent.  
 P. Æl. Pæt.  
 The domi-  
 nions of  
 Syphax are  
 given to  
 Masinissa.

Scipio re-  
 turns in  
 triumph to  
 Rome; P.  
 xvi, 23;  
 (SW.) AP.  
 65 sq.

AP. 28.

\* This phrase occurs, i, 39; xxiii, 11; xxxi, 15; 49; particularly in decreeing thanksgivings to the gods, as xxxvii, 54; [59; ED.] xxxviii, 44; 48; xxxix, 38; xl, 35; xli, 6; 17; &c. *D.*—*exhibendos* 1 P. 5 L. from gl. *D.*—*agendos* 2, 3 L. but cf. iii, 14, 5; *GT.* on S. ii, 8; *BU.* on S. ii, 35. *D.* em. as some copies [i. e. printed copies; but none which I have consulted; *D.*] have. *GL.* conj. *P.* pr. *HT.* de R. N. p. 80.—*quadragenos* Mss. Edd. *G. C. D. BD.* de A. ii. But the soldiers of Livius had more than half as much again, where the public prize money was much less and the triumph not on so grand a scale; *GL.* see likewise xxxi, 20; xxxiii, 23; 27. *DU.*

1 Many censure our author for this cold approval of Polybius; others defend him, and shew that he is here using the figure called *λειτουργία*. To those named by *FBC.* B. G. iii, 30, 5; add on the vituperative side, *VC.* V. L. xxi, 1; *PV.* R. T. iv, 2; *PER.* C. F. ii, 32, 301: on the exculpatory side, *BA.* Adv. xxvi, 1; *BCH.* de C. R. D. i, 6; *BKH.* on P. i, 12, 16; *WS.* on pr. to Thuc. *VO.* de H. L. CS, on fr. Pol. p. 1547. Livy's own words are sufficient to decide the question; *nos Polybium secuti sumus, non incertum auctorem cum omnium Romanarum rerum, tum præcipue in Græcia gestarum*, xxxiii, 10. *DU.* C, præf. p. xxx. The figure is also called *μίσθωσις*, (for the words mean 'of the highest authority,' as in iv, 20;) *FB.* and is of frequent occurrence, as *inutilis* 'most pernicious,' iii, 33; v, 5; *ἄχρεστος* *Æn. Tact.* laudes haud immerite 'most richly deserved,'

iv, 13; 57; *non tutissimus* 'most dangerous,' xxviii, 25, γ; *non minimus* 'the greatest,' xxxiii, 6; *Cic. Fam.* iv, 12; *Hor. O.* iii, 19, 2; *non omnes* 'none,' v, 42; *Rut. It.* i, 393; 446; (*BU.*) οὐ πᾶς *St Matthew* xxiv, 22; *St Luke* i, 13; cf. *VR.* H. N. T. 25, 102; *GG.* V. N. T. iii, 4, 12; *D. minime opportunus vir* 'a most impracticable man,' iv, 13; *non ita æger* 'by far too much disordered,' iii, 20; *nullus vehementior* 'none so violent,' iii, 21; *non magis* 'not so much,' xxv, 15; *inutilis* 'noxious' *Cic. Off.* i, 10; *Virg. G.* i, 88; "which cannot profit," 1 *Samuel* xii, 21; (*PK.*) ἀχρήσιος, *Her.* iii, 81, n. 52; ἀσύμφορος καὶ ἀνοφέλιος καὶ ἀλυσινεὶλης καὶ ἀκερδής, *Plato Crat.* id. *Rep.* ii; *Xen. H.* vi, 3, 1; *Hes. O. D.* 18; *Æsch.* *Ctes.* οὐ σύμφορος, *Theog.* 457; *Soph. CE. C.* 585; ἀνέχρηστος, *Her.* i. 114, n. 35; iii, 10, n. 32; 74, n. 87; v, 89, n. 7; ἀνέβλητος,

Ca.C. Lent. secutus Scipionem triumphantem est pileo capiti imposito P.ÆL.Pwt.

Q. Terentius Culleo; omnique deinde vita, ut dignum <sup>xxiv</sup>, 16, 11. erat, libertatis auctorem coluit. Africanum<sup>c</sup> cognomen militaris prius favor an popularis aura celebraverit, an, sicuti Felicis Sullæ<sup>2</sup> Magnique Pompeii<sup>3</sup> patrum memoria, coeptum ab assentatione familiari sit, parum compertum habeo. primus certe hic imperator nomine victæ ab se gentis est nobilitatus. exemplo deinde hujus nequaquam victoria pares insignes imaginum titulos claraque cognomina<sup>4</sup> familiæ fecere.

<sup>c</sup> *Africani* 2—4 L. HV. but the name itself, if not put in apposition to the person, as *manus Silii* postea omnibus cognomen i, 3; cui *Servio Tullio* nomen fuit i, 39; cui *Superbo* cognomen facta indiderunt i, 48; 50; cui *Appio Claudio* nomen ii, 16; &c; [cui nomen *Amello* Virg. G. iv, 271. ED.] is usually put in apposition to nomen or cognomen, as *Asconium* dixere nomen i, 1; *L. Tarquinium Priscum* edidit nomen i, 34; *Flaccumque* *Petitumque* cognomen invenio viii, 18; quidam *Cæsonem*, alii *Caium* nomen adjiciunt vii, 22; filiis duobus *Philippum* atque *Alexandrum*, et filie *Apamiam* nomina imposuerat xxxv, 47. When the clan or family is signified the name becomes an adjective, as *te* nomen *Tarquinium* erat vocatus regem i, 47; *invisum* erat plebi *Fabium* nomen ii, 42 twice. G.

vii, 88, n. 47; *ὁ φίλος*, Thuc. i, 136; *ἀδελφός*, Chrya. Sac. iii, 17, 138; *ἄχαρις*, Her. i, 41, n. 17; vi, 9, n. 40; *ὁ πᾶσις*, 108, n. 79; *ἀνέμενός τε*, Thuc. i, 132, 7; (BF.) *ὁ καλὸς ἀγαθός*, id. i, 131; "not good," PK. on i Sam. xxvi, 16; *non bene* Virg. E. iii, 94; 'disgracefully,' Hor. O. ii, 7, 10; *ὁ κατὰ νόμον*, Hom. Il. © 12; [cf. B 264; TR.] CK, on B 269; "not convenient," Ephesians v, 4; Romans i, 28; "not ashamed," ib. 16; "not far," Acts xvii, 27; *non semel* 'repeatedly,' Hor. O. iv, 2, 50; *non unus annus* 'many a year,' ib. 9, 39; *quantum non* 'far more than,' id. ii, 5, 17; *ὁ καλός*, Æsch. Th. 348; Thuc. i, 132; 143; *ὁ καλὸς*,

ib. 140; *καὶ πρὸς ἑαυτὸν*, ib. 141; *ὁ καλὸς ἀνθρώπος*, ib. 5, 4; (BF.) *non levis*, Hor. O. i, 18, 9; *non humilis*, ib. 37, 32; *nec minimum*, A. P. 286; *ὁ καλός*, Her. vii, 210, n. 70; viii, 18; cf. also iii, 36, n. 81; vii, 88, n. 47; 101, n. 70; "negantia verba pro contrariis affirmantibus" POL, S. C. ind. 2dus. Where this figure substitutes a mild for a harsh expression, it is called *εὐφραυνμός* or *χαμυνισμός*. See, however, *NI*, i, 533, 1182.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. lxxix, ep. (nn.) R.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. ciii, ep. (nn.) R. Scipio had also the surname of *Magnus*. PZ, A. H. 1.

<sup>4</sup> As *L. Cornelius Scipio*, his brother, had the surname of *Asiaticus*, xxxvii, 58.

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